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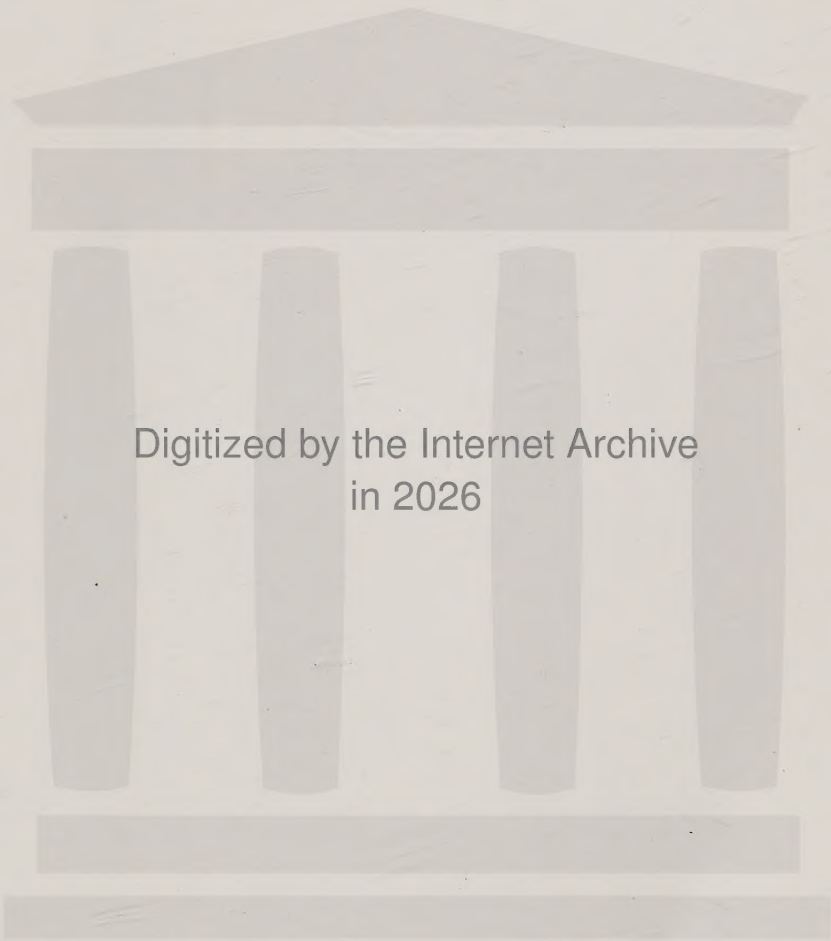
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HATFIELD MAIN STREET.

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1660 1910

A HISTORY OF HATFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

IN THREE PARTS

I. An Account of the Development of the Social and Industrial Life of the Town from its First Settlement.

II. The Houses and Homes of Hatfield, with Personal Reminiscences of the Men and Women Who Have Lived there during the Last One Hundred Years; Brief Historical Accounts of the Religious Societies and of Smith Academy; Statistical Tables, etc.

III. Genealogies of the Families of the First Settlers.

Keyword: Hampshire County

By DANIEL WHITE WELLS and
REUBEN FIELD WELLS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

F. C. H. GIBBONS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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PREFACE.

The publication of a history of Hatfield has been urged many times by those interested in the subject, but nothing more formal than historical sketches has heretofore appeared. With the assistance of my father, Daniel W. Wells, who for more than thirty years has been engaged in genealogical and antiquarian researches and who has contributed the genealogies and part of the reminiscences for this work, I have undertaken to bring together the various threads into something that shall form a record of the life in Hatfield for the last two hundred and fifty years.

The field has not been wholly unexplored, and the sketch of the town contributed to the "History of the Connecticut Valley" by Silas G. Hubbard and Dr. J. G. Holland's account in his "History of Western Massachusetts," as well as the contributions to periodical literature that have appeared from time to time, have been of great assistance. No student of the early history of the towns of the Connecticut valley can fail to appreciate the value of the painstaking research of Sylvester Judd, both in his "History of Hadley" and the collection of his unpublished manuscript now in the Forbes Library in Northampton. We are indebted to him for both historical and genealogical material. The accurate scholarship of the veteran Deerfield historian, George Sheldon, has also been of great aid in the story of the Indian wars. He has very kindly given help and suggestion during the progress of my work. I have also made use of Trumbull's "History of Northampton" and the two histories of the town of Whately by Temple and Crafts.

Wherever possible, however, it has been my aim to consult original sources for the purpose of verification. These original sources are the archives of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, the public records of the towns from which the early settlers came and of neighboring

towns,—those of greatest importance being those of Hadley and Hatfield,—the Court records of Hampshire and Hampden counties, letters, account books, diaries, newspapers (since 1787, when the *Hampshire Gazette* was founded), and contemporary accounts such as are in several instances quoted in these pages. Among the most interesting and valuable descriptions of the life in the early part of the last century are the reminiscences of Samuel D. Partridge, which are incorporated in full in this history by permission of his relatives.

From these many sources the task has been one of compilation of a connected account of the development of the town, the weighing and sifting of evidence where records or accounts conflicted, and the pursuit of clues to elusive facts. Accuracy has been the aim, but further investigation or discovery may cause a change in some of the statements and possibly mistakes have occurred in transcribing in some instances. A great deal of matter has necessarily been omitted, it is hoped nothing of vital importance. Traditional evidence has not been wholly neglected, though it is not well to place too much faith in oral tradition, especially where it has been handed down for several generations.

In some matters relating to the history of later years reliance has been placed on the memory of people who were witnesses of things of which no written record can be found. To mention all who have assisted in this way would be to present a long list. Thanks are here given to all who have in any way assisted in the preparation of this work. All custodians of public archives have been very courteous in putting the information in their control at my disposal.

To Lewis H. Kingsley and Vernet H. Keller, both of Hatfield, I am indebted for loan of photographs for many of the illustrations. The pictures of former citizens were secured from members of their families. The drawing representing the Indian attack of Sept. 19, 1677, is the work of Miss A. Marie Elder of Chester. The facsimile of the old Indian deed was obtained from the Hall of Records in Springfield; the other facsimiles from the Hatfield records. Some of the portrait cuts were loaned by Rev. C. A. Wight of Chicopee Falls.

Whatever the future may have in store, the history of the

first two hundred and fifty years is a record of which the inhabitants of Hatfield may well be proud, and it is with a feeling of reverence that these chronicles have been written. While emphasis has been placed on times and events that seemed of greatest importance to the writer or of more striking prominence, the idea of a truthful, well-balanced account has been kept in mind constantly, with no attempt to minimize uncreditable performances or unduly exalt heroic achievements. It will be noted that no period has been termed the modern period. "We see dimly in the present what is great and what is small," says Lowell, and with this in mind the events of the last half century have been only lightly touched upon, for no proper perspective can be gained at such short range. What we call modern to-day may be called old-fashioned to-morrow, and if the study of the past has revealed anything, it is the fact that the men and women who made Hatfield's history, at whatever day they lived, were always abreast of or in advance of their times.

REUBEN F. WELLS.

HATFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, May, 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

The history of a town is the story of the lives of its inhabitants, the rearing of the structure upon the foundations laid by the first settlers. The aim of this volume is to trace the development of the social and industrial life of the people of Hatfield, two phases which are so closely interwoven that no attempt has been made to separate them, the chapter on the industries of the town in Part II. being merely a gathering together of loose threads in a connected account in a special place and the treatment of the development of certain phases of the industrial life. So with the chapters on the history of religious societies; they are very fittingly a part of the town history into the narrative of which they enter in large degree, but it seemed best to devote a space to separate treatment of the subject. In a broad sense the development of the religious life of a community so far as it finds outward expression is as much a part of its history as the social and industrial, and as hard to separate.

A characteristic of the town of Hatfield has been a unity of spirit and harmony of action during its whole two hundred and fifty years of existence, in spite of many differences of opinion. Its founders were men of pronounced views, differing widely from some of their neighbors; they held firmly to these views, but they contended only when conflict seemed unavoidable. Every issue once joined has been squarely met and fought to a decisive finish.

The movement that led to the foundation of the town was separatist in its nature, inevitable under the circumstances, a continuation of the separatist movement that peopled Massachusetts Bay with English colonists. The removal was accomplished after struggle and with difficulty. The incorporation of the town was the inevitable result of a division, partly geographical, but really

more fundamental in its origin. After a hard fought fight Hadley and Hatfield separated, but even at that day the real issue was only one of the time when the separation should take place, and their citizens, mindful of a common ancestry and history, have since worked loyally together for mutual protection and mutual improvement, though sometimes their private interests have clashed.

Nor did the dividing process cease with the incorporation of Hatfield. At a later date Whately and Williamsburg were set off from Hatfield—without a struggle—and continued as separate towns the development in the beginnings of which Hatfield settlers played an important part. The restless and adventurous spirit characteristic of all New Englanders led many Hatfield men to identify themselves with new and growing communities throughout the western part of the colony.

Within the town itself and among the permanent residents differences of opinion over many vital matters have been reconciled without serious difficulty, even when at times party feeling ran high, notably during the war for independence and at the time of Shays's rebellion. To what this is due we make no assured answer, but certainly two factors are of importance, the common sense and discretion of the inhabitants of the town, noticeable in each generation, and the character of the leaders of thought and action. The democratic principle of majority rule has always guided, with the rights of the minority usually conceded and respected, while the minority party has yielded as gracefully as possible to the situation. With friction to a large degree eliminated, the progress of the town along all lines has been steadily forward with few periods of decline.

The leaders in affairs civil and ecclesiastical have been courageous and determined men, of good judgment and firm faith, upright in life and conscientious in the performance of duty, who have commanded the respect of their fellow townsmen so that their leadership was followed. Comparatively few have been figures of state or national importance, but if their field of service was limited and their place among the rank and file, they grasped the opportunity before them and served in the ranks to the

best of their ability. Good sergeants and corporals are as necessary to the army as the commissioned officers.

As the wave of national expansion that peopled a continent swept westward its crest bore Hatfield men, descendants of those first settlers who in their generation brought to the western part of the Commonwealth the free institutions that had been established in the little fringe of towns along the coast—not conspicuous leaders, but men who bore their share of the burden. Among the pioneers to the central part of New York state were William Allis and John Billings; the building up of the Western Reserve was aided by Dickinsons, Graves, and Whites; to the fertile prairies of Illinois went some of the Mortons. Across the Mississippi the prosperous city of St. Louis numbered among its citizens Arthur and Joseph Billings, George Cutter and others, while many other western states have received recruits from the little town by the banks of the Connecticut. The rush to the gold fields of California, Dakota, and Alaska attracted Hatfield men and some have pushed on to the shores of island possessions. Still more distant parts have shared the influence. Much of the wealth of Hatfield farms has gone to distant lands to spread the gospel of Christ and men and women trained in its schools have labored in "India's coral strand" and the islands of the sea.

In men and women of distinction the town has not been lacking. The heroic deeds of Benjamin Waite and his companion Stephen Jennings are worthy of high place among the annals of colonial warfare against the Indians. Col. Samuel Partridge was "the most important man in Western Massachusetts after the death of Col. Pynchon [of Springfield] in 1703." Col. Israel Williams, "ye monarch of Hampshire" and one of "the river gods," was at one time commander of all the western troops in the campaign against the French and Indians. Rev. Joseph Lyman, pastor of the church from 1772 to 1828, was a man of intense patriotism, who exerted more than local influence in the struggle against Great Britain. Hon. John Hastings served as representative in the provincial and state legislatures almost continuously from 1775 to 1807.

In the field of education the town has been especially

prominent, furnishing the founders of two colleges, Williams and Smith, and early presidents of two other colleges, Elisha Williams, third president of Yale College, and Jonathan Dickinson, first president of the institution in New Jersey that became Princeton. Part of the wealth that established Smith College set up Smith Academy in Hatfield. The founder of Smith's school in Northampton planned for agricultural education and industrial training long before these had become prominent in the school system of the state.

The Smith Charities and the Dickinson Hospital in Northampton relieve the want and suffering of many from neighboring towns, including not a few born far from the shores of America.

The list might be continued farther, but enough has been given to show the important contributions to the life of the larger social organizations of which the town forms a unit. The following pages record the part played by its citizens in all the conflicts which have torn this nation. Hatfield has performed willingly its full duty in all the wars for liberty, for the defense of home and fireside, and for the rights of the oppressed.

But in the main the history of the town is one of peace. It has not been the scene of armed conflict since Sept. 19, 1677, the day of the terrible Indian massacre. The official seal, adopted in 1896, has for its motto the words "Industry and Prosperity." (See Appendix, Note 1.) The attention of its citizens has been directed toward the development of its resources and it has been known from an early date as a wealthy and prosperous community.

The influence of the home has been so potent in its development that the chapters on houses and homes in Part II. are deemed an integral part of the "History of Hatfield." The first work of the first settlers was to build their homes, their first fighting was for the protection of those homes, and in succeeding years it has been for them that they and their descendants and all others who have joined the community have labored and fought.

Nor should the influence of the women of the town be lightly appreciated. The birthplace and home of Sophia Smith has always had a high regard for women, allowed

them most of the opportunities provided for the men, and been nobly served by many devoted women. Lowell says:—

> "He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest,—
> In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?"

What impelled Waite and Jennings to brave the hardships and dangers of a winter journey to Canada through a wilderness untrodden before by the English—what but the love for wife and children? The story of little Sally Coleman trudging bravely beside her savage captors in the northward journey is a moving incident of "Hatfield's Great Calamity." Little did she think on that weary march that in time she would be the wife of John Field, and that among her descendants would be found a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Stephen J. Field; the first man to establish telegraphic communication across an ocean, Cyrus W. Field; and a merchant prince of the land, Marshall W. Field. Canada Waite never dreamed in her wigwam hut in far Sorel that she would be the mother of the frugal Smiths, who in later years would scatter charity and learning with lavish hands.

The following pages record the filial affection of Lucretia Williams, daughter of the imprisoned Tory, Col. Israel Williams, and the business ability of Lucy Hubbard, the tavern keeper, but fuller mention might also have been made of the intelligence and stately grace of Mabel Partridge, wife of Col. Samuel Partridge, of the beauty and tact of Hannah Lyman, the pastor's wife, and of other "mothers in Israel," whose lives and services, whether recorded or not, are part of the heritage of every resident of Hatfield of the past or of the present and, we may confidently assume, of all that are to follow.

PART I.

THE HISTORY OF HATFIELD.

HISTORY OF HATFIELD.

CHAPTER I.

A CHAPTER OF BEGINNINGS. THE MIGRATION FROM THE COAST TO THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Removal of colonists from Massachusetts Bay to Connecticut towns.—Dissensions in the Hartford and Wethersfield churches.—Grants for the settlement of a new town above Northampton.—The Engagers.—Settlement of Hadley.—The west side, or Hatfield Engagers.—Assignment of land for use.—Boundary troubles.—Bradstreet's and Denison's grants and their purchase by the town.—Purchase of land from the Indians.

The desire for full political and religious liberty, the impelling motive that drove the first settlers to the shores of New England, was also the chief cause of many of the interior settlements in the region during the first one hundred years of its history. When dissensions arose, as was inevitable among the independent pioneers, who would brook no authority they could not conscientiously yield to, groups of kindred spirits departed to settle new communities in the wilderness. The possibility of increased economic independence was also a consideration of great influence on adventurous minds.

Early in the course of the building up of Massachusetts Bay Colony a fundamental difference of opinion led many of the settlers under the lead of Rev. Thomas Hooker of Cambridge, then called Newtown, to move to Connecticut. A man liberal and democratic in his tastes and his views of both temporal and spiritual authority, Hooker could not live in harmony with the other leading clergyman of the colony, the aristocratic and autocratic Rev. John Cotton of Boston. Both leaders wisely refrained from an open quarrel, and in 1635 permission was obtained by the first mentioned from Governor William Bradford, not with-

out some opposition, for a removal from the colony. An illuminating comment on the situation has been preserved from the pen of Rev. William Hubbard, the minister at Ipswich and author of the well known "History of the Indian Wars":—

"Some men do not well like, at least, cannot well bear, to be opposed in their judgments and notions, and thence were not unwilling to remove from under the power, as well as out of the bounds, of Massachusetts. Nature doth not allow two suns in one firmament, and some spirits can as ill bear an equal as others a superior."

On Oct. 15, 1635, a company of sixty men, women, and children set out across the country to the Connecticut river, taking their animals and some supplies with them and sending most of their household goods by water. The journey was one of terrible hardship and the winter that followed was one of great suffering. Dorchester people settled at Windsor, those from Watertown at Wethersfield, and those from Cambridge at Hartford. The next year Mr. Hooker and about one hundred of his followers joined the Hartford settlement.

In 1636 Springfield was established by William Pynchon and settlers from Roxbury; Northampton was settled in 1654 by men from towns farther down the river, after several years of planning and preparation.

From the Connecticut towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor came most of the first settlers of Hadley and Hatfield. The immediate cause of the establishment of these two towns, which were the frontier posts during the first years of the Indian wars, was a disagreement over church government and ordinances. Mr. Hooker and Rev. John Russell, the pastor of the Wethersfield church, were strict constructionists with regard to Congregational polity and opposed to innovations which savored of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. After the death of Mr. Hooker in 1647 his successor, Rev. Samuel Stone, introduced into the Hartford church practices which were favored by a majority of his church members; but the minority held to their own convictions and decided to withdraw. Mr. Russell, with almost his entire church, sympathized with them. It is unnecessary to go into the

details of the dispute which deeply stirred the whole colony of Connecticut and was the cause of many ecclesiastical councils. The chief point of contention was the so-called "Half-way Covenant," by which children of parents not members of the church could be baptized. Other issues concerned church membership and the rights of the brotherhood. (See Appendix, Note 2.)

At this day people can with difficulty appreciate the tremendous conflict which the issues seemed to involve. While a democracy has been evolved from the institutions established by the New England pioneers, it must be remembered that their first form of government was a theocracy or church state in which control was in the hands of the relatively small number of church members.

A crisis was reached in 1658 in the Connecticut towns and preparations were begun for another migration. The fertility of the valley of the Connecticut was by that time well known. Men were sent to view the lands to the east and north of Northampton and application was made to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony for a grant of land. This was readily obtained and in 1659 an agreement was made to settle above Northampton on both sides of the river at a place known as Norwottuck, or Nonotuck, meaning "in the midst of the river." The grant by the Massachusetts authorities was made conditional upon an orderly hearing of the differences between the Withdrawers, as they were called, and their brethren from Hartford. Accordingly a council was summoned, a reconciliation was effected, and those who were to journey forth again to new homes, many of them for the third time, took their way in peace.

The General Court of Connecticut in appointing a day of thanksgiving in November, 1659, gave as one of the reasons for thanks "the success of the endeavors of the reverend elders of the last council, for composing the sad differences of Hartford."

The prospect of receiving these Massachusetts men back into the Bay Colony was pleasing to the General Court and to the inhabitants of the other valley towns. They were men of ability and in comfortable circumstances, if not of great wealth, of good social standing, law abiding and firm

in religious faith. Many of them were already well acquainted with the Springfield and Northampton settlers.

Negotiations were entered into with Northampton for the Capawonk meadows belonging to that town and in October, 1658, Northampton voted to "give away" Capawonk on four conditions: that the Hartford men were to settle two plantations, one on each side of the river; to maintain a sufficient fence against hogs and cattle; to pay £10 in wheat and peas; and to inhabit by the following May. This offer was not taken up then, though the land was subsequently purchased and became a part of Hatfield. An agreement or engagement of those who intended to remove from Connecticut to Massachusetts is dated at Hartford, April 18, 1659, concerning which Judd tells at length in his "History of Hadley."

The records of the doings of the early settlers are meager in regard to many important details and it is hard to fix upon exact dates. Judd says of the settlement of Hadley: "It may be presumed that the broad street and homelots were laid out in 1659; that a number of the Engagers came up to inhabit at the said plantation, in 1659, and built rude dwellings, where they lived during the next winter. Who, or how many, passed the winter there, cannot be known. The seven men, chosen Nov. 9, 1659, 'to order all public occasions,' and called Townsmen, were at the new plantation and made a rate, Nov. 22, 1659, and they, or a majority of them, probably wintered there with others. One of these Townsmen, Thomas Stanley, made his will, Jan. 29, 1659-60, in which he disposed of his house and land, 'that are here at the new plantation,' proving conclusively that he then lived in the new town." The date of the will is given in old style reckoning, which was used by the first settlers. The error in computing the length of the solar year in the so-called Julian calendar was corrected by Pope Gregory in 1582, but the new style of reckoning was not adopted in England or her colonies till 1752. In the old style reckoning March 25 was the beginning of the year. After the adoption of the new style, or Gregorian calendar, January 1 was taken as the beginning of the year and double dates are often used to indicate the time between Jan. 1

and Mar. 25. There was an error of 11 days in the reckoning, which must be added to any date given in the old style to change it to the new.

At a meeting held in the house of Andrew Warner in Hadley, Oct. 8, 1660, the following provisions were made: that no person should be owned as an inhabitant or have liberty to vote or act in town affairs until he should be legally received as an inhabitant; that the inhabitants on the west side of the river should be one with those on the east side in both ecclesiastical and civil matters which were "common to the whole," they paying all charges from their engagement and all purchase charges from the beginning; that those admitted for inhabitants on the west side should be inhabiting there in houses of their own by the next Michaelmas, Sept. 29, 1661; and that they should sign an engagement by themselves or others for them. There were twenty-eight persons who signed the votes and agreements at this meeting, perhaps all who had up to that time signified an intention of becoming settlers of the new town and including, very likely, some who had not brought up their families from Connecticut.

The name Hadley, or Hadleigh, was chosen from the Hadleigh in Suffolk County, England. The church of Hadley probably dates from the establishment of the town, as there is no record of a reorganization, and those who removed from Wethersfield comprised the pastor, Rev. John Russell, and the majority of his church, though not of his congregation or of the town.

Some of those who intended to settle on the west side of the Connecticut signed an engagement at this October meeting, or their friends for them, others in January, February, and March of the next year. By Mar. 25, 1661, twenty-five heads of families had engaged to settle on the Hatfield side: Aaron Cook, Thomas Meekins, William Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Coleman, Isaac Graves (with his father, Thomas Graves), John Graves, Samuel Belding, Stephen Taylor, John White, Jr., Daniel Warner, Richard Fellows, Richard Billings, Edward Benton, Mr. Ritchell (with his son), Ozias Goodwin, Zechariah Field, Lieut. Thomas Bull, Gregory Wilter-

ton, Nathaniel Porter, Daniel White, William Pitkin, John Cole, Samuel Church, Samuel Dickinson.

Of these prospective settlers Cook and Church did not move across the river; Goodwin, Bull, Wilterton, and Pitkin remained at Hartford; Mr. Ritchell and Edward Benton at Wethersfield; and Nathaniel Porter at Windsor; leaving sixteen who became residents of Hatfield. Two of these, Thomas Meekins and William Allis, belonged to the Bay Colony and lived at Braintree. Of the others ten came from Hartford: Billings, Cole, Fellows, Field, John and Isaac Graves, Taylor, Warner, John White, Jr., and Daniel White; four were from Wethersfield: Belding, Coleman, and the Dickinsons.

What the proposed boundaries of the new plantation were to be may be seen by the report of the committee to the General Court, Sept. 30, 1659. The report was not accepted by the magistrates and Hadley never extended its boundaries as far as expected. It ran as follows:—

"In obedience to an order of the much Honored General Court in May last, appointing us whose names are subscribed, to lay out the bounds of the new plantation at Norwottuck on the river Connecticutt for the supply of those people that are to settle there; considering what people are to remove thither and the quality of the lands thereabouts, we have thought good to lay out their bounds on both sides of said River, viz. on the East side of said river their southerly bounds to be from the head of the falls above Springfield and so to run east and by north the length of nine miles from the said river; And their Northerly bounds to be a little brook called by the Indians Nepasoaneage up to a mountain called Quunkwattchu, and so running eastward from the river the same length of nine miles; from their southerly bounds to the northerly bounds on the east side of the river is about 11 or 12 miles, And on the west side of the river their bounds on the south are to join or meet with Northampton bounds, (which said bounds are called Capawonk and Wequittayyagg) And on the north their bounds to be a great mountain, called Wequomps; and the North and South bounds are to run west two miles from the great river; And from North to South on that side the river is about 6 or 7 miles.

Signed by JOHN PYNCHON
ELIZUR HOLYOKE
SAMUEL CHAPIN
WILLIAM HOLTON
RICHARD LYMAN."

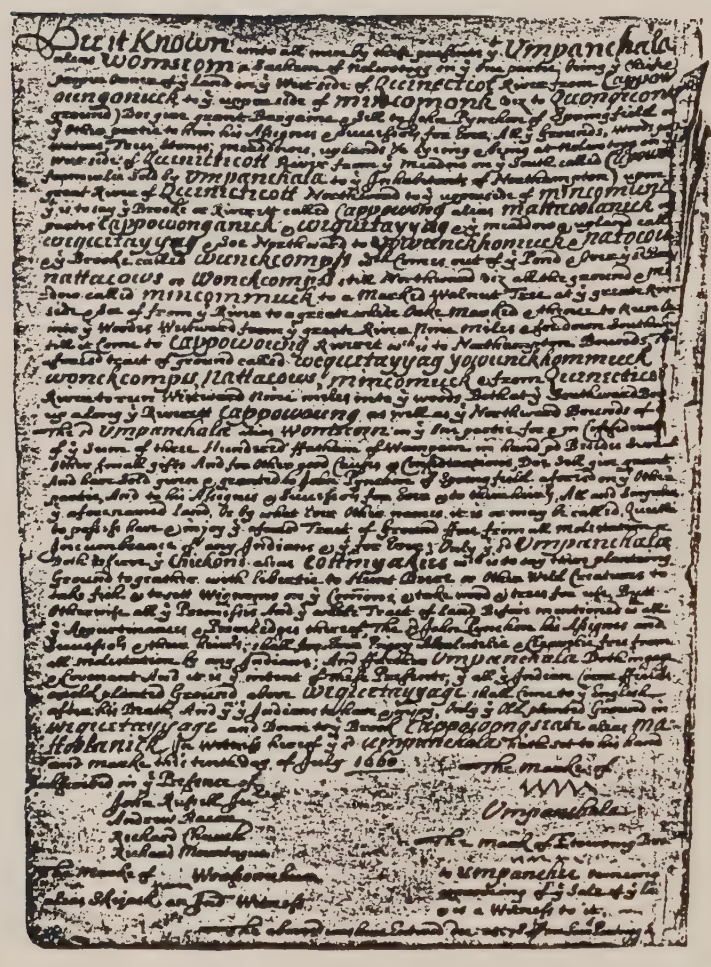
The mountain called Quunkwattchu was Toby; Wequomps was Mt. Sugar Loaf. The northern bounds of Northampton were about the same as at present.

During the years 1659 and 1660 no allotments of land were made, but the settlers cultivated parts of the common land temporarily assigned them for use. It was uncertain

how many of the Engagers would really settle in the new town. Many were discouraged at the difficulties encountered in fixing the boundaries of the township and in securing a sufficient amount of meadow land. Negotiations were being made for the purchase of lands from the Indians with the assistance of Maj. John Pynchon and other Springfield men, but grants by the General Court to individuals of parts of the same territory complicated the matter.

For the first forty years of its history the colonial government was accustomed to give large grants of land to individuals of rank, either in payment for services to the colony, or in grateful acknowledgment, or both, or in the settlement of claims. Such grants were for the most part made arbitrarily, with little regard to township lines, and sometimes the grantee was allowed to choose his own location; usually in a town grant a clause was inserted, "reserving properties formerly granted to any person."

In 1659, the same year that a grant was made to the Connecticut Engagers for their proposed town, a grant of 500 acres was made by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to Simon Bradstreet, a Magistrate and later governor of the colony, and one of 500 acres to Maj. Gen. Daniel Denison with the liberty to locate anywhere west of the Connecticut river full six miles from the place intended for the Northampton meeting-house in a straight line. Mr. Bradstreet, who had the first choice, took his grant in Hatfield North Meadow, extending one mile west from the river. Maj. Gen. Denison took his part just north of the division of the meadows known from earliest times as Bashan, extending 250 rods from the river and one mile north and south. Thus these two proprietors had some of the best interval or meadow land in the new township and on the ground that they were not six miles from the Northampton meeting-house the Engagers petitioned, but without avail, to have the location of the grants changed. The struggle went on for five years and finally the town of Hadley in justice to the west side settlers was obliged to purchase of Mr. Bradstreet the North Meadows. His terms were £200 and 1000 acres of land elsewhere. The money was paid by the town and the General Court granted him the land, which he took just north of the Denison farm one mile and a half



AN OLD INDIAN DEED.

north and south on the river and including a large part of the meadow land now in the limits of the township of Whately. His west line was a little west of the present Straits road and his north one the upper side of the wood lot north of the S. W. Allis farm; the south line of the Denison grant was along the bank of the swamp below the village of Bradstreet. Both these grants were within what were supposed to be the limits of the new township of Hadley. The farms were later bought by a company of proprietors made up in Hatfield and division was made to private owners. Samuel Symonds and Gen. Humphrey Atherton, who also received grants at Norwottuck, took their land elsewhere to accommodate the new town.

The early settlers took pains to secure valid title to their lands by purchase from the Indians. These purchases were not costly, payments being made in clothing, trinkets, and wampum, the currency of the Indians, at that time legal tender for debts to the value of 40 shillings. The deeds are now on record at the Hall of Records in Springfield. The first purchase from the Indians was made Dec. 25, 1658, and comprised the territory east of the Connecticut from the mouth of Fort river and Mt. Holyoke on the south to the mouth of the Mohawk brook and Mt. Toby on the north, a distance of about nine miles, and running east nine miles into the woods. The price paid was 220 fathoms of wampum and one large coat, equal in value to £62, 10s. The deed was signed by the Norwottuck sachems Umpanchala, Chickwallop, and Quonquont, who claimed ownership on both sides of the river and had forts and planting grounds at intervals.

The land for the town of Hatfield was secured in three purchases. The first, made July 10, 1660, comprised the land west of the Connecticut between the Capawonk brook, now Mill river, on the south, "to the brook called Wunckcompas which comes out of the Great Pond," following the line of the brook and extending west into the woods for nine miles. The price paid was 300 fathoms of wampum and small gifts, equal in all to £75 in value. The deed was signed by the sachem Umpanchala and approved by his brother Etowonq. They reserved for their use the "Chickons or planting Field"—now Indian Field— and liberty to

hunt and fish, to set wigwams on the common and to cut trees for use.

The next purchase was the meadow called Capawonk, south of the brook of that name. This meadow had been bought by Northampton of the chief Chickwallop in 1657, for 50 shillings. It was deeded by the Northampton settlers, Jan. 22, 1663, for £30. These two purchases included all the land claimed by Hatfield at the time of its incorporation in 1670. The third was the tract of land north of the North Meadow, including Bradstreet and most of the township of Whately, from the heirs of Quonquont. The deed was signed Oct. 19, 1672, by the sachem's widow Sarah Quanquan, or Quonquont, his son Pocunohouse, his daughter Majessit and two others, Mattatabange, a squaw, and Momecuse. The price paid was fifty fathoms of wampum valued at five shillings to the fathom. The northern boundary was where the Pocumtuck path crossed the Weekioanuck brook, the line running east to the "great river" and west for six miles.

Upon these deeds from the Indians rest the titles of all later possessors and the reservations made by the red men of the hunting and fishing privileges, the use of wood and timber, and the liberty to pitch wigwams are in operation at the present day if their descendants should wish to take advantage of them.

CHAPTER II.

A CHAPTER OF PREPARATION. THE PIONEERS.

"They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts."

The journey from Connecticut.—The first inhabitants and their families.—Topography of the township in 1660.—Changes caused by action of the Connecticut river.—Work of the pioneers in preparation for settlement.—Annual burning of the land by the Indians.—Scarcity of timber.—Intervals or meadows.—Domestic animals.

In spite of the many difficulties in the way, the Engagers kept coming in greater numbers and some others joined with them in the attempt to settle the northernmost valley towns. The journey from Connecticut was a difficult one, as the cart roads were not built at that time and all streams had to be forded. The route was up the valley to Westfield, then called Woronoke, to Springfield and Northampton. The tradition is that ten days were needed to accomplish the trip.

The Hadley street on the east side of the river was laid out in 1661 and house lots assigned. It is probable that several families established themselves on the Hatfield side as early as 1660 and passed the winter there, for, at a meeting held in Hadley in January, 1661, "It was voted and agreed upon that all those that have taken up allotments on the west side of the river put into the Rate that is to be made for this year and shall pay all charges for this present year as we ourselves on this side of the river doe." Others kept adding themselves to the first comers till by the year 1668 most of the original Engagers had taken up their lands and the west side settlement numbered about 100 souls. It is very difficult to determine accurately when the different settlers established themselves in their new homes. Richard Fellows was probably the first to locate on the west side of the river. He built a house at what seemed to him a desirable location and the Hatfield street was later laid out from his house northward. John Cole is also often mentioned as being one of the pioneers,

but this is doubtful because the Hadley records indicate renewals of his grant of a house lot, showing that he did not fully keep the terms of his engagement and reside with his family on his grant. He may have returned to Connecticut in 1660. His home lot was the one next north of Fellows's. There were probably at least four others residing on the west side of the river in 1660, Zechariah Field, Richard Billings, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., and John White, Jr.

Richard Fellows was in Hartford in 1643. He removed to Springfield in 1659 and from there to Northampton. He had a family of five children when he located in the new settlement that became the town of Hatfield,—Richard. Samuel, Sarah, John, who was baptized Nov. 1, 1646, and Mary, baptized Feb. 9, 1650, the oldest probably nearing manhood. He died soon after and his widow, Ursula Fellows, took his place in the distribution of land. Widow Fellows is mentioned in the Hadley records Dec. 19, 1661. His homestead, as stated, was at the southern end of the street as originally laid out, though the place is now south of the end of Main Street. The house on the Fellows allotment is now occupied by Mrs. Samuel Fellows Billings and her family. They are not descendants of Richard Fellows, but the name was given to Samuel Fellows Billings because of the fact that he was born on the spot where Fellows built, according to tradition, the first house in town.

Zechariah Field was also living in Northampton at the time of the settlement of Hadley. He chose for a building site the one at the corner of Main and Maple streets. As the three men first mentioned selected their homesteads close together near the fertile meadows it is probable that they and the other three had familiarized themselves with the proposed location of the new village before any other settlers took up residence and it was their prospecting that determined the location of the west side street and its house lots. The other three pioneers chose sites adjoining on the opposite side of the street a little farther north, the third, fourth, and fifth house lots as laid out in 1661. It is not certain whether these six pioneers moved their families and possessions at first to their new homes. The change of residence seems to have been accomplished

gradually during a period of several years, for the records of the Connecticut towns show that the men who moved to the Massachusetts towns at least had real estate holdings after their departure for the settlements farther up the river.

John Cole was a resident in Farmington in 1652, later moving to Hartford. The name was also spelled Coule and later became Cowls and Cowles. The date of his birth is not known, but there is a record of his death in Hatfield in September, 1675. He was made a freeman in 1666. His family at the time he settled in Hatfield consisted of his wife and seven children, the eldest probably about 19 years old, John, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Esther. Little has been discovered concerning him previous to his coming to Hatfield. The Cowles homestead remained in the hands of direct descendants till 1898 when the property was sold by Rufus H. Cowles to Patrick T. Boyle.

Concerning Zechariah Field much information has been preserved in the Field genealogy compiled by Frederick Clifton Pierce of Chicago. He was a man of over threescore years at the time he settled in Hatfield, having been born in East Ardsley, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1596, the son of John Field and the grandson of John Field, the English astronomer. He probably came to New England through Wales, sailed from Bristol, arrived in Boston in 1629 and settled in Dorchester. At the time he removed to Connecticut he was in the prime of life and was one of the 42 men furnished by Hartford to take part in the Pequot war. His house in Hartford was upon Sentinel Hill near the present north end of Main Street. He was prosperous and the owner of a large amount of land, upon part of which is Asylum Street. The land records of Hartford contain a number of transfers made by or to him from 1639-62. He removed to Northampton in 1659 and engaged in business, trading extensively with the Indians. He was one of the twenty-five west side Engagers and was one of the committee to lay out the street and house lots. He also had to renew the terms of his engagement. His allotment was on the west side of the street at the corner of the highway leading to Northampton. A house on the lot

is now owned by Reuben Field Wells, a direct descendant, though the place has had many changes of ownership. In 1660 Field's family consisted of his wife and five children: Mary, aged 17, Zechariah, 15, John, 12, Samuel, 9, Joseph, 2. He continued his trading operations in Hatfield, then the Hadley west side, but the business was not very profitable and he made an assignment in 1664. He died June 30, 1666.

Of Richard Billings not very much has been discovered. He was in Hartford in 1640. His wife's name was Margery and they had one child Samuel, probably a man of mature years at the time of the settlement of Hatfield for the allotment was made to the two men together. Their place was on the east side of the street, the third house lot from the south end, and it has remained in the hands of direct descendants down to the present day, Mrs. Mary A. Billings Dickinson owning the house on the original allotment.

Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., was a youth of seventeen when he came to Hatfield, if the record of his birth is correct, Aug., 1643. He was probably married at that time or expected to be soon, for he shared in the distribution of lands with the other heads of families. He was born in Wethersfield, where his father was a man of prominence, town clerk in 1645, representative in 1646-56. Nathaniel, Sr., removed to Hadley in 1659 and was made a freeman in 1661. He was a deacon and the first recorder, or town clerk. The homestead of Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., in Hatfield was the fourth from the south on the east side of the street, the lot on which the Sophia Smith house stands. He was made a freeman in 1690 and died Oct. 11, 1710.

Of John White, Jr., not very much is known. His father, Elder John White, who was born in Chelmsford, Essex County, Eng., probably before 1600, was a passenger on the ship *Lyon* which sailed from England, June 22, 1632, arriving in Boston, Sept. 16; he settled in Cambridge. John White, Sr., moved to Hartford with Mr. Hooker's company and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and of the South Church of which he was an elder. His name stands fifth on the list of Engagers to settle the Norwottuck plantations and he was one of the first Townsmen chosen at Hadley to "order all publick occasions." He returned

to Hartford about 1670 and died about the first of the year 1684. John White, Jr., the third of the six children of Elder John, was buried in Hatfield, Sept. 15, 1665. His age is not known, but it was probably less than thirty-five years. His house lot was the next above that of Nathaniel Dickinson, now owned by Daniel White Wells, who is not, however, a direct descendant. He was a man of some wealth and owned a house and land in Hartford, of which he retained possession after leaving that town.

These men and the others who soon came to aid them in establishing the town were for the most part men well along in years. It has been stated that the average age of all the persons who made the journey from Connecticut was thirty-three, but it must be taken into consideration that there was a large number of children, and few very old persons attempted the trip. From what has been said it will be seen that they were already experienced in the building and governing of towns. The founders of Hatfield were men in the prime of life, of maturity of judgment, and experienced in the work before them.

Comparatively few natural obstacles had to be overcome to prepare the chosen site for habitation. The region of the Connecticut valley was described by travelers who had explored it as a pleasant land. The general features of the country in the vicinity of Hatfield at the time the first settlers came were much the same as now. There was the same broad expanse of fertile meadow land near the river; the same small streams, ponds, and marshy places, probably in about the same locations; the same upland plains with sandy soil; the same surrounding hills. The "great river" was probably much the same in appearance then as now, with its banks fringed with trees and bushes, its sand bars and stretches of sandy beach, its ever shifting channel and its destructive tendencies in time of flood.

These floods have been the cause of great changes in the bed of the Connecticut river since the settlement of its valley by the whites. A gradual wearing away of the bank on one side and addition on the other is constantly going on. The oxbow at the point known as the "Turn of the River" above Hatfield village was formed by the river cutting an entirely new course in 1862. The wear-

ing away on the Hadley bank and the gains on the Hatfield side have been particularly noticeable at the curve where the river swings to the westward at the north end of the Hadley streets. Judd writing in 1847 said, "Opposite to this grass meadow, the inroads of the river upon Hadley

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT HATFIELD.

have been destructive. The homesteads where some of the early settlers lived and died, the lands which they cultivated, and the highways which they traveled, have been carried away, and more serious consequences have been threatened."

The serious consequences threatened—the possibility of the river cutting off another oxbow and taking its course through the village—have been guarded against by the "rip-rapping" of the Hadley bank by the state authorities.

A similar protection on the Hatfield side was gained by the building of a dike in 1904 running from the street to the river on the lot given the town by Samuel H. Dickinson and southward along the crest of the first elevation above the bank. Disastrous effects were feared from the strength of the current that flowed unchecked through the home lots on the east of the street at every time of high water. The opening back of John McHugh's house and the ditch across the lots were dug in 1706 to allow the

water to drain out of the lots back into the river, but it afforded an inlet as well as an outlet during floods. (See Appendix, Note 3.)

A large part of the wearing away on the Hatfield side from the ferry to Indian Hollow has been done within the memory of the men of the last two generations. The piece of land owned by Mrs. H. S. Hubbard a short distance below the Old Bridge Place contains only about four acres, whereas it was formerly fourteen. Bishop F. D. Huntington, who died in 1906, stated that he remembered the time in his boyhood when the land between his father's barns in North Hadley and the river was less than half an acre in extent. On the opposite side of the river at that point five apple trees set fifty feet apart in a row running east and west have disappeared one after another in the water within the memory of men now living.

The Connecticut river abounded in fish in the early days so that its waters were an important source of food to the savages and the whites and also a source of considerable revenue before the dams were built across it. Salmon and shad used to come up the stream to spawn, the latter being so common that at one time they were not thought worthy of a place on the table and families surprised by unexpected guests would apologize if shad happened to be on the bill of fare. Often they were thrown contemptuously back into the water as "pumpkin seeds" are when hooked by the angler to-day.

It is not likely that Mill river, the Capawonk brook of Indian times, has changed its winding course to any appreciable extent since the first coming of the white settlers. Some of the swamps have been drained by the residents of the town and some ponds created by artificial means.

The clearing of forests was not a part of the work of the first settlers in preparation for establishing themselves in their new homes, for the meadows and uplands were kept free from underbrush and to a large extent of trees by the annual burnings by the Indians every November to check the growth of brush so that they could get about more easily to hunt and fish and to have cleared land for cultivation. The fires once started were allowed to burn themselves out and consumed the young forest growth for miles

around. It is doubtful if there was much timber within the present boundaries of the township, a reason for the specification in the Indian deeds of the right to cut trees for use. The forest growth now covering the hills at the

A View in the Meadows.

west of the town and parts of the plains is of comparatively recent development.

The early settlers made stringent regulations against the unnecessary felling of any tree and the town of Hatfield

voted in 1671, the year after its incorporation, that no man should sell clapboards, shingles, or rails out of town, and coopering stuff was not to be delivered out of town unless made into casks. For white pine in any quantity they had to go as far as Northfield. Pine and chestnut and other soft woods could not stand the ravages of the fires, but there was probably a considerable quantity of oak and elm scattered about through the meadows, standing in clumps or as isolated trees. The swamps were heavily wooded, mostly with oak. The elm in front of the Congregational church that blew down in 1868 was probably there before the white men came.

The first white inhabitants adopted the Indian custom of annual burning to keep the unused land free from bushes, which became a source of great annoyance if allowed to grow unchecked. The practice was common throughout the colony and was continued till 1750 or later, when the danger from unlimited burning of the woodlands was finally realized and the practice stopped. The colonial government of Massachusetts in 1743 passed a law to restrain such fires because they impoverished the soil, prevented the growth of wood, and destroyed fences.

The intervals or meadows thus cleared by burning were ready for immediate cultivation and they were covered with a growth of native grass which could be cut at once for live stock. The early settlers deemed most desirable the grass from the low bottom lands, or as they called them "boggy meadows." Grass seed was not sowed for some years after the settlement and there are some parts of Indian Hollow to-day which perhaps have never been plowed and reseeded. That part of the meadow was the best for hay and commanded the highest price per acre of any land in town till 1862 when the disastrous flood of that year buried it deep in sand. The higher parts of the intervals were used by the first settlers for cultivated crops.

Few domestic animals were brought by the pioneers on account of the length and difficulty of the journey from Connecticut and their numbers increased slowly during the early years of the settlement. Cows and oxen were of course necessary, and some sheep and hogs were kept and

probably some poultry. Horses were not abundant and were not indispensable, for they were of little use except in the saddle, as there were no carriages in any of the valley settlements and almost all the farm work was done with oxen.

CHAPTER III.

A CHAPTER OF FOUNDATIONS. THE STREET AND HOUSE LOTS, DIVISION OF MEADOWS, MILL AND MEETING.

"They builded better than they knew."

First steps in the establishment of the west side plantation.—Laying out of street and assignment of house lots.—Names of the proprietors and subsequent changes in ownership.—Meaning of the term "estate."—Lumber used by first settlers and its preparation.—Building of the gristmill.—Division of the meadow lands.—The common land.—Fencing the meadows and house lots.

It was necessary for those of the Hadley Engagers who intended to take up their residence on the west side of the Connecticut to be inhabiting the spot by Sept. 29, 1661, to fulfill the terms of their engagement, and there was little delay about the matter. Following the lead of the six pioneers the other west side Engagers took definite steps to lay the foundations of their town. The purpose to have at first two villages of one town separated by the river as they had been at Hartford is evident, but later developments cannot be well explained except on the supposition that in the minds of some at least was the plan for two distinct towns as soon as they were large enough. The fact that a majority of the west side Engagers were from Hartford has been pointed out in Chapter I. Many of those who came soon after the first settlement were from places other than Wethersfield and while the views of the settlers on both sides of the river were in general in accord with those of the pastor, Rev. John Russell, it seems a reasonable inference that some of his congregation early hoped to be able to have as their leader a more discreet and tactful man such as Mr. Hooker had shown himself to be. Mr. Russell had a successful pastorate in Hadley and was able and courageous, but he was engaged in many controversies and the last years of his life were embittered by a quarrel over the school funds. Agreement was made to have two ministers if necessary, probably one, as assist-

ant, to give his attention to the work on the west side of the river, but the Hatfield men, independent to the last degree, merely bided their time and when another minister was secured it was to be the settled pastor of the church of a town wholly free and independent. Rev. Samuel Hooker, son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, was preaching at Springfield and the settlers of the Norwottuck plantations appointed a committee in 1660 to "confer together and send propositions to Mr. Hooker about his removal to us." Under date of Dec. 12, 1661, this entry appears on the Hadley records:—

"The Inhabitants on the West side of the river proposing that there might be some of them added to the committee chosen for the looking out for another minister that soe they might be one with us, According to a former agreement:

"The town ordered that Gdman Meekins and Gdman Alice should be added to the committee aforesaid."

The negotiations did not accomplish anything and Mr. Russell continued alone in his labors in Hadley.

Jan. 21, 1660/61, a committee, consisting of William Westwood, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., Samuel Smith, Thomas Coleman, Peter Tilton, and Zechariah Field, was appointed "to lay out a tract of land on the West side of the river for houselots." The 4th of March, William Allis, Zechariah Field, Isaac Graves, Thomas Stanley, Andrew Warner, Philip Smith, and Samuel Porter were "to take a survey of the land on the other side of the river and as near as they can to equalize the apportionment of those that have taken up lots there; and the Inhabitants on the other side of the river are to remain there; and to make report to the town thereof; and if both parties cannot agree to a free choice then a lot to determine it."

The street was surveyed that spring or summer, probably without the aid of a compass. Its location was the same in width and extent as at the present day, running nearly north and south for the distance of a mile. A wide space was reserved near the south end for a common as was the custom in most New England towns, following the English practice. This helps to confirm the supposition that the likelihood of two towns was borne in mind by the founders. The street was ten rods wide through most of the part built upon at first. The upper end is now and probably was

then somewhat narrower, but for what reason is unknown unless it was to equalize the acreage of the house lots, keeping the frontage the same. Few of the house lots at the upper end were assigned till after the incorporation of Hatfield. They were probably staked out at the beginning, however, and reserved for later comers as was the case with the meadow lands when they were distributed. Some of these lots at the upper end were assigned by the west side inhabitants previous to their separation from Hadley.

The committee made allotments to 28 individuals of 192 acres on both sides of the street. All the lots on the east side were 16 rods wide except that of John Wells, which was 18 rods. The proprietors in order beginning at the south were Thomas Bull, Daniel Warner, Richard Billings, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John White, Jr., Edward Benton, Samuel Dickinson, William Gull, Samuel Belding, John Coleman, John Wells, Samuel Gillett, Philip Russell. The allotment of Thomas Bull was the place now owned by A. W. Morton at the corner of Bridge Lane and that of Philip Russell is part of the W. H. Dickinson estate, his north line being near the large buttonball tree in front of the Dickinson house. The width of the lots has not been changed much, though some of the homesteads have passed through several changes of ownership. The distance between the south line of Thomas Bull's allotment and the north line of Philip Russell's was 210 rods with no highway to the east between. Fixed points to measure from are the north line of the Billings allotment and the boundaries of the John White, Jr., allotment, which are believed to be the same as when originally staked out. Both these homesteads, as noted in the previous chapter, have been passed down in the family, though not without change of name. After the lapse of 250 years there is not a single place that has been handed down from father to son in an unbroken line from the beginning.

The lots on the west side of the street varied somewhat in width. Those of Richard Fellows and John Cole were south of the highway to Northampton. They contained eight acres each. Eleazer Frary's allotment of four acres, six rods in width, was exactly in the middle of that side of

the street between the highway to Northampton and the Middle Lane, or Mill Lane, now School Street. It is now occupied by Roswell Billings. Many changes have been made in the original boundaries of the lots by subsequent transfers. South of Eleazer Frary's were the house lots of John Graves, Isaac Graves, Stephen Taylor, Ozias Goodwin, and Zechariah Field, each twelve rods wide and containing eight acres. North of Eleazer Frary's, allotments were made to Thomas Meekins, William Allis, Daniel White, Jr., and John Allis of eight acres, twelve rods in width, and to Obadiah Dickinson and Samuel Kellogg of four acres each, six rods wide. Above Middle Lane, for which eight rods were reserved, was the allotment of John Hawks of four acres and sixteen rods wide. The highway to Northampton was eight rods wide; the distance from the northern boundary of Hawks's lot to the southern side of the Northampton road was 158 rods, from the south side of Middle Lane to the north of the Northampton road, 126 rods. School Street is now only four rods wide, three rods having gone to the lot on which Smith Academy and the buildings west of it stand and one rod to the lots on the north of the street. The lots on the west side of the street ran back to Mill river as far as its course was north and south; beyond that they had a depth of 80 rods. The boundary between the Academy lot and the Israel Morton place, the original allotments of Samuel Kellogg and Obadiah Dickinson respectively, has never been changed. Directly opposite their line was the boundary between William Gull and Samuel Belding.

The chart on the opposite page shows the location of the first house lots with the width of each and the location of the highways. Against the name of each settler is put his "estate." This did not mean the amount of his property. Some were undoubtedly possessed of more than the amounts set against their names and others had less, but as will be seen the estates ranged from £50 to £200, most being £100. The amount of each one's estate was set arbitrarily with the desire to secure a substantial equality among all the settlers and to serve as a basis for distributing the land. Church members and freemen had no advantage over others. Thomas Graves had no house lot

Estate.	Acres.		Rods wide.	Rods wide.	Acres.	Estate.
				16 Philip Russell	4	
				16 Samuel Gillett	4	
				18 John Wells	4½	£100
	4	John Hawks	16	16 John Coleman	4	100
	Middle Lane or Mill Lane		8			
	4	Samuel Kellogg	6	16 Samuel Belding	8	100
	4	Obadiah Dickinson	6			
	8	John Allis	12	16 William Gull	8	100
£100	8	Daniel White, Jr.	12			
200	8	William Allis	12	16 Samuel Dickinson	8	100
200	8	Thomas Meekins	12	16 Edward Benton	8	100
50	4	Eleazer Frary	6			
100	8	John Graves	12	16 John White, Jr.	8	100
150	8	Isaac Graves	12	16 Nath'l Dickinson, Jr.	8	150
50	8	Stephen Taylor	12	16 Richard Billings	8	100
100	8	Ozias Goodwin	12			
				16 Daniel Warner	8	100
125	8	Zechariah Field	12			
				16 Thomas Bull	8	125
	Highway to Northampton		8			
150	8	John Cole				
100	8	Richard Fellows				

PLAN OF THE HOUSE LOTS IN HATFIELD ALLOTTED 1661-1670.
Inclosure shows the line of first stockade, built in King Philip's War.

and did not share in the distribution of the land as he was well along in years and lived with his son Isaac, to whose estate £50 was added. The monument erected in his memory by the Graves family in 1906 marks the spot where he had his home. One of his descendants, Mrs. H. L. Howard, now lives on the John Graves allotment.

What sort of houses were built at first is a matter of conjecture. Rude and hastily built shelters of logs are usually the first structures erected by pioneers and probably some log houses were found in both Hadley and Hatfield in the early days. However, in Northampton, a flourishing

ONE OF HATFIELD'S OLDEST HOUSES.
Built early in the eighteenth century, probably similar in style to those built earlier.

settlement seven years old in 1661, were plenty of sawyers and saw pits, so that some more substantial dwellings and perhaps also barns may have been built at the very beginning.

The scarcity of timber has been alluded to. White oak was used for framework, hewed and squared by hand. The use of pine as a building material did not seem to be appreciated by the early settlers in this region and many houses standing to-day which date back to colonial times

are framed and studded with oak. Oak seems to have been used in preference so that the scarcity of pine probably caused the first settlers little concern.

Boards had to be sawed by hand in a saw pit. The man who stood above and guided the saw was called the "top-man," and received a little higher wages than his fellow laborer in a pit below, who was called the "pit-man." Wages of 2s. and 2s. 6d. per day were common for this work and two men were expected to saw 100 feet of boards a day when the logs were hewed and drawn to the saw pit. Oak was the commonest material for boards also, chestnut, of which there was some quantity accessible, being used chiefly for fences. The price of sawed boards was very high. Judd says that before Pynchon built his sawmill in Springfield in 1667 they were 7s. per 100 feet, afterwards 4s. 6d. The edges of the boards were chamfered by hand to make a snug joint.

The side covering of houses and barns was in many cases clapboards nailed to the studs. They were split by hand like shingles and could be made much more rapidly and easily than boards. Any wood that could be split easily was called "rift timber" or "cleft timber." The wages of "rivers of clapboards" were regulated by law in some parts of the colony. Coffin's "History of Newbury" gives this derivation: "Clapboards were originally cloven, not sawn, and were thence called clove-boards, and in process of time cloboards, claboards, clapboards." They were of varying length, three to five or six feet, and made smooth by hewing or shaving.

There was probably no interior finish in most of the houses. Lath for plastering is rarely mentioned in any contemporary accounts in the seventeenth century. The windows were closed with shutters, as glass did not come into general use till after 1700 on account of the difficulty of getting it. Possibly oiled paper or some similar material was used as a substitute. One of the settlers, Philip Russell, was a glazier by trade. He came to Hatfield about 1666.

The roofs were covered with split shingles two or three feet long. Barns and perhaps some of the houses at first were thatched. There was plenty of clay at hand for making bricks for chimneys or for laying up chimneys of

stone in clay. For hearthstones there was red sandstone in abundance.

The old expression "to mill and to meeting" is significant of many things. The corn mill and the meetinghouse were the first public structures necessary to the early settlers and they both ministered to wants which could not well be met without them. Public worship in Hadley was conducted on the east side of the river where the pastor, Rev. John Russell, lived and the first mill was set up on the west side. Negotiations for its building were begun in April, 1661, and in December after he had "expended considerable estate in building a mill" the town of Hadley voted to have all the grain ground by Thomas Meekins "provided he make good meal." In the same month preparations were begun to build a meetinghouse, but it was not raised until 1665 and probably not wholly finished until 1670. A house was hired in which to seat the congregation while the building operations were under way.

Thomas Meekins was a millwright by trade. His mill was built on the Capawonk brook, which thereafter was called Mill river, near the site of the present Hatfield gristmill. The ridge of red sandstone that shows outcroppings at various points in the vicinity made a waterfall in the brook and the stone was easily quarried for millstones. It is not known whether any dam was built at first, but probably greater power was secured by throwing some sort of obstruction across the stream. Meekins was given twenty acres of land near the mill and he moved from the street and built a house on the hill where M. W. Boyle has his residence.

The east side inhabitants brought their grain across the Connecticut to be ground. The Hadley records show that on the 8th of November, 1662, they agreed with Thomas Wells and John Hubbard to carry their grain over the river to mill on the second and sixth days of the week and bring back the meal, at threepence per bushel, to be paid in wheat at 3s. 6d., and Indian corn at 2s. 3d. per bushel. No corn mill was built on the east side till 1671, when a portion of the Hopkins Grammar School funds was invested in a mill at North Hadley. It was burned in 1677 and the Hadley people again brought their grist across the

river; rebuilt in 1678 or 1679, and was operated by the Boltwoods for a while, finally coming back to the trustees of the Hopkins Grammar School fund.

The meal and flour were bolted at home or used unbolted. Bolting mills moved by water power were not at all common in England when the colonists first left the mother country and they did not come into use in New England for nearly one hundred years. Sometimes the bran was separated from the flour by the use of sieves.

Thomas Meekins also assisted in setting up corn mills in other towns. He built the first sawmill in Hatfield in 1669 and had one in operation on the east side of the river perhaps as early as 1662 in company with Robert Boltwood. They were granted liberty to build a sawmill in Hadley in that year. Dec. 19, 1670, the town of Hatfield voted that Meekins's sawmill should be free from the town rate for three years. It is thought to have been located about where Maj. C. S. Shattuck's gun-shop stands.

In the distribution of the meadow land made from 1661 to 1663 the estates of the different settlers served as a basis for divisions. Drawings were by lot and those whose lots came out first had first choice. Each £100 estate drew 27 acres and 60 rods on the west side of the river and larger estates correspondingly larger amounts. The east side proprietors also drew lots on the west side and it is difficult to ascertain the amount of land divided on the Hatfield side because the lands of several of the proprietors are not recorded. Considerable allowance was made for swamps, ponds, and light lands. It is estimated that about 1,200 acres were included in the four main divisions of the Hatfield meadows as follows:—

1. The Great, North, or Upper Meadow, purchased of Mr. Bradstreet and including a swamp adjoining, was separated into six divisions,—Fifty Pound Lots, Long Lots, Cow Bridge, Turn of the River, Upper Hollow, and Bashan. Each west side proprietor received a lot in each division and some were reserved for others. The names given to the divisions are those in use at the present time, but they probably were applied at a very early day.

2. Little Meadow was at the north end of the street and part of it east of the North Meadow. It was in two

divisions, Little Meadow proper and Little Meadow Hollow.

3. The South Meadow, or "the meadow adjoining to the street" in the early records, was called Wequetayag by the Indians and Great Pansett, Pontius, or Ponsett in the records of Peter Tilton, the first recorder of lands in Hadley. It contained about 430 acres at the time of division with little waste land. The east side or Hadley proprietors had the west part, called 205 acres, and the west side proprietors the east part, 225 acres, including Indian Hollow or Indian Bottom. The divisions known at the present day, East and Middle Divisions, Great Ponsett, Brook Hollow, Indian Hollow, The Nook, and Indian Field, were probably so called very early in the history of the town and the roads through this meadow were the same as now. Before the choice of lots was made the roads were staked out. The road that led to the landing at the north of the Hadley street was the one by the Richard Fellows house, now Valley Street. A road was laid out along the brow of the hill above Indian Hollow and Indian Field which is not in use as a traveled way at present during its whole extent. The so-called Baker's Ferry road, across the lots in Indian Hollow, is of later origin.

4. The Southwest, or Capawonk Meadows, also called Amponchus, Little Pansett, Ponsitt, or Ponsett, was separated from Great Ponsett by the Capawonk brook, or, as sometimes called, Napanset river. The east side proprietors had all of this except the upper part called the Plain, while the west side proprietors had the Plain at two acres for one. The extent of this meadow after rejecting ponds and worthless swamps probably did not exceed 275 acres. This upland plain was considered of little value until quite recently and was used for corn and rye land. The names of the divisions, Scotland, Lower Plain, New Field, Thompson Lot, and the Park, are of comparatively recent origin.

The number of west side proprietors who drew lots in the South and Little Meadows was 22, the amount of the estates £2,500; 23 drew in the North Meadow. Probably not all the Engagers had arrived when the division was made. £100 estates drew as follows and larger or smaller ones in proportion:—

	Acres.	Rods.
In 3 divisions in South Meadow	8	144
In the Meadow Plain	2	55
In 2 divisions in Little Meadow	2	22
In 6 divisions in North Meadow	13	159
	27	60

The rest of the land was used in common for wood and pasturage and there was no call for a division of the upland plains west of the town for many years.

A large amount of fencing had to be done as a protection against roving animals. Fences were built of posts and rails and often had a ditch and embankment on the outside. Some traces of the ditch in the South Meadow could still be found in the nineteenth century. The house lots probably did not have ditches with the fences. All fences were to be sufficient protection against horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and were four or five rails high with gates where needed. It was considered a serious misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine, to leave a gate open. Great and Little Ponsett were fenced as early as 1662 by united labor of the settlers on both sides of the river, the Hadley men doing about 500 rods of the southern part. In that year also, Indian Field was ordered to be fenced "after the proportion of 2 rod to each £100 estate." It was then used by the savages for their planting ground. Fence viewers were appointed yearly, usually two on each side of the river. In 1663 each proprietor was ordered to have his land marked by "meer-stones" and it was common to have initials cut on the posts of the fences to indicate the ownership of the lots. There was a division fence between the land owned by the east and west side proprietors in South Meadow. The meadows north of Hatfield were fenced, at least in part, before 1670.

CHAPTER IV.

A CHAPTER OF CONFLICT. THE STRUGGLE LEADING TO THE INCORPORATION OF HATFIELD.

"They have rights who dare maintain them."

The early town records.—Local self-government by the west side inhabitants at their "side meetings."—Desire for full independence.—Petition to the General Court for separation and its signers.—Number of families on the west side in 1667.—Counter petition of east side inhabitants.—Attempted adjustment of the dispute.—Preparations of west side inhabitants for a minister and house of worship.—The end of the conflict.—Articles of agreement.

The public records of the settlers on both sides of the river during the ten years following 1660 are quite full, containing many votes that now seem of slight importance though they were at the time no doubt the cause of much serious debate. On the other hand many things were not recorded that would throw great light on the proceedings if fully known.

The west side inhabitants were allowed from the first a large degree of local self-government and held frequent "side meetings," of which a record has been preserved. The first entry bears the date of Mar. 31, 1662. How the notes of the transaction of public business were kept at the start is not certain, or by whom, perhaps on loose sheets of paper, but they were written out in their present form in a bound volume by the first town clerk of Hatfield, John Allis, about 1670. The inference is that he also kept the records for the first ten years. The entries are not in chronological order.

During the first part of this ten year period the desire for full independence on the part of the west side settlers was growing till it led to a sharp contest and culminated in the separation of Hadley and Hatfield in 1670. The number of families did not increase as rapidly as was expected and it was not practical to separate till each settlement could support itself alone.

In March, 1665, the town of Hadley voted that the inhabitants on either side should make and maintain all their own highways and bridges except the mill bridge, the expense of which was borne equally, and in June of the same year it was voted to carry on the work of the town and church as one "until the Lord makes it appear that one part of us have a call to be a society of ourselves." The subject of separation seems to have been agitated by the west side inhabitants.

No petition on the subject was sent to the General Court for two years, but from 1667 that body was flooded with petitions and letters about the controversy. The first one given in full below is dated May 3, 1667:—

"To the Honored Governor, Dep. Governor, Assistants and Deputies, now in General Court assembled:

"The petition of us whose names are underwritten, being inhabitants of the west side of the river at Hadley, sheweth—(May 3, 1667,)—that, whereas it hath pleased God to make you the fathers of this Commonwealth, and it hath pleased the Lord, by your great care and diligence under him, to continue our peace and plenty of outward things, and in a more especial manner the chieftest and principal of all, the Gospel of peace, with the liberty of his Sabbaths, which mercies your humble petitioners desire to be thankful unto God and you for, that you are so ready and willing for to help those that stand in need of help, which hath encouraged us your humble petitioners for to make this our address, petition and request, to you for relief in this our present distressed state and condition.

"First, your petitioners, together with their families within the bounds of Hadley town, upon the west side of the river, commonly called by the name of Connecticut river, where we for the most part have lived about 6 years, have attended on God's ordinances on the other side of the river, at the appointed seasons that we could or durst pass over the river, the passing being very difficult and dangerous, both in summer and winter, which thing hath proved and is an oppressive burden for us to bear, which, if by any lawful means it may be avoided, we should be glad and thankful to this honored court to ease us therein, conceiving it to be a palpable breach of the Sabbath, although it be a maxim in law: nemo debet esse judex in propria causa, yet by the Word of God to us, it is evidently plain to be a breach of the Sabbath: Ex. xxxv: 2; Levit. xxiii: 3, yet many times we are forced to it; for we must come at the instant of time, be the season how it will. Sometimes we come in considerable numbers in rainy weather, and are forced to stay till we can empty our canoes, that are half full of water, and before we can get to the meetinghouse, are wet to the skin. At other times, in winter seasons, we are forced to cut and work them out of the ice, till our shirts be wet upon our backs. At other times, the winds are high and waters rough, the current strong and the waves ready to swallow us—our vessels tossed up and down so that our women and children do screech, and are so affrighted that they are made unfit for ordinances, and cannot hear so as to profit by them, by reason of their anguish of spirit; and when they return some of them are more fit for their beds than for family duties and God's services, which they ought to attend.

"In brevity and verity, our difficulties and dangers that we undergo are to us extreme and intolerable; oftentimes some of us have fallen into the river through the ice, and had they not had better help than themselves, they had been drowned. Sometimes we have been obliged to carry others when

they have broken in, to the knees as they have carried them out, and that none hitherto hath been lost, their lives are to be attributed to the care and mercy of God.

"There is about four score and ten persons on our side of the river, that are capable of receiving good by ordinances, but it is seldom that above half of them can go to attend, what through the difficulty of passage and staying at home by turns and warding, some being weak and small which, notwithstanding, if the means on our side the river, they might have the benefit of the ordinances which now they are deprived of to the grief of us all. Further, when we do go over the river, we leave our relatives and estates lying on the outside of the colony, joining to the wilderness, to be a prey to the heathen, when they see their opportunity. Yet, notwithstanding, our greatest anxiety and pressure of spirit is that the Sabbath, which should be kept by us holy to the Lord, is spent with such unavoidable distractions, both of the mind and of the body. And for the removing of this, we unanimously have made our address to our brethren and friends on the other side of the river, by a petition that they would be pleased to grant us liberty to be a society of ourselves, and that we might call a minister to dispense the word of God to us, but this, by them, would not be granted, although, in the month of June, in the year 1665, it was agreed and voted, at a town meeting, that when the west side had a call of God thereto, they might be a society of themselves. We sent a second time to them, entreating that according to said agreement they would grant our request to put it to a hearing, but they will not, so that we, your humble petitioners, have no other way or means, that we know of, but to make our humble address to this honored court for relief, in this our distressed state, humbly praying this honored court to vouchsafe your poor petitioners that favor as to be a society of ourselves, and have liberty to settle a minister to dispense the ordinances of the Lord unto us, which we hope will be for the furtherance of the work of the Lord amongst us, and for our peace and safety. Not that we desire to make any breach among brethren, for to attain our desires, nor yet to hinder the great work of the Lord amongst us, but that which we aim at is the contrary. Thus, committing our cause to God and this honored court, and all other your weighty affairs, we leave to the protection and guidance of the Almighty, which is the prayer of your humble petitioners.—May 3, 1667.

"Thomas Meekins, Sr.,
Wm. Allis,
John Coule, Sr.,
Isaac Graves,
Richard Billing,
Wm. Gull,
Samuel Belden,
John Graves,
Daniel Warner,
Daniel White,
John Welles,
Nath'l Dickinson, Jr.,
Eleazer Frary,
Samuel Billing,
Samuel Dickinson,
Thomas Meekins, Jr.,
Samuel Kelog,
Barnabas Hinsdell,
John Allis,
Obadiah Dickinson,
Samuel Gilet,
John Field,
John Coule, Jr.,
Ursula Fellows,
Mary Field."

The last two signatures were those of the widows of Richard Fellows and Zechariah Field, who had representation as the heads of their families. Fellows died in 1663 and Field in 1666. Two of the other original settlers had died, John White, Jr., and Stephen Taylor, both in 1665. These twenty-five families were surely living on the west side of the Connecticut in 1667. The names of John Coleman, Philip Russell, Samuel Allis, and Benjamin Waite do not appear on the petition; perhaps they had not then taken up their residence on the west side though they did so

very soon after. Benjamin Waite's name first appears on the town records in 1664, when four acres of meadow land were granted him "in some place or places as convenient."

A counter petition on the part of the town of Hadley—the east side inhabitants—was also sent to the court, stating their view of the matter, their principal objections being that the communities were not yet strong enough to separate and that to have granted the request of those who desired to withdraw would have been to "sin against the Lord, ourselves, and them." It was signed by forty-four people.

The town sent the pastor, Rev. John Russell, to Boston with Samuel Smith and Peter Tilton to look after its interests, while the west side inhabitants were represented by Thomas Meekins, William Allis, and Isaac Graves. The court judged it best to make no division at that time, but advised that the two parties in the dispute jointly settle another minister. The petition of the west side people was presented again in the month of September, 1667, but no agreement was reached. An attempt was then made to settle the matter between the factions by correspondence, lasting for over a year. The east side did not object to having a second minister, but would not consent to the formation of two societies and expected the west side to worship with them except when crossing the river was difficult. The west side people were firm in their intention to have a minister constantly with them and to be a society by themselves.

In April, 1668, the east side made another answer by petition to the General Court written by Mr. Russell, part of which ran as follows:—

"When we moved to this plantation, we engaged to each other to have two ministers. We gave to poor men liberty to suit themselves, and those who had more estate denied themselves, not taking up half as much as they might have done, no man having more than 45 acres of interval land. This was done in respect to maintaining the ministry and ordinances. When those on the west side of the river took up land there, they did it on condition that they were to be one with us and to come to the east side on the Sabbath except in extraordinary times, one of the ministers would go over to them. The meetinghouse was to be set where it is, for their sakes, to our great inconvenience. The difficulties of crossing the river were presented to them at first, and they chose to go. In some other towns, the river is crossed on the Sabbath. It is doubtful whether they can make a plantation of themselves. The place does not afford boggy meadows or such like, that men can live upon, but their subsistence must be from their home

lots and intervals. A great part of these men are in near relation to us and we would not injure them. If the Court judge that our brethren have a call of God to be by themselves, we trust we shall do our duty without disturbance. Our place is hard, remote and inconvenient. In asking that the river may be the bounds between them and us, and all the land on that side pay public charges to them, they demand what is unjust. We are about 46 or 47 families, and if the river be the bounds, we shall not have so much land to maintain public ordinances as they, who are a little more than half as many."—Signed by Henry Clarke, John Russell, Jr., William Goodwin, Andrew Bacon, and William Lewis, in the name of the rest of the inhabitants of Hadley, on the east side of the river."

In reply William Allis and Isaac Graves contended that while the west side inhabitants stood by the covenant of 1660, they "did not suppose such a covenant perpetual when things should so change as to require an alteration." They felt that they had a clear call of God to be a society. They pointed out the danger from the Indians and mentioned the fact that one of their houses was burned on the Sabbath not long before.

And so the struggle continued at Boston and at home and much bitter feeling was aroused. The west side people were so determined to have a minister of their own at the least that, without waiting for further authority from the colonial government or agreement with their fellow townsmen, a committee was appointed Nov. 6, 1668, to provide a boarding place for a minister during the winter and make arrangements for his comfortable support. At the same time it was also voted to choose a committee to draw up a list of all the timber necessary for building a meetinghouse 30 feet square, and to assign work to each man in felling timber or getting it ready for use.

The next day, Nov. 7, the General Court at Boston voted: "In answer to the petitioners on the west side of the river at Hadley, the Court judgeth it meet that they be allowed to procure an able minister to settle with them on their side of the river, for whose maintenance they are carefully and comfortably to provide, and shall be freed from the maintenance of the minister on the east side, unless the inhabitants on the east side of the river and they shall agree together for the maintenance and allowance of both jointly; provided that the inhabitants of the west side shall not rate any of the estates or lands of the inhabitants of the east side lying on the west side of the river, toward the maintenance of their ministry."

On Nov. 21st at a "side meeting" it was voted to choose Thomas Meekins, Jr., William Allis, and John Graves a committee to procure a minister, and on the 17th of the succeeding May, 1669, it was "manifested" that they were willing to call Rev. Hope Atherton to the ministry and a salary of £50 was authorized. Evidently word of the action was hastened to Boston, for in the same month Thomas Meekins and Isaac Graves informed the General Court of what had been done about the meetinghouse and that they had "already pitched upon a man who is recommended to us by sundry reverend and godly persons and hope we shall obtain his help. The man whom we have in our eye is one Mr. Atherton, a son of the late Worshipful Humphrey Atherton of Dorchester." Very likely Mr. Atherton had been preaching in his new field during the preceding winter.

Mr. Russell and his followers still fought against the separation, raising again the difficulty of dividing the land as an issue, and the lack of sufficient "boggy meadows," but they finally yielded as gracefully as they could to the inevitable and the conflict was ended on the 22d of December, 1669, by the following agreement, here given in full, signed by men from each side of the river:—

"Articles of agreement between the inhabitants on the east side of the river in Hadley with those of the same town on the west side of the river.

"1. It is covenanted and agreed that those on the east side of the river do grant and give to those on the west side, liberty to be a distinct town or township of themselves, and so of and among themselves to carry on all their common or town occasions; and this to take place as soon as the Gen. Court shall grant their approbation or allowance thereof.

"2. For the bounds of each society or town, those on the east side are to have and enjoy now and forever the free and full disposal of all the land on the east side of the river, for the maintaining of all common charges respecting things ecclesiastical or civil.

"And on the west side, the bounds between the two societies or towns are to be the highway between their several furlongs of land, viz. the highway running from the river to the Widow Fellows her house; and from thence downwards, the fence to be the bounds until it comes to the Mill river, and then the river to be the bounds until it meets with Mr. Webster's lot in Little Ponsett; and from thence the fence of Little Ponsett to be bounds unto Connecticut River, where the end of the said fence is; this to be and remain forever the bounds of each society or town, for the maintaining of the rights and privileges of each; viz. all the land on the lower or southwest side of the highway shall be unto the society or town of Hadley on the east side of Connecticut, and all every parcel thereof to pay all common charges to the said town of Hadley on the east side of the river. Except those lands within the said highway and fence which are already either given or sold to inhabitants on the west side; which land or parcels of land are the whole accommodations of Mr. Terry on the west

side of the river; and the whole accommodations of Nathaniel Dickinson, sen. and half of Mr. Webster's accommodations there, and John Hawks his whole accommodations, and all Joseph Kellogg's, and all Adam Nicholls his, and that which was Samuel Gardner's in Little Ponset, and Goodman Crow's in Little Ponsett, and Nathaniel Stanley's in Little Ponsett, and Richard Montague's in Great Ponsett; and Jos. Baldwin's whole accommodations, and John White's in Great Ponsett, and John Dickinson's in Little Ponsett; and except 12 acres and a half above and besides all this when it shall be given or sold to an inhabitant or inhabitants on the west side of the river; all the other land within the lower part or S. West side of the highway and the forenamed fence to be to the town on the east side of the river forever.

"And the Society on the west side of the river are to have for their bounds all the land on the west side of the river of Connecticut, except what lies within the highway from the river to the widow Fellows her house, and within the fence abovenamed. All the rest of the land not within the said highway and fence to be to the town and society on the west side of the river and at their free and full dispose forever, for the maintaining of all common charges respecting things civil and ecclesiastical. And they also are to have all the land within the highway and fence on the south west or lower side of the river, that is already given or sold to any inhabitant on the west side, which land in all the particulars and parcels of it is above specified, with 12½ acres more, which shall be next given or sold to any inhabitants etc.; to be to the society and town on the west side for the maintaining of all common charges forever. Only provided they shall not dispose of any land without the consent of the town, to any that are not approved and settled inhabitants of the town, until the General Court have granted them to be a town of themselves, and then forthwith and forever to have the full dispose of all the land on the west side of the river except that above excepted, for the maintenance of all common charges.

"3. It is mutually agreed and covenanted that the society or town of Hadley on the east side of the river, have liberty to get fencing stuff on the west side of the river, for their land lying on that side of the river, both now and from time to time always, as also to get timber if any see cause to build a barn or shelter for securing his fruits raised there. The present fence in being, and the rest of the common fence [an omission here].

"4. The inhabitants of the west side shall allow to those on the east side the sum of £6 as the remainder of what is due for purchase money to the said inhabitants on the east side.

"5. In case there shall hereafter be a ferry between these two places, this agreement shall be no detriment with respect thereto to those on either side more than if they continued one town.

"Hereunto as a full and final issue of all controversy respecting our bounds of each society, and the manner or way of maintaining their public charges. (notwithstanding all manner of sales or gifts that shall or may be,) we who were chosen by each Company, viz. those on the east and those on the west side the river respectively, and impowered to issue the said difference, have set to our hands, this present 22d of December, 1669.

"Henry Clarke,	Tho. Meekins, Sen.,
John Russel, Jr.,	William Allice,
Samuel Smith,	John Coule, Sen.,
Nathan'l Dickinson, sr.,	Isaac Graves,
Peter Tillton,	Samuel Belden."

CHAPTER V.

A CHAPTER OF ESTABLISHMENT. THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH.

"And plant amid the wilderness
The hamlet and the town"

The act of incorporation.—Name.—First town meeting.—The freeman's oath.—Application of colonial laws regarding citizenship.—Establishment of the church society.—Building of the meetinghouse.—Rev. Hope Atherton accepts call.—Specifications for his house.—The burying ground.—Organization of the church.

The town of Hatfield was incorporated May 31, 1670, authorized by the following act of the General Court:—

"In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Hadley on the west side of the riuer, that they may be allowed to be a toune of themselves, distinct from Hadley on the east side, the deputy of Hadley certifying that that toune haue consented to release them if this Court doe approove thereof, etc. this Court doe therefore allow them on the west side of the riuer, to be a touneship distinct from them on the east side of the riuer, and doe grant them a tract of land westward, sixe miles back into the woods from the great riuer; their southerly bounds to be Northampton northerly bounds, and the land which Hadley reserves to themselves, and from their sajd southerly ljne to runne vp the riuer northerly upon the square sixe miles; their northerly bounds likewise to runne backe from the great riuer sixe miles westward, as before, reserving proprietjes formerly granted to any person; and that this toune be called Hattfeilds."

The land reserved by Hadley was the part on the South Meadow owned by east side proprietors as stated in the articles of agreement.

The name was taken from that of a town on the river Lea, Hertfordshire County, in England. Whether any of the settlers came from there is not known, but it is highly probable that some at least were from that vicinity. The names of Allis and Morton were borne by former residents of the English town. Hadleigh and Northampton in the old country are situated not far distant, though not as close as in New England. (See Appendix, Note 4.)

The first town, as distinguished from "side," meeting was held Aug. 8, 1670, and the following votes are recorded:—

"At a Town meeting in the Town of. Hatfield the eighth of August 1670 the Town hath manifest that they were willing to grant to Mr Caleb

Wattson a hundred pound allotment with an eight acre houselot provided they and he do agree upon terms when they shall speak together.

"The 8th of August 1670 the Town of Hatfield hath granted to allow Mr Hope Atherton sixty pounds per year during his work in the ministry amongst us, provided they are free from providing him wood for his firing.

"The 8th of August 1670 the Town of Hatfield hath granted Richard Billings liberty to mow the grass yearly that is in the Highway which goeth through the hollow in Little meadow to the great Bridge."

It was apparently a great source of pleasure to the clerk to be able to write in full "the town of Hatfield." After a few meetings this longer form was dropped and the record says merely, "The town hath voted," or "at a meeting in Hatfield."

The first selectmen were Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., William Allis, John Cowles, Sr., Isaac Graves, John Coleman.

To become a legal citizen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony every man over twenty years of age and six months a householder was required to take the freeman's oath, the original draft of which, made by John Winthrop, is in the Boston Public Library. It is interesting to note that the first work of the first printing press set up in the English speaking colonies of America was to print this oath, in 1638. It read as follows:—

"I, ———, being by God's providence, an Inhabitant and Freeman, within the Jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; do freely acknowledge my self to be subject to the Government thereof; And therefore do here swear by the great and dreadful Name of the Everlasting God that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and priviledges thereof, submitting my self to the wholesome Lawes & Orders made and established by the same. And further, that I will not plot or practice any evil against it, or consent to any that shall do so; but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawfull Authority now here established, for the speedy presenting thereof.

"Moreover, I doe solemnly bind my self in the sight of God, when I shall be called to give my voyce touching any such matter of this State, in which Free-men are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may but conduce and tend to the publike weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favour of any man. So help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

According to the early laws of the colony none but church members could be freemen and none but freemen could hold office or vote, but before Hadley and Hatfield were settled the laws had been modified so that non-freemen could vote in town affairs and hold town offices. Judd says: "In Hadley the distinction of freemen and non-free-

men is seldom alluded to in the records. It is evident that the town meetings were open to all and that all came together and debated and voted freely respecting town affairs. Only freemen voted for Magistrates or Assistants, County Commissioners, and Treasurer, and they chose deputies to the General Court." The Magistrates were a legislative body similar to the Senate.

The holding of town office was thought by some to be burdensome and for that reason some men neglected to qualify as freemen to escape holding office. Later it became a law that all who were chosen to office should serve or pay a fine. Even then some chose the fine rather than the work.

The early records of Hatfield contain nothing to indicate that the niceties of the law in regard to who should participate in town affairs were considered of great importance. The severities of the struggle for existence,—the physical battle against natural obstacles—and the greater struggle for independence, begun in the towns on the Bay, continued in Hartford and Wethersfield, and culminating in the long-drawn-out and bitter contest with their brethren on the east of the river had so united the settlers in spirit as well as in action that finespun distinctions were disregarded. All who were freemen in spirit were probably regarded as freemen within the meaning of the law when it came to action in town affairs.

Great care was exercised, however, regarding those who were allowed to become residents and none who were considered undesirable were permitted to take up land. At the early date of 1672 a vote of the town prohibited even the entertainment of strangers, except relatives or friends for short visits, without permission from the selectmen.

Equal in importance with the establishment of civil government was the establishment of a church society, or, in the language of the early settlers, "the setting up of ordinances," for in those days there was no distinction between town and parish. No plantation was considered a town till it had made or was able to make provision for a minister and a meetinghouse. The action of the Hatfield men in opening negotiation for securing a minister and in building or preparing to build a house of worship before

the dispute with the mother town was settled by the tribunal to which it was referred undoubtedly had great weight with the members of the General Court, so that in spite of the arguments of the Hadley men their cause fell to the ground and the separation was authorized. The delay in building the Hadley meetinghouse must have been known at Boston.

The meetinghouse in Hatfield was built in 1668, though evidently not wholly completed. The records of that year relate chiefly to the work upon the structure, which was pushed as rapidly as possible, each man doing his part. It stood in the middle of the street facing east and west, probably not far from the site of all the subsequent meetinghouses till the present Congregational church was built in 1849, a few rods south of the present edifice. A pulpit was built at the west and about two years later another one, the boards of the old pulpit being given to Isaac Graves "to recompense him for maintaining the committee that came up to decide the difference between Hadley and us." The seats were rude benches at first, making a division of the house, which was thirty feet square, into four sections, though perhaps the benches in front ran without break the whole width of the interior except for side aisles, for at the time of the renovations it was voted that an "alley" should be left from the east door to the pulpit. Probably square pews and galleries were then built. Perhaps there were doors at the north and south sides also and several windows closed with shutters. It had a four sided roof flat on top. There were no means of heating. In 1669 a rate was ordered to purchase glass for the windows, but it is doubtful if the windows were glazed at that time. The selectmen were appointed to arrange for the seating of the people.

Rev. Hope Atherton of Dorchester, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1665, accepted the call extended to him in May, 1669. It was voted to give him in addition to his house lot a ministerial allotment in the meadows, to build him a house and to allow him £60 a year, two thirds in good merchantable wheat and one third in pork, with the stipulation that "if our crops fall short so that we cannot pay him in kind, then we are to pay him

in the next best we have." It was also provided that if he left the church before his death he was to refund certain sums. If he remained in his pastorate till his death the allotments of land and the house were to become the possession of his heirs. His meadow allotment was in East Division, the six acres now owned by D. W. Wells just below the houses on South Street. His house lot was the Goodwin place now owned and occupied by G. A. Billings. The specifications for his house given in the records show that he was to have a dwelling much superior to any others in the settlement: the side agreed to build a house "forty foot long and twenty foot wide, double story and a porch seven foot square below to be fitted proportionately above the first story and to lay two floors of joists throughout the house and in the porch and to close the house with clapboards and to board the roof of both and to cover them with good shingles and to build fire chimneys and to underpin the house well with stone and also lath and fix up the walls of the house and to set up at each gable end priamidy and flueboards." The meaning of "priamidy" is rather obscure. Probably it refers to ornamentation on the outside of the house. The "old Indian house" at Deerfield had pinnacles projecting as ornaments and George Sheldon, who was consulted for an explanation of the term, suggested that ornamental pyramids were probably to be a feature of the gable ends. The flueboards, more commonly called flashboards, were probably projected as an ornamental cornice.

Another act accomplished before separation was authorized was to provide for a burying ground on the west of the river. These votes are taken from the town records, the dates being old style (really in 1670):—

"Feb. 14, 1669. The side hath chose a committee being John Cowles, Senr., Richard Billings, Isaac Graves, Samuel Belden and Daniel White for to view a piece of land for a burying place upon the Plain near Thomas Meekins his piece of land that lyeth on the southwest side of the mill river beyond the bridge that is in the highway that goeth over toward Northampton."

"Feb. 16, 1669. The side at a meeting did agree that it should be twenty rod long easterly and westerly and eight rod wide southerly and northerly, and that it should be in the place where they have determined it should be, which is by the side of the aforesaid land of Thomas Meekins."

It may be taken for granted that it was located forthwith where they "determined" and has been from that

time onward. No permanent markers for the graves were used at first. The earliest date on a stone in the old burying ground on "the Hill" is on the grave of Capt. John Allis, 1691. There is a tradition that at first a portion of the South Meadow near the street was used as a cemetery and another that some land near the Connecticut

A Corner of the Old Burying Ground.

at the end of the house lot of John White, Jr., was the site of the first graves, but no discoveries have ever been made tending to confirm these traditions. The probability is that the settlers who died before 1670 were buried on the other side of the river in the Hadley burying ground.

The exact date of the organization of the church in Hatfield is problematical. Holland in his "History of Western Massachusetts" places it at the beginning of the year 1671. Hubbard in the sketch in the "History of the Connecticut Valley" gives the date as Feb. 1, 1671, and Temple in his "History of Whately," April 1, of the same year. The reason for these dates being taken is the references in the town records to a fast held in the last part of January of that year "in view of the great work of setting up the ordinances" and to the "gathering in of the church." In 1670, Rev. Hope Atherton requested of the County Court liberty to "enter into church estate." A letter from

Rev. Stephen Williams, pastor in Longmeadow and author of the Appendix to "The Redeemed Captive," to President Ezra Stiles of Yale College, dated June 8, 1781, mentioned by Sheldon in his "History of Deerfield," states that Mr. Atherton was ordained May 10, 1670. Where was he ordained except in Hatfield?

The Hatfield church is the fourth in point of age in the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts, the others being Springfield, 1637; Hadley, 1659; Northampton, 1661.

Mr. Atherton had been with the people some of the time at least for two or three years previous to 1671. The haste to finish the meetinghouse would seem to indicate that preaching services were held in it by the fall or winter of 1668. The difficult question to determine is whether the first inhabitants considered the establishment of the church made when the minister was installed or whether a further formal organization was necessary, probably the latter. The votes alluded to in a previous paragraph are here given in full, the dates being old style:—

"Jan. 13, 1670. The town considering of the great and weightiness of the work they have hitherto by the help of God been endeavoring after, viz; the setting up of God's ordinances amongst us, and having by the goodness of God been carried in our desires that way so far as we are, do think it our duty to undertake the gathering of a church in this place and in preparation to that work have appointed the twenty-first day of this instant February to be kept a day of humiliation to ask the Lord for his help and guidance in a work of so great concernment and do give liberty to as many of the town as do desire to be present upon that day.

"Jan. 26, 1670. The inhabitants of Hatfield now present at a meeting do unanimously consent that the choice of such as shall begin a church in this place shall be attempted amongst ourselves we have also manifested that they were willing that Mr. Atherton and all the members of other churches that are inhabiting this place shall be the persons that shall first begin the gathering of a church in this place and have also farther manifested that they were willing to have full power of chosing three persons to make up nine to join in the aforesaid work into the hands of the persons aforesaid, *viz:* Mr. Atherton and the members aforesaid."

These eight men, who with the pastor were the nucleus of the church, are supposed to have been Thomas Meekins, Sr., William Allis, John Coleman, John Cowles, Sr., Isaac Graves, Samuel Belden, Richard Billings, and William Gull.

Himself well versed in church and local history, Temple in his "History of Whately" makes this comment on the puzzling records: "The exact import of this last clause is not apparent. As seven is the least number by which

the rule of church discipline in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew can be reduced to practice, that number has been held necessary to form a church. Also at Westfield, in 1679, seven men called 'foundation men,' were selected to be formed into church state."

The number of church members secured is also unknown, but the little band, firm in faith if few in numbers, determined and resolute, had secured for themselves and their children the liberty to worship as they pleased, a liberty dearer to them than freedom from civil restrictions, and they were not daunted by the prospect of supporting the pastor of their choice.

CHAPTER VI.

A PERIOD OF GROWTH AND OF PREPARATION FOR THE INDIAN WARS, 1670-1675.

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joy and destiny obscure."

Growth of the town in population and territory.—Additional home lots granted by 1675.—Increase of wealth.—Methods of payment.—Currency.—Public works.—Division of the swamps.—Relations with the Indians.—Restraints on the sale of firearms and intoxicants.—The River Indians and their tribes.—Their numbers.—The United Colonies and organization of militia.—Hampshire County.—Contribution for Harvard College.

In the preceding chapters the birth of the town has been recorded and the events of its period of adolescence dwelt upon with some degree of fullness. To pursue the figure further, May 31, 1670, should be called the date when it attained its majority, and this and succeeding chapters will relate its progress toward maturity and age.

The rhythmic or periodic development of the life of individuals is a phenomenon which has been observed by investigators. There are periods of rapid physical growth followed by periods of rest and of preparation for other changes; at other periods the mental development is rapid, followed by a period of inactivity that surprises the observer. There is a recurrence of these periods all through life and each has sharply defined characteristics, though the transitions are gradual in many cases. While no exact rule can be laid down that covers all individual cases they seem to follow a general law of growth. That history repeats itself is a rather trite saying. The student of history can but mark the periods or eras into which his subject naturally divides itself, seen no less in the history of a town than on a larger scale. This rhythmic, seemingly wavelike, progress, with periods of growth, of storm and stress, of rest, perhaps also of decline, in the history of Hatfield follows very closely the rhythmic movement of the great national development of which it is a part, with

some variation due to particular circumstances affecting the town or region alone.

Hatfield's growth for the first five years after incorporation was not rapid, but it was steady. The years 1670 to 1675 were a period of peace and of preparation for the struggle against the Indians, which resulted in the complete mastery of the Connecticut valley by the whites and the settlement of other frontier towns.

Additional territory was secured by the purchase from the Indians of the meadows and uplands comprising the present town of Whately in 1672. This purchase has been spoken of in Chapter I. There is a note in the town records of approval of the terms of the bargain. At about the same time the planting field of the Indians in the South Meadow was secured and the Indians rented land for use, the settlers often doing the fitting of the land and the cultivation of the crops.

An attempt to extend the town boundaries southward failed. In 1672 a petition was sent to the General Court to "preserve the bounds within Northampton." There was dispute over the matter till 1720.

The town records from Apr. 7, 1673, to Aug. 17, 1677, are missing and with them beyond any question of doubt a valuable treasury of first hand information.

Many grants of home lots to prospective inhabitants were made by the "side" before 1670 and by the town from 1670 to 1673. The chart on the opposite page shows the location of the homesteads on the street above Middle Lane, now School Street, in the year 1675, those printed in italics appearing also on the chart showing grants made in 1661-70. Not all the lots were built upon, however, till after King Philip's war. They were mostly of eight acres each. The highway north from Philip Russell's was to be seven rods wide.

Some changes should be noted in the locations on the earlier chart, as some of the lots had been forfeited and regranted. No one occupied the Bull lot for many years and it was granted to Mr. Atherton, though not used by him for residence. He lived, as previously noted, on the Goodwin lot. Nicholas Worthington married the widow of John White, Jr., and took his allotment.

Barnabas Hinsdale married the widow of Stephen Taylor in 1666 and lived in her house. Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., had moved from Hadley and lived for a few years on the Benton lot. He returned to the other side of the river, where he died June 16, 1676. Thomas Meekins, Jr., lived on his father's lot when the latter moved his residence to the mill. Richard Fellows, 2d, and John Field owned the lots originally granted their fathers, who had both died.

	Rods wide.	Rods wide.	
			Thomas Bracy
William King	16		
Samuel Field	16		Highway to the river
Benjamin Waite	16		
John Graves, Jr.	16	20	Hezekiah Dickinson
Samuel Ball	16	20	William Scott
Robert Danks	16	16	Daniel Belden
		16	Samuel Allis
Deerfield Lane	8	16	Samuel Marsh
		16	Nathaniel Foote
Isaac Graves, Jr.	16	16	*Philip Russell*
Samuel Northam	16	16	*Samuel Gillett*
Richard Morton	20 □	18	*John Wells*
	Blacksmith's shop.		
Town lot	16	16	*John Coleman*
John Hawkes	16	16	*Samuel Belden*
Middle Lane			

CHART OF THE HOUSE LOTS AT THE UPPER END OF THE STREET, Granted by 1675, those in italics also appearing on previous chart.

The wealth of the settlers increased at a moderate rate. There was not a great deal of trade. Supplies which could not be produced at home were bought of the Pynchons in Springfield in exchange for farm products. Grain, wool, yarn of woolen or flax, cloth, pork, and probably some beef were sent down the river to find a market in Boston or the Connecticut towns. In the almost patriarchal state of society that then existed the increase of the flocks and herds was the chief source of addition to property. As the animals became more numerous more land was brought under cultivation.

There was little currency in circulation and little need of it. "Provision pay" was legal tender for public and private debts. What money there was in circulation consisted mostly of Spanish reals and pieces-of-eight, the former being silver coins worth ninepence, or twelve and

one half cents. The pieces-of-eight derived their name from the fact that they contained eight reals, or rials. They were not called dollars till the middle of the eighteenth century. Double and half reals were also in circulation. The English pound of that time was worth about three dollars. The currency was in denominations of crowns (five shillings or one fourth of a pound), half crowns, shillings, pence, and farthings. Most of the coins were of silver, even the smaller pieces, as the English did not like a copper currency. Massachusetts began in 1652 to coin money, which passed readily in some of the other colonies also. It was 22½ per cent. lighter than the English money, for the purpose of keeping the money at home, and of the same purity. Pieces of a shilling, six, three, and two pence were coined by the mint, which was in operation for about thirty years. The shillings, called pine tree shillings from the fact that one side contained the likeness of a pine tree, weighed 72 grains. The new currency was put on a firm basis in 1672, when the value of pieces-of-eight of full weight was fixed at six shillings. In 1642 their value had been fixed at 4s. 6d. in England.

Wheat was the most used medium of exchange in the valley towns, though corn and pork were also standard and peas and oats were sometimes used. One duty of the constables was to collect the rates, or taxes, of grain, which were made at very frequent intervals. A vote of Jan. 14, 1672-3, fixed the price of winter wheat in Hatfield at 3s. 6d. per bushel. At the same time a town rate of £10, 10s. was ordered. Besides the town rates there were county and colony rates payable in grain at fixed prices. While not adapted to twentieth century methods of business and probably used by the early settlers more from necessity than for any other reason, wheat and other provisions furnished a sufficiently good circulating medium and served the purpose well, just as the iron currency of the Spartans did for them when Sparta was young. Business relations with the Athens of America had hardly begun in 1672.

Public improvements in the town went on rapidly. Some work in clearing the highways of brush was done each year, for neglect of which the inhabitants were fined. Fencing of highways and meadows received considerable attention and

additional highways were made through the North Meadows. Making a highway often meant only surveying and staking out its course, the traveled way being made by use. Some of the swamps were drained at the expense of the town and additional land for mowing thereby gained. A general division of the Mill Swamp was begun in 1672, a few lots having been granted in it previously, and two or three roads were ordered to be made to render the lots easy of access. According to agreement, before the drawings for lots were made, those who could not easily get to their land were allowed to cross the lots of others. Drawings were made in order of the house lots beginning with Thomas Meekins and then up the west side of the street from south to north and down the other side. House lots not yet occupied were also granted swamp land. The lots in the swamps were numbered and 37 were drawn. At about the same time part of the swamp land north of the Great or North Meadow was taken up, each proprietor receiving ten acres, if in the Mill Swamp, and a little more if in the other.

Much labor was performed by united effort. All the buildings were raised in that way, as is the case to-day with barns. The fences were made by individuals, but if any man did not complete within a specified time the fencing required for mutual protection and decreed by common consent in town meeting, he was fined and in addition had to pay any damages arising from neglect.

The practice of pasturing the flocks and herds together on the undivided common land was begun at an early date, each man taking his turn at herding at first, and each owner had an ear mark to distinguish his stock. August 12, 1672, the town voted that each man having three or more cattle must take his turn or be fined 2s. 3d. and pay damages arising from neglect. When at a later date, 1680, a cattle keeper was appointed at a fixed rate of pay, the owners had to take turns on the Sabbath to allow the herdsman to attend public worship. The cows and other good neat stock were taken out by an hour after sunrise to good pasturage and returned before sundown. The inhabitants took turns in keeping a bull. After the crops were gathered the cattle were turned loose in the

A PAGE FROM THE PROPRIETORS' RECORDS—EARMARKS OF THE CATTLE.

meadows, usually about the first of October. There is a tradition that the sheep were folded for several years after the settlement in movable hurdles on the farm now owned by James Breor. A town shepherd was not appointed till 1682. In 1684 the land lying between the North Meadow fence and the home lots on the east of the street, with the hills northwest of William King's homestead near King's hill, was sequestered by vote of the town to be kept "as a pasture and a walk for sheep forever." All rams not considered fit for breeders had to be killed by order of the town.

There is no evidence that hogs were kept in sufficient numbers to require a special attendant, though a hogherd was a regularly appointed official in some towns in the colony. The hogs in Hatfield were ringed, to prevent their doing damage by rooting, and allowed to run at large. Nathaniel Dickinson was excused from holding town office for keeping a boar.

Cattle were used to perform most of the work on the farm. A single horse was sometimes hitched ahead of a yoke of oxen and horses were used on the cultivators. There was little use for horses except in the saddle, for the early settlers possessed no vehicles except oxcarts.

When the foundations of Hadley and Hatfield were laid the Indians were friendly. The necessary land was easily bought from them, they were frequent visitors in the village and seemed to welcome the coming of the whites as a protection against foes of their own color. The greeting "netop," my friend, was often heard in the streets where they came to loaf or barter. They were held in contempt by the English, for they were lazy, ignorant, and given to petty thieving. No attempt to convert them to Christianity seems to have been made. It was soon found best to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to them, but the practice was hard to stop. The county records contain many instances of fines imposed for the illegal sale of liquor to the Indians, the noted scout, Benjamin Waite, being among those detected. The savages also found it quite easy to obtain firearms, ammunition, and knives in spite of the watchfulness of the authorities.

The Indians of the vicinity were of various small tribes

or clans, known by the general name of River Indians. The Agawams were at Springfield, the Warranokes at Westfield, the Nonotucks or Norwottucks just above Northampton, the Pocumtucks at Deerfield, and the Squakheags at Northfield. The Pocumtucks were the most warlike clan and dominated a once powerful confederacy. Farther to the east were the warlike Nipmucks, or Nipmets, near Brookfield, or, as it was then known, Quabaug.

The chieftains of whom the Norwottuck plantation was bought, Umpanchala, Chickwollop, and Quonquont, claimed different parts of the territory occupied by their tribe and seemed to be under no binding allegiance to a higher authority. In 1668 at the request of the Hampshire deputies the General Court appointed three men to treat with the Indians, who then agreed that Chickwollop should be the chief. He evidently commanded the respect of neither the Indians nor the English. He died before the beginning of King Philip's war. Chickwollop and his immediate followers had a camping ground and a fort close to the Northampton-Hatfield line and their planting field was in the Hatfield meadows. The fort was on the bluff near the bank of the Connecticut at the mouth of Half Way brook, which enters the river by the Laurel Park railroad bridge. It was a commanding position, where the movements of the inhabitants of three towns could be easily observed. The wigwams were pitched either on the gravelly knolls close by or back on the ridge of hills at Laurel Park. The band was a roving one, however, and often took long hunting and fishing trips. Another favorite camping place was at the salmon falls at Red Rock above the Hatfield ferry. Many Indian relics have been turned up by the plow in the meadows in this vicinity. This spot is still one of the best fishing places in the river. There was a fort on the Hadley side near Red Rock in the vicinity of which bones, probably of the red man, have been unearthed.

The women of the tribe tilled the ground, raising corn, beans, squashes, and pumpkins, and made and sold baskets, mats, and other articles to their white neighbors. The colonists were too busy with their labors to spend much time in hunting or fishing and readily bought game and

fish of the Indians as well as furs. Wampum, bright colored cloth, and trinkets of various kinds were bartered for goods the savages had to offer.

There is no indication that the settlement of the three towns in the vicinity interfered in any way with the mode of life of the Indians or lessened materially their supplies of food or fuel. Their numbers seem to have been much exaggerated in contemporary accounts. Judd estimates that the number of the savages in all the valley towns with Farmington and Simsbury did not exceed 1200 at the time the fighting began. Sickness and wars among themselves thinned their ranks considerably. Sheldon in his "History of Deerfield" closes a remarkable account of the rise and fall of the powerful Pocumtuck confederacy with a graphic description of the almost complete annihilation of the Deerfield tribe by the Mohawks from New York in 1663 and says, "a feeble remnant, renouncing their independence, sought the protection of the English in the towns on the river below." Their deserted lands were sold to the settlers from Dedham, who located at Deerfield in 1671. The number of Norwottucks left at the outbreak of King Philip's war could not have been many, perhaps not over 200.

While the Connecticut valley settlers did not anticipate trouble with the Indians, whom they doubtless equaled in numbers, they knew by experience in other places the ever threatening danger of an uprising and had an organized militia force in preparation for an emergency. Massachusetts required each town in the colony to have a supply of ammunition on hand constantly. In 1672 Hatfield voted to make a levy on each inhabitant in proportion to secure "powder and lead as required by law for the town stock." A league for mutual defense had been formed in 1643 by the scattered English colonies in New England, comprising the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven.

The towns of Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley were set off as a county by the name of Hampshire in 1662. It included all the western part of Massachusetts from the then undefined western boundary to the region that afterward became Worcester County, including later the town of

Brookfield also. Courts were held alternately in Springfield and Northampton. Hampshire County was really an independent colony in everything but name and the leading spirits were the Pynchons, ably assisted by the ministers of the churches. There was little communication with towns on the Bay because transportation facilities were very poor.

The first work of the county commissioners was the building of roads. In 1664 a cart path was opened to Windsor whence produce could be shipped to Boston. Freight rates were very high, in one recorded instance one third of the value of the cargo. The overland Bay paths were not opened for travel with vehicles till many years later. In 1668 Hatfield, then the west "side" of Hadley, appointed a committee to act with a committee from Northampton to build a bridge across the Manhan. The highway between Hatfield and Northampton was probably laid out in 1665.

Each town had an infantry company of volunteers, which drilled regularly. There was a cavalry regiment recruited from all the valley towns in the colony, called the Hampshire troop, under command of Maj. John Pynchon. Hatfield had six troopers in 1674 belonging to this regiment. William Allis was cornet in 1663 and later became lieutenant. The foot soldiers drilled with the Hadley company, which was commanded by Aaron Cooke.

A contribution for a new building at Harvard College was taken in the year 1672, for which £14 2s. 6d. were subscribed in Hatfield. The following references to this appear on the town records:—

"Jan. 16, 1671/2, the town hath generally voted and agreed that the money given in by the Town with an intent to the promotion of the college should be distributed to these ends, first the promotion of the college aforesaid, secondly for the relief of some christian friends in necessity, and thirdly for the furthance of the gathering of a church amongst us, and to have the power of distributing the same into the hands of those appointed by the counsel to receive the distribution for the college.

"Feb. 7, '71/2, the Town hath manifest that they were willing that the money engaged to be given toward the promotion of a college notwithstanding any former order shall be still put to the said work of promoting the college."

CHAPTER VII.

KING PHILIP'S WAR, 1675-6, AND THE MASSACRE OF 1677.

"And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds?"

King Philip.—Beginning of the war.—Attack on Brookfield.—Preparations for defense of the Connecticut valley.—The River Indians join the hostile band.—The swamp fight above Hatfield.—Attacks on Deerfield and Northfield.—Northfield abandoned.—The Bloody Brook massacre.—Attack on Springfield.—Hatfield attacked.—Close of the campaign of 1675.—Activity of Philip during the winter.—Opening of hostilities in the spring.—Repulse of the Indians at Northampton and Hatfield.—The stockade.—Disasters near the coast.—The fight at Turners Falls.—Experiences of Rev. Hope Atherton.—Hatfield again attacked.—Attack on Hadley.—The Mohawks attack the River Indians.—Death of Philip and close of the war in 1676.—The massacre at Hatfield, Sept. 19, 1677.—Capture of Deerfield settlers.—The expedition of Waite and Jennings.—The return of the captives.

The early settlers of the valley towns were not wholly unaccustomed to Indian warfare, as some had taken part in the short and bloody Pequot war in 1637 in which the Indians had learned to their sorrow that it was best to be at peace with their white neighbors. But nearly forty years had passed and another generation of warriors had grown up and were eager for the test of battle. Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, who throughout his life kept true to his pledge of peace with the settlers of Plymouth Colony, died in 1662. His son, Alexander, who then became the sachem of the tribe, died the same year and the second son, Philip, assumed the leadership. Philip was cunning, treacherous, and cruel. He was greatly feared by the white settlers and considered the chief instigator of the Indian uprising known as King Philip's war and the personal head of all the attacking parties. He was credited by early historians with being the commander-in-chief of all the forces. Later discoveries, however, have shown that he had no genius for leadership in battle or in the planning of campaigns, directing his energies to crafty scheming. He did not have a loyal personal following among the Indian tribes

or much to do with the conduct of operations in the war that bears his name after the fighting had begun, and he was betrayed at last by a member of his own household and shot by a man of his own tribe whose brother he had treacherously murdered.

It is true that it was Philip's influence more than that of any one else which moved the savages to open hostilities. His ambition and jealousy led him to plan the destruction of all the settlements in New England and he spent many years in plotting against his foes, uniting the various tribes against the common enemy and fanning the flames of hatred and revenge. His stronghold was at Mt. Hope in Rhode Island.

The story of the war has been told so many times that only the incidents in which Hatfield men took part, with a brief summary of the more important engagements in other places, will be narrated here. Hostilities broke out a year before the preparations were completed because of Philip's anger at the hanging of some of his followers by the Plymouth officials for the murder of a "praying Indian," who had revealed to the whites some of the plots against them. On the 24th of June, 1675, several murders were committed at Swansea by the Indians of Philip's tribe; forces from Boston and Plymouth were dispatched against Philip at Mt. Hope and he was driven to the Nipmucks in the central part of the state.

In spite of attempts to make treaties with the various tribes the whole region became involved in war and the savages, as soon as they could make preparations, took the offensive. Beginning with outrages in the towns near the coast, the war spirit rapidly spread. Capt. Edward Hutchinson, sent as a commissioner on an errand of peace, was attacked with his party from ambush near Brookfield, Aug. 2, by the Nipmucks, who were responsible for most of the outrages in 1675. Brookfield was attacked, many of the houses were burned and the inhabitants were besieged in the tavern until rescued, Aug. 4, by a troop of forty horsemen from Lancaster under the command of Maj. Simon Willard.

Maj. John Pynchon at Springfield received the news the same day and immediately secured the aid of the Connecti-

cut towns. Troops were dispatched to Brookfield from both directions and the forces of the valley towns were called out. A messenger was sent to Albany to Governor Andros to secure his aid in keeping the Mohawks friendly. Troops from the Bay under Captains Thomas Lathrop of Beverly and Richard Beers of Watertown, which had been sent to the relief of Brookfield, passed on to the valley settlements. They numbered about 180. Headquarters were established at Hadley on Aug. 16, and scouting parties were sent out to discover if possible the number of the hostile Indians. The River Indians were supposed to be neutral, but they were closely watched. Captain Watts and a company of Hartford men went up the west side of the Connecticut river, while Lathrop and Beers took the east side. No hostile Indians were found, but garrisons were left at Northfield, Deerfield, Hatfield, and Northampton and the main body returned to Hadley.

Some suspicious signs had been noted among the Norwottucks. It had been their custom early in the spring to make arrangements with the settlers for cultivating parts of the meadows, but no such arrangements were made in 1675 with the Hatfield settlers. They had concentrated at their fort at Half Way brook their goods that were scattered at various camping places and in the towns and early in the summer a squaw had advised Goodwife Wright of Northampton to "get into town with her children." The inhabitants of Hatfield, Hadley, and Northampton seemed to feel no special alarm at these unusual proceedings, for no preparations for defense had been made. The same suspicious signs were noted among the neighboring clans.

At the fort between Hatfield and Northampton a band of Pocumtucks, Norwottucks, and roving members of other tribes gathered during the summer, who had given up their arms at the outbreak of hostilities, but received them back again after promises of friendship and of help against the tribes that were on the warpath. They grew insolent soon after the arrival of the troopers and Captain Lathrop decided to take their arms again. Detachments from Hadley and Northampton met at the fort at daylight on the 25th of August only to find that the Indians had fled, leaving one dead sachem, who had perhaps refused to sanction

the war. They never returned to their fields and planting grounds again in large numbers to live.

Pursuit was immediately made by about one hundred men. The party was ambushed in a swamp a short distance below Sugar Loaf mountain. Ten of the English were killed or wounded and twenty-six of the Indians. Reports of the Indian losses are untrustworthy as they almost always carried off their fallen comrades and stated as their casualties whatever they thought would produce on their opponents the effect they most desired. Richard Fellows of Hatfield, son of the first settler of that name, was among the slain. The Indians escaped to the northward. The exact spot of encounter was in doubt till located by Temple, the Whately historian, as a ravine about a quarter of a mile south of the mountain.

Sheldon, in his introduction to the "History of Hadley," reprinted in 1905, gives a full discussion of the alleged attack on Hadley, Sept. 1, at which, according to tradition, the aged regicide, General Goffe, appeared and took command. The circumstances may have been as the tradition relates, but it seems improbable that two assaults were made by the savages at the same time, for it is well established that on the morning of Sept. 1 an attack was made on Deerfield, which was repulsed from the fortified houses. Several of the houses not fortified were burned. The next day Northfield was attacked and partly burned and eight of the settlers were killed. The following day Captain Beers set out from Hadley with 36 mounted men for the relief of Northfield. They were suddenly and unexpectedly attacked when two miles from the village and routed. Captain Beers was killed—the plain where he fell receiving the name of Beers's Plain—and only sixteen escaped to tell of the disaster. The savages mutilated the bodies of the slain.

A larger expedition was sent out under command of Maj. Robert Treat of Hartford and the settlers of Northfield were brought in safety to the towns below. The retreat was made the night of Sept. 6, the inhabitants taking only the horses. Their buildings and all their crops and other property with the exception of what few personal effects they could carry were destroyed soon after by the enemy.

A second attack on Deerfield was repulsed Sept. 12 and on the 18th occurred the famous Bloody Brook massacre when Captain Lathrop and his force, "the flower of Essex," were destroyed and the wheat for which the trip was made was lost. Seventeen men of Deerfield were killed, that settlement was also abandoned, and Hatfield, Hadley, and Northampton became the frontier towns.

Encouraged by their successes the Indians became bolder. On the 26th they burned the buildings and crops of Major Pynchon at West Springfield.. Details of a plot to destroy Springfield were discovered Oct. 4 and the next day the enemy were repulsed in a fierce attack. Much property was destroyed by fire, including the corn mill and the saw-mill.

Major Pynchon resigned from the command of the forces and Capt. Samuel Appleton of Ipswich was appointed commander-in-chief. The success of the savages had so demoralized the whites that they were afraid to meet them in open fight, resorting to defensive tactics. Major Pynchon wrote from Hadley Sept. 30, "We are endeavoring to discover the enemy, and daily send out scouts, but little is effected. Our English are somewhat awk and fearful in scouting and spying, though we do the best we can. We have no Indian friends here to help us. We find the Indians have their scouts out. Two days ago, two Englishmen at Northampton, being gone out in the morning to cut wood, and but a little from the house, were both shot down dead, having two bullets apiece shot into each of their breasts. The Indians cut off their scalps, took their arms, and were off in a trice." And a few days later he says, "To speak my thoughts, all these towns ought to be garrisoned as I have formerly hinted. To go out after the Indians, in the swamps and thickets, is to hazard all our men, unless we know where they keep; which is altogether unknown to us." This will explain the defensive policy adopted by the English.

An attack was made on Hatfield Oct. 19. The town was garrisoned by two companies under command of Capt. Samuel Mosely and Capt. Jonathan Poole. Fires had been noticed in the morning to the northward and a party of ten dragoons sent out to investigate fell into an ambush the

Indians had prepared. Six were killed and three captured, one of whom was afterward tortured to death. Preparations were made to repel the expected attack on the village and when the Indians, numbering seven or eight hundred according to contemporary accounts, appeared about four o'clock in the afternoon they met a spirited resistance. Major Appleton crossed from Hadley with his men and defended the south part of the town, Mosely being stationed at the center and Poole at the north. Major Treat with his company appeared from Northampton before the engagement was over. The fighting lasted about two hours and the Indians were repulsed with great loss. Their numbers were probably overstated. The English lost nine men, two of them, Thomas Meekins and Nathaniel Collins, from Hatfield. A few barns and other buildings were burned, but the failure of the attack greatly discouraged the Indians. After a repulse at Northampton they changed their tactics and made no more open assaults, confining their attention to murdering defenseless men at work or ambushing small scouting parties.

By November the Indians had disappeared from the valley and the Connecticut troops withdrew, leaving in the towns garrisons of the settlers and a few soldiers. The Hatfield company of 36 men was under command of Lieut. William Allis, an officer of the Hampshire troop. Appleton and Mosely set out for the Nipmuck country to the east and destroyed a large quantity of corn so that the savages were destitute of supplies before spring. Captain Appleton marched to Boston and joined the expedition against the Narragansetts in December. The Narragansetts were dispersed, their fort was taken, and they joined the bands in the center and western part of the state. A Council of War to have charge of affairs in the Connecticut valley during the winter was appointed, with Capt. Jonathan Poole as president, consisting of the commissioned officers of the garrisons of the three northern towns still held, Lieut. David Wilton of the Northampton militia, Dea. Peter Tilton of Hadley, and Sergt. Isaac Graves of Hatfield. The losses in the county during the year were thus stated by Rev. John Russell, the Hadley pastor, who kept the Councils of War of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies informed of the opera-

tions, about one hundred being troopers from Connecticut towns and the Bay:—

"At Brookfield,	August 2,	13
Above Hatfield,	August 25,	9
At Deerfield,	September 1 and after,	2
At Northfield,	September 2,	8
Near Northfield,	September 4,	16
At Muddy Brook,	September 18,	71
And of Captain Mosely's Co.,	September 18,	3
At Northampton,	September 28,	2
At Springfield,	October 5,	4
At Hatfield,	October 19,	10
At Westfield,	October 27,	3
At Northampton,	October 29,	4
		145"

It will be noted that Mr. Russell's account differs in some respects from the numbers given before. His letters were written before accurate accounts of the losses had been secured.

Philip spent the winter of 1675-76 making further plans for the destruction of the English settlements. Arrangements were made for help from the Indians in Canada under the protection of the French. An attempt to have the Mohawks join the war failed because of the treachery of Philip and they attacked the eastern Indians in revenge for the murder of some of the Mohawk warriors.

The active campaign was begun by the savages before the spring came. It was their usual custom to wait until the leaves were out so that they could creep through the woods without detection. Lancaster was surprised Feb. 10 and minor depredations were committed at many places. The forces of the United Colonies were again set in motion. Major Treat with the Connecticut companies reached Northampton March 13. Captain Mosely was stationed at Hatfield with two companies. Capt. William Turner of Boston was also at Northampton with his command.

The Indians of the tribes involved in the war were gathered in force above Northfield and Philip was with them. In ignorance of the arrival of the troops an attack was made on Northampton early in the morning of March 14, with the expectation of easily overcoming the sleeping inhabitants. The line of palisades was broken into in three places, but the Indians found themselves in a death trap. It was

not so easy to get out as to get in and, surprised by the appearance of the troops of Treat and Turner, they were slain in great numbers and never again during the war attempted to enter within a stockade. Angered by the failure of the attack on Northampton, they turned against Hatfield and were driven off by Captain Mosely and his men. They remained in the vicinity for two days, but failed in a second attempt to surprise Northampton on the night of the 16th. Warning of their approach was given by sentinels. The whole body then returned to Northfield with some plunder that they had obtained.

The fall and winter had been spent by the inhabitants of the valley towns in building and strengthening fortifications. The fortified dwellings had proved safe against the attacks in the previous summer and for further protection a line of palisades about the dwellings was constructed, such as proved so valuable at the attack on Northampton.

The stockade at Hatfield surrounded probably more than half of the houses built at the time of King Philip's war and the settlers living outside brought their families, valuables, and live stock inside every night in troublesome times. It ran parallel with the street about 200 feet distant from it. The houses of Fellows, Cole, and Field at the south, and several at the north, were outside. The south line of the palisades was below the Goodwin lot, occupied by Rev. Hope Atherton, and the Daniel Warner allotment on the opposite side of the street. The north line was between the houses of Daniel White, Jr., and John Allis, crossing the street to include the homestead of Samuel Dickinson. (See chart of house lots.) Logs set in the ground close together and projecting perhaps ten or twelve feet high formed the fortifications. Possibly there were at intervals platforms where sentinels could stand. There was a gate at each end.

A letter written in 1889 by Samuel D. Partridge tells of an attempt to locate the line of the stockade, a part of which is as follows:—

"About fifty years ago Mr. Sylvester Judd of Northampton called upon me at my house in Hatfield with a request to join him in an effort to ascertain the precise location of this stockade; with which request I gladly complied, and we proceeded forthwith to give our attention to the business. We commenced in the home lot of Col. Erastus Billings, and soon found

the object of our search. We traced it through Col. Erastus Billings's lot, through that of his brother, Mr. Roswell Billings, into the lot of my father—and I recollect that there it passed through the site of an old tan yard; we then followed it into the Dea. Partridge lot, at that time owned by Miss Lois Dickinson, thence through the lot of Chas. M. Billings, thence through that of Capt. Elijah Smith, and through Dr. Lyman's home lot. We knew that we had not reached its northern limit, but for some cause, now forgotten, we followed it no further, being satisfied that we had found the right location."

The tan yard spoken of was in the rear of the place now occupied by Samuel F. Billings. It was operated by the Partridges in the eighteenth century. Mr. Partridge thought that the stockade was about 100 rods in length from north to south. Memorial Hall stands on the Lyman lot.

The campaign of 1676 was opening disastrously for the English. The first Sunday of the year, March 26, old style, Windsor, Conn., was raided, Simsbury burned, a party of 60 under Captain Prince was cut to pieces on the Pawtucket river, Marlboro was devastated, and Longmeadow attacked. The Connecticut troops were called home to defend their own towns; the Bay Colony was greatly alarmed by attacks on towns near the coast and wished to withdraw the soldiers from the interior. The sudden and often successful attacks at widely scattered points threw the colonists into a panic. Communication was slow and uncertain and the Indians seemed to be united and determined and present in overwhelming numbers.

The strength and unity of the Indians were misjudged, for if they had been as strong and as well led as was supposed their cause undoubtedly would have triumphed. The crafty Philip was not enough of a military genius to take advantage of the fear his success had caused. The Indians were short of supplies of food and ammunition. The leaders, most of whom held Philip in contempt, were not united in plans and some were ready to make terms of peace. April 2 one of the most courageous and able chiefs, Canochet, was captured and killed and the savages were greatly disheartened. The main bodies of warriors were in camp above Deerfield. April 7 most of the troops in the valley were marched to the Bay for the protection of the settlements there, Captain Turner being left in command with a garrison of 51 at Hadley. There were 45 soldiers

at Hatfield under Sergt. Robert Bardwell, recently arrived from London, and 46 at Northampton under Sergt. Ezra Fogg. Springfield and Westfield were well garrisoned.

The Indians in the camps farther up the river began the planting of crops as spring advanced. The game became more plentiful and with the removal of the fear of starvation, which had threatened them during the winter, their spirits revived. Seventy or eighty head of stock were secured in a raid on the North Meadow of Hatfield, May 12.

This raid roused the settlers and the garrisons of the towns to take the offensive and while the Indians were feasting and dancing in their camp at Peskeompskut, the falls between Gill and Montague, in fancied security, preparations for a raid upon them were made. May 15 a captive, Thomas Reed, escaped with the news of the unprepared state of the savages. On the 18th a force of 141 men was gathered at Hatfield for a march northward under command of Captain Turner. Capt. Samuel Holyoke of the Springfield militia was second in command. Experience Hinsdale of Hadley and Benjamin Waite of Hatfield were the guides and Rev. Hope Atherton accompanied the expedition as chaplain. There were 34 troopers from the garrisons of the three frontier towns and 22 from Westfield and Springfield under command of Lieut. Joseph Fay of Boston. The rest were volunteers, 25 from Hadley, 12 from Hatfield, 22 from Northampton, 23 from Springfield, and 3 from Westfield. They set out after sunset on Thursday, May 18, with provisions for a day's expedition, and pushed on by the scenes of the Swamp fight, the Bloody Brook massacre, and the abandoned settlement of Deerfield. Crossing the Pocumtuck river they had a narrow escape from discovery by an Indian sentinel, but they reached the camp undiscovered before daybreak. It was unguarded and the revelers were buried in dead sleep. The attacking force, leaving their horses in the rear, stole softly up and with the dawn the signal for attack was given. The crash of the guns was the first intimation to the Indians of the presence of the whites. Many were killed at the first fire. A wild panic ensued in which few escaped. They supposed the Mohawks were upon them again. No quarter was given and numbers of the savages jumped into the water or fell from the canoes

in which they attempted to escape and were carried to death over the falls, the noise of whose waters had drowned the approach of the attacking party, known from this time as Turners Falls, after the leader of the expedition. The only loss to the English was one killed by his companions by mistake as he came out of a wigwam, and one wounded. The camp was wholly destroyed.

Disaster quickly overtook the victors, who delayed upon the spot too long. Other Indians were close by and an alarm was given in the other camps in the vicinity. The report that Philip was at hand with a thousand warriors caused a panic among the white troops. The men, exhausted by their long night march, were not in condition to make an orderly retreat and Captain Turner was suffering from illness. One party, guided by Hinsdale, became entangled in a swamp and all were lost. Benjamin Waite led his party safely away. Captain Turner received a mortal wound as he was crossing Green river. The command then fell to Captain Holyoke of Springfield, who did his best to preserve a semblance of order. The infuriated savages with whoops and yells surrounded the fleeing band on all sides in the thick woods, picking off many men, following as far as "The Bars" at Deerfield. When the expedition reached Hatfield again 45 men were missing, nearly one third of the number that set out, and two were mortally wounded. Two others reached the settlement that night, two on Sunday, and two on Monday. The total loss was 42, including the captain and one guide. The accounts of the loss of the Indians vary from 60 warriors to 400, including women and children. The following Hatfield men took part in the expedition: William Allis, son of the lieutenant, William Arms, Rev. Hope Atherton, Sergt. Robert Bardwell, Samuel Belden, Stephen Belden, John Colefax, Samuel Field, Nathaniel Foote, Samuel Gillett, William Scott, and Sergt. Benjamin Waite. William Allis, John Colefax, and Samuel Gillett were killed. Among those who found their way back to the settlements later than the main body was Rev. Hope Atherton. He never recovered from the exposure and died June 4, 1677. The story of his remarkable escape was read by him to his congregation after his sermon on Sunday, May 28:—

"Hope Atherton desires this Congregation and all people that shall hear of the Lord's dealings with him, to praise and give thanks to God for a series of remarkable deliverances wrought for him. The passages of divine providence (being considered together) make up a complete temporal salvation. I have passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and both the rod and staff of God delivered me. A particular relation of extreme sufferings that I have undergone, & signal escapes that the Lord hath made way for, I make openly, that glory may be given to him, for his works that have been wonderful in themselves, and marvellous in mine eyes; and will be so in the hearts of all whose hearts are prepared to believe what I shall relate. On the morning (May 19, 1676) that followed the night in which I went out against the enemy with others, I was in eminent danger through an instrument of death; a gun was discharged against me at a small distance; the Lord diverted the bullet so that no harm was done me. When I was separated from the army, none pursued after me, as if God had given the heathen a charge, saying, let him alone, he shall have his life for a prey. The night following I wandered up and down among the dwelling places of our enemies; but none of them espied me. Sleep fell upon their eyes and slumbering upon their eyelids. Their dogs moved not their tongues. The next day I was encompassed with enemies, unto whom I tendered myself a captive. The Providence of God seemed to require me so to do. No way appeared to escape, and I had been a long time without food. They accepted not the tender which I made; when I spake they answered not. When I moved toward them, they moved away from me. I expected they would have laid hands upon me, but they did not. Understanding that this seems strange and incredible to some, I have considered whether I was not deceived; and after consideration of all things, I cannot find sufficient grounds to alter my thoughts. If any have reason to judge otherwise than myself, who am less than the least in the Kingdom of God, I desire them to intimate what their reason is. When I have mused, that which hath cast my thoughts according to the report I first made is, that it tends to the glory of God in no small measure; if it were so as I believe it was, that I was encompassed with cruel and unmerciful enemies, and they were restrained by the hand of God from doing the least injury to me. This evidenceth that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, & doeth whatsoever pleaseth him among them. Enemies cannot do what they will, but are subservient to overruling providence of God. God always can and sometimes doth set bounds unto the wrath of man. On the same day, which was the last day of the week, not long before the sun did set, I declared with submission that I would go to the Indian habitations. I spake such language as I thought they understood. Accordingly I endeavored; but God, whose thoughts were higher than my thoughts, prevented me by his good providence. I was carried beside the path I intended to walk in & brought to the sides of the great river, which was a good guide unto me. The most observable passage of providence was on the Sabbath day morning. Having entered upon a plain, I saw two or three spies, who I (at first) thought had a glance upon me. Wherefore I turned aside and lay down. They climbed up into a tree to spy. Then my soul begged of God that he would put it into their hearts to go away. I waited patiently and it was not long ere they went away. Then I took that course which I thought best according to the wisdom that God had given me.

"Two things I must not pass over that are matters of thanksgiving unto God; the first is that when my strength was far spent, I passed through deep waters and they overflowed me not according to those gracious words of Isa. 43: 2; the second is, that I subsisted the space of three days & part of a fourth without ordinary food. I thought upon those words 'Man liveth not by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord.' I think not too much to say that should you & I be silent & not set forth the praises of God through Jesus Christ that the stones and beams of our houses would sing hallelujah. I am not conscious to myself that I have exceeded in speech. If I have spoken beyond what is convenient I know it not. I leave these lines as an orphan, and shall rejoice to hear that it finds foster Fathers & Mothers. However it fare amongst men, yet if it find

acceptance with God, thro' Christ Jesus I shall have cause to be abundantly satisfied. God's providence hath been so wonderful toward me, not because I have more wisdom than others (Danl. 2:30) nor because I am more righteous than others; but because it so pleased God. H. A.
"Hatfield, May 24th, 1676."

It has often been supposed that Mr. Atherton crossed the Connecticut. Judd in his "History of Hadley" states that he came into Hadley on Monday, but points out that he did not tell how he crossed the river. The "deep waters" in the narrative were the Deerfield and not the Connecticut, as indicated by Sheldon in his "History of Deerfield." Many people were not willing to credit the story of the escape, suggesting that he was beside himself and for this reason he gave the written record for the benefit of his congregation and posterity. The truth of his account is confirmed by the statement of Jonathan Wells that the Indians told him that after the Falls fight a little man with a black coat and without a hat came toward them, but they were afraid and ran away, thinking it was the Englishman's God. A copy of Mr. Atherton's letter is among the Judd manuscripts at the Forbes Library in Northampton. For an account of the wonderful account of the escape of Jonathan Wells, see Appendix, Note 5.

On the 30th of May the Indians again attacked Hatfield with a force estimated at 700. The inhabitants withdrew inside their stockade for defense, not daring to attack such a large force, and the savages were left free to burn the houses and barns outside the palisades and to collect plunder. A party of 25 from Hadley, who set out to the rescue when they saw the smoke and flames, were attacked by the Indians while crossing the river and one was wounded. They fought their way gallantly towards the town against a party of 150 Indians. When they were near the gate the Hatfield men made a sally to aid them. The Indians fought desperately and 25 were killed. Of the Hadley men, one, John Smith, was killed and one, John Hawks, wounded. Of the garrison troops stationed at Hadley four were killed, only two of whom are known: Jobanna Smith of Farmington and Richard Hall of Middletown; and two were wounded, John Stow and Richard Orris of Connecticut. Volunteers from Northampton under command of Capt. Benjamin Newberry also attempted relief, but they feared

an ambush on the road from Northampton and crossing to Hadley marched through the streets to the landing at the north. Arriving there they did not attempt a crossing on account of the number of Indians on the Hatfield side of the landing. Many of the cattle of the town were killed and all the sheep driven off. Twelve houses and barns were burned.

Hadley was attacked June 12 by 250 warriors. Reinforcements from Connecticut had arrived on the 8th under Maj. John Talcott, 250 troopers from the towns on Long Island Sound and 200 friendly Indians: Pequots, Mohegans, and Niantics. With their aid the attack was easily repulsed and it proved to be the last battle of the war in Hampshire County. Some have tried to connect General Goffe with this assault.

The Indians disappeared from the region, some taking refuge in New York state near Albany and some in Canada, leaving the English mystified. An expedition from the Bay under Capt. Daniel Henchman arrived on the 14th. A scout to Northfield disclosed the fact that the Indians had gone and the troops, that then mustered about 900, returned to their homes, leaving the settlers alarmed lest another attack should be made.

It was afterward learned that on June 12, while the fighting was in progress at Hadley, the Mohawks had attacked the camp of the hostile tribes and destroyed it, killing fifty women and children. Aid rendered the English by other savages brought about the speedy termination of the war carried on by the tribes instigated by Philip, who was himself killed Aug. 12. No treaty of peace was made because the hostile chiefs had all been killed or had abandoned their old haunts.

When peace reigned once more in the valley the inhabitants set about building the destroyed dwellings and again cultivating their fields. A year passed without attack and bountiful crops had been harvested. A feeling of security had taken the place of the former terror.

On the morning of Sept. 19, 1677, the town of Hatfield was visited by a sudden and awful calamity,—another attack from the savages, like a bolt from a clear sky, that left a trail of ruin and devastation. On that bright fall morning

most of the men were at work in the meadows cutting the golden corn. The women were busy with their household duties and the children were playing about their houses and in the streets unconscious of impending danger. At eleven o'clock, when the savory odors of the noonday meal were rising into the tranquil air, a blood-curdling yell suddenly pierced their ears—the dread war-whoop of the Indians. In a moment the savages were upon the defenseless village and the work of destruction was begun.

Through Middle Lane poured a band of armed and painted warriors who fell upon houses lying outside the stockade. The torch was applied to the buildings of Samuel Kellogg at the corner of the lane and his wife, Sarah, and her infant son were killed and another child, Samuel, a boy of three years, was seized and bound. Surprised by the suddenness of the assault, Obadiah Dickinson and one child were captured unresisting at the house below. His wife was wounded and left for dead and the house was set on fire. John Allis's barn was burned and his six-year-old daughter, Abigail, captured. With no attempt to enter the open gate of the stockade the invaders rushed across the street to the houses on the east side, whose inmates in alarm were seeking places of safety. As the savages sped northward they stopped to kill the wife of Selectman Samuel Belden, who lived on the Silas Porter place. John Coleman's house was burned and his wife, Hannah, and infant child, Bethiah, were slain, one child was wounded and two were captured, of whom little Sarah was only four years old. John Wells's daughter, Elizabeth, aged two, was killed, his wife, Sarah, and one child wounded. Hannah Jennings, wife of Stephen Jennings, was made a prisoner with her two children by her former husband, Samuel Gillett, who was killed at the Falls fight. Philip Russell's wife, Elizabeth, and their three-year-old son, Stephen, met death. Across the street, on the J. D. Brown place, stood the home of Samuel Foote, who had moved from his first allotment. His wife, Mary, with a young son, Nathaniel, and a three-year-old daughter, Mary, was seized and dragged along. On the next lot above men were at work building a house for John Graves, Jr., who was soon to marry Sarah White, daughter of John White, Jr. Hastening northward to finish their

work of destruction, with an attack on the family of their hated foe, Benjamin Waite, they shot from the frame of the structure being erected the brothers, John and Isaac Graves, and two young carpenters from Springfield, John Atchisson and John Cooper. Waite's house was at the very end of the village street, the site now occupied by M. J. Ryan. The revengeful savages vented their hatred by burning his house and barn and taking away with them his whole family,—his wife, Martha, and three children, Mary, Martha, and Sarah, aged six, four, and two. Abigail, the eight-year-old daughter of William Bartholomew, a former resident of Deerfield, was also captured.

Exulting in savage glee at the success of their raid, the Indians forced their captives across the fields to the Pocumtuck path at the foot of Clay hill, taking with them what plunder they had stopped to collect, and hastened northward up the valley. The captives numbered seventeen. Twelve of the inhabitants of the ill-fated town were left dead near their ruined homes and four were wounded. Thirteen homes had been invaded. It was the most destructive attack that had so far visited the colony.

The shouts and screams and the noise of the firing reached the ears of the men in the meadows to the south and the mounting flames and smoke warned them of what to expect. They flew to the relief of the unguarded settlement, but before they arrived the foe had departed and all that could be done was to care for the wounded, remove the bodies of the victims of the savage tomahawk and gun, and make up the roll of the missing. Stunned by the suddenness and completeness of the blow and fearful of an ambuscade in the swamps above no pursuit of the Indians was attempted, but messengers were dispatched to the other towns with the news and to ask for assistance.

It was thought at first that the attack was made by Mohawks, six of whom had been seized and thrown into prison when hunting near the Charles river. A party of Mohawks with a scalp, and two Natick squaws on their return to New York, passed the night of Sept. 18 in Hatfield. The Naticks had been allies of the English during the war just closed. Major Pynchon was notified and he, alarmed

"SEPTEMBER 19, 1677."

lest the attack foreshadowed another period of Indian warfare, sent to Connecticut for aid.

The Indians with their captives and booty marched to Deerfield, which they attacked the evening of the 19th, killing John Root and taking prisoners Sergt. John Plympton, Benoni Stebbins, Quintin Stockwell, and Samuel Russell, a boy of eight or nine, a son of Philip Russell of Hatfield. Sheldon thinks that these were all that were at that time in the settlement, which was being rebuilt.

After a halt for the night in the woods near-by the long journey to Canada was begun. The captives were fastened securely each night by "staking down" the limbs and by the use of cords. After traveling far enough north to be out of danger of pursuit by the English troops, probably near Putney, Vt., a long wigwam was built and a great dance was held. But for the efforts of Ashpelon, the leader, some of the captives would have been burned. Word was sent to a party of Nipmucks, who had left Canada with the expedition, but went toward Wachusett, to rejoin the band. Benoni Stebbins was taken along by the messengers, but he escaped on the way back and reached Hadley, Oct. 4, with the news that the Indians who attacked Hatfield and Deerfield numbered 26, all Pocumtucks but one, a Narragansett, only 18 of whom were warriors, the rest being old men, women, and boys. The Nipmucks, after Stebbins's escape, wished to torture all the captives and were opposed to any idea of a ransom, which Ashpelon desired to arrange for with the settlers before proceeding further. When his views did not prevail he advised the captives, who had strongly urged opening negotiations for a ransom, "not to speak a word more to further the matter, for mischief would come of it." Ashpelon seems to have been far above most of his fellows in his ideas of justice and fair treatment.

Consternation reigned in Hatfield. A troop from Hartford under Captain Watts with volunteers from the Massachusetts towns went 40 miles above the town without discovering signs of the enemy, though the Indian scouts knew of their presence. Major Pynchon was at a loss what to do.

One man, however, determined upon a plan of action. The guide but for whose clear head and instinctive knowl-

edge of woodcraft and Indian fighting the whole of Turner's expedition would have been lost the year before, Benjamin Waite, surmised the quarter from which the blow fell. Hastening to Albany alone to make sure that the Mohawks were not the guilty ones, he returned to Springfield, Oct. 4, with letters to Major Pynchon from Capt. Sylvester Salisbury, the commander at Albany, removing suspicion from the New York tribe. Stopping only long enough to get from his townsmen a petition for authority and aid for an expedition to Canada he pushed on the same day to Boston, before hearing of Stebbins's escape.

Major Pynchon immediately sent a post to Albany with a letter thanking Captain Salisbury for his information, giving the report of Stebbins and urging that the Mohawks be incited to pursue Ashpelon and his men. The postscript shows how well the leader of the Hampshire troop knew the daring Indian scout: "Ben Waite is gone home before this Intelligence (Stebbins's) came to me. He talkt of going to Canada before and I suppose will be rather forward to it now than backward." For this letter and other official papers, see Appendix, Note 6.

Efforts to ransom the captives failed owing to the breaking of an engagement by the Indians. In the latter part of September a few of the savages surrendered to the garrison of the mill at North Hadley when they were caught prowling about. A parley concerning the release of the prisoners was held, thought by Hubbard to be only a ruse of the Indians to escape detection after failing in an attempt to burn the mill. It was burned in October, 1677, the day not stated in the records, and perhaps by members of the same band. Released shortly after by the settlers, who evidently thought them sincere, the Indians agreed to return Oct. 14 to hold a conference in Hadley. It seems probable that they had been sent by Ashpelon on a secret mission with the intention of being captured. The General Court of Connecticut sent on request Major Treat and 40 men to aid in the negotiations or defend the towns if necessary. The Indians did not keep the agreement to meet on the 14th, the opposition of the Nipmucks being too strong. Sheldon says, "They were willing to meet the English, indeed, but only to fall upon them and fight them and take them."

Waite met with delay in Boston, for the colony was short of funds, but his persistence secured him the appointment on Oct. 22 as agent to secure the release of the captives and financial backing was guaranteed. With letters to the authorities in Albany and Canada, he reached Hatfield Oct. 24, setting out for the west again at once with Stephen Jennings for a companion, a man thoughtful and silent, excelling in discretion and good judgment, no less persevering than Waite himself.

They arrived at Albany the 30th, where they were coolly received by Captain Salisbury and ordered to call on him again later. Having already been delayed too much and wishing to start before the season should become late they hastened to Schenectady to secure a guide. It was a costly mistake for them, for the ruffled dignity of Captain Salisbury, who had not been consulted, had to be smoothed. They were arrested and sent down the river to New York to be examined by the governor of that colony. Their story was sympathetically received by Governor Brockholds and they were sent back to Albany and the captain was instructed not to delay them again but rather to give aid. The delay had cost them precious time and it was Dec. 10 before they could leave Albany. Winter was at hand and the perils of a dreary march through an unknown country buried deep in snow stared the intrepid rescuers in the face.

But neither was a man to be checked by difficulty. A Mohawk guide was secured, who conducted them to Lake George. He left them there after fitting out a canoe and drawing on a piece of birch bark a rude sketch of Lake George and Lake Champlain. They made the trip to the upper end of Lake George in three days and carried the canoe across the three-mile portage, reaching the shores of Lake Champlain on Dec. 16, the first English colonists to explore the region. They were detained for six days at the place where later Fort Ticonderoga was built, unable to make headway against the wind in their frail canoe. Ice delayed their progress also, but was not strong enough to bear them on foot. Their provisions became exhausted and they had to subsist on what they could find. Some raccoons were killed in a hollow tree near the shore and a bag of biscuits

and some brandy left by a hunter were discovered in a deserted wigwam.

Meanwhile the captives had been journeying to Canada by another route. About the time the rescuers left Hatfield, Oct. 22, the long wigwam was abandoned and the captives resumed the weary march to Canada, the first of many similar parties to traverse the northern wilderness under savage guard. Some provisions and ten horses had been secured at the raid on Deerfield. Their route was up the Connecticut valley for about 200 miles, then across the mountains to Lake Champlain. The French settlements were reached about the 1st of January after terrible suffering from cold and lack of food. Two of the children, Samuel Russell and Mary Foote, were killed on the way, probably because they fell sick. Little Sally Coleman trudged beside her mother, perhaps sometimes given a ride on the horses. A little shoe with a red top, worn and ragged, mutely tells to visitors in Memorial Hall in Deerfield the hardships of the march. Soon after the arrival in Canada Sergeant Plympton was burned at the stake, Obadiah Dickinson being compelled to lead him out to meet the fate his ferocious captors ordained.

Waite and Jennings arrived at Chamblé, a frontier town of ten houses, about the 6th of January. On their way to Sorel they found Jennings's wife and at that place a few other captives, who had been pawned to the French for liquor. The others were among the Indians not far distant.

In a few days the rescuers set out for Quebec, where they were kindly received by Governor Frontenac. With his aid a ransom was effected by the promise of the payment of £200. Returning to their kinsmen they found that on Jan. 22 Waite's wife had borne a child. She was named Canada. Fifty days later a girl was born to Jennings, who was called Captivity.

When the long Canadian winter was over, the party set out for their homes with an escort of French soldiers. Starting from Sorel on May 2, Albany was reached the 22d. From Albany the news was sent to the anxious ones in Deerfield and Hatfield. The two letters tell the story:—

"ALBANY, May 22, 1678.

"*Loving wife*—Having now opportunity to remember my kind love to thee and our child, and the rest of our freinds, though wee met with greate afflictions and trouble since I see thee last, yet now here is opportunity of joy and thanksgiving to God, that wee are now pretty well, and in a hopeful way to see the faces of one another, before we take our finall farewell of this present world. Likewise God hath raised us freinds amongst our enemies, and there is but 3 of us dead of all those that were taken away—Sergt. Plympton, Samuel Russel, Samuel Foot's daughter. So I conclude being in hast, and rest your most affectionate husband, till death makes separation.

"QUINTIN STOCKWELL."

"ALBANY, May 23, 1678.

"*To my loving friends and kindred at Hatfield*—These few lines are to let you understand that we are arrived at Albany now with the captives, and we now stand in need of assistance, for my charges is very greate and heavy; and therefore any that have any love to our condition, let it moove them to come and help us in this straight. There is 3 of ye captives that are murdered,—old Goodman Plympton, Samuel Foot's daughter, Samuel Russell. All the rest are alive and well and now at Albany, namely, Obadiah Dickenson and his child, Mary Foot and her child, Hannah Gennings and 3 children, Abigail Ellice, Abigail Bartholomew, Goodman Coleman's children, Samuel Kellogg, my wife and four children, and Quintin Stockwell. I pray you hasten the matter, for it requireth greate hast. Stay not for ye Sabbath, nor shoeing of horses. We shall endeavor to meete you at Canterhook; it may be at Houseatonock. We must come very softly because of our wives and children. I pray you, hasten then, stay not night nor day, for ye matter requireth greate hast. Bring provisions with you for us.

"Your loving kinsman,

"BENJAMIN WAITE.

"At Albany, written from myne own hand. As I have bin affected to yours all that were fatherless, be affected to me now, and hasten ye matter and stay not, and ease me of my charges. You shall not need to be afraid of any enemies."

Remaining at Albany five days to refresh themselves they arrived Monday, May 27, at Kinderhook, 22 miles distant, where they were met by the party from Hatfield with horses and provisions. At Westfield they were greeted by all their friends and neighbors who could make the trip and their progress homeward was a triumphal procession, greeted at every village by the rejoicing settlers. Some of the French escort, who had business in Boston, accompanied them as far as Springfield.

The letters from Waite and Stockwell were not the first tidings from the rescuers of the success of their mission, for early in March a letter was received from Timothy Cooper, a member of the Council at Albany, by Major Pynchon, telling of the safe arrival in Canada of Waite and Jennings and the redemption of the captives. Major Pynchon probably forwarded the news at once to Hatfield and Deerfield, but he could not tell who had been killed, so

that there was constant anxiety till the welcome information came from Waite's own hand.

A copy of his letter was at once forwarded to Governor Leverett at Boston. A fast had been appointed for June 6 and the governor on May 30, the day after receiving the letter, issued the following public notice:—

"Knowing that the labor, hazard and charge of said Benjamin Waite and his associate have been great, we recommend their case with the captives for relief, to the pious charity of the elders, ministers and congregations of the several towns; that on the fast day, they manifest their charity by contributing to the relief of said persons. And the ministers are desired to stir up the people thereunto. For quickening this work, we do hereby remit a copy of Benjamin Waite's letter, to be read publickly either before or upon that day; and what is freely given, is to be remitted to Mr. Anthony Stoddard, Mr. John Joyliff and Mr. John Richards, or either of them, who are appointed to deliver and distribute the same for the ends aforesaid.

"Signed by EDWARD RAWSON, *Secretary.*"

The suddenness of the attack on Hatfield had stunned the whole colony and made every town fear another Indian war. The news of the rescue of the captives brought joy to every English settler and the response to the appeal was prompt and generous. The ransom money was quickly raised. When Waite penned his letter in haste to his friends in Hatfield it is unlikely that he foresaw that it would be read in every pulpit in the colony within two weeks, nor could he suppose that after 200 years it would be set up in enduring bronze, where to all who enter the Hatfield Memorial Hall it tells with pathetic eloquence the heroism and the victory of the man of simple faith, resolute will, and indomitable courage, who, with one steadfast companion, overcame the fears of a bewildered community, the dilatory methods of reluctant officials, and with undaunted heart faced the perils of an untrodden wilderness on a trip of 1500 miles, escaping "the arrow that flieth by day and the pestilence that walketh in darkness," enduring the bitter cold of winter, suffering the cruel pangs of hunger and thirst. It was no small triumph to prevail upon the proud governor of the lordly city of Quebec to lend assistance to the families of a handful of poor farmers, who spoke an alien tongue.

The gratitude of Waite at the affection of those who by their contributions made return to his affection "to yours all that were fatherless" bore fruit in a monument more

enduring than bronze. Let it not be thought a far-fetched conclusion to assume that the memory of the ready response of June 6, cherished by the descendants of the babe born in captivity, was the inspiration of the Smith Charities that, established nearly two centuries later, are a help to the fatherless and widows, to young and old "in straights."

CHAPTER VIII.

A PERIOD OF PEACE, 1677-1688. A TIME OF IMPORTANT BEGINNINGS. THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

Losses during the war.—Taxes.—Additional fortifications.—Military training.—Town officials.—Dr. Hastings.—Poverty after the war.—First valuation of land.—Attorneys chosen.—Samuel Partridge.—The oath of allegiance.—Settlement of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey.—Attempts to secure Rev. John Wise.—Building up of "the Hill."—Lots assigned on Mill Lane.—Division of the Commons.—First schools.—Settlement of Rev. William Williams.—Care of paupers.—Weights and measures.—The revolt against Governor Andros.—The new charter.

The losses suffered by Hatfield in the three years of warfare were greater in proportion to the population than those of any other town in the valley except the abandoned settlements of Deerfield and Northfield. Twenty-seven of the people were killed, at least a third of the houses were burned, most of the stock was lost, and the crops had been scanty from neglect and destruction by the enemy. A petition to the General Court stated that "from one third to one half the houses were burnt, and the greater part of their kine, sheep, and horses killed or driven off." The inhabitants were also impoverished by the support of a large number of troopers quartered in the town during the fighting and by the expenses of the campaigns. The slender resources of the colony were much reduced and county and colony taxes were high. The county rates for Hatfield for the years 1675-77 were £117.

The taxes to the colonial government during the war were in one sense not burdensome, for the inhabitants charged for the board of the troops quartered with them at fixed rates and the balance was in favor of the town. Five shillings per week was the usual price of board. The charges allowed in Hatfield up to May 1, 1676, made a total of £788. In October, 1680, there was still an unpaid balance of £400, which was not fully settled by the government till 1684. The feeding of the troops and horses and the

fitting out of the various expeditions, however, necessarily took away supplies that were needed at home, a drain that was severely felt. The settlers received pay for their services when under arms, but it did not make up for the loss of time spent in scouting and fighting.

After the attack of 1677 came a lull in the conflict and the eleven years following, till the beginning of King William's war in 1688, brought again an increase in population and wealth. It was a period in which many important beginnings are to be noted.

The first thought was directed toward further preparations for defense. The surprise of Sept. 19 taught a terrible lesson and the settlers were thenceforward on their guard. For nearly a century they were to be called upon to fight the red men and their allies, in five wars of longer or shorter duration, till the supremacy of the English on the American continent was established. These wars were part of the struggle known in European history as the Hundred Years' war.

The destruction of the mills in Springfield and Hadley had been severe blows to those communities and Hatfield took precautions against a similar loss. Oct. 17, 1677, it was voted to garrison the mill, each man taking his turn and receiving 1s. 6d. per day for this service. During the war a small guard of soldiers had been stationed at Meekins's mill all the time and quartered at his house.

Early in 1678 it was voted "that the fortifications at the north end of the town should be done speedily by the whole town, dividing the work in proportion and when the town shall see cause to enlarge the south end that shall be done likewise by the whole town, each man his proportion." About a month later it was "agreed that the fortifications at the south end of the town should be enlarged to take in John Field's house and Mr. Atherton's lot" across the street.

It was voted also that each householder should provide himself with a ladder long enough to reach to his roofs or be fined an amount double the cost of a ladder.

Extension of the palisades was continued until they reached as far north as Richard Morton's house, where the residence of Thomas Dea is. He had a blacksmith shop

standing in the highway, which was within the stockade. Many cinders have been dug up at this spot in highway improvements.

Military training was kept up and by 1687 Hatfield had a full company of 60 men under Capt. John Allis; Daniel Warner was lieutenant; Eleazer Frary, ensign; Robert Bardwell, Benjamin Waite, Isaac Graves, and Samuel Field, sergeants.

"Watching and warding," the former by night, the latter by day, were kept up and there were fines for leaving the post when on guard. The ward was required to be at the gate by the time the sun was an hour high in the morning. In 1684 the soldiers in training were required to perform work on the highways. As early as 1680 the firing of any gun near the village except for alarm was forbidden. A turret had been built on the meetinghouse for a watch tower at some time during the war—the missing records would probably show when—and in 1685 a committee was appointed to "close the turret," for better protection against the weather, no doubt, and to hang a bell there. The committee was also instructed to make and glaze "such windows as were necessary for the convenience of the meetinghouse." It would seem to have been more for the convenience of the congregation than of the house to have more light.

In spite of the losses of the war there had been an increase in population, many of the soldiers from the Bay towns taking up their residence in Hatfield. The conduct of town affairs had grown more complex, requiring a division of the work among more officers than were needed at first, when almost everything was acted on by the inhabitants in town meeting assembled or delegated to the selectmen or to special committees appointed for special purposes. At the beginning of the year 1678 these officers were chosen: Nicholas Worthington, constable; Thomas Meekins, Lieut. William Allis, Edward Church, Samuel Belden, and Daniel White, selectmen; Eleazer Frary, surveyor of highways; William Gull and Samuel Dickinson, fence viewers; Daniel Belden, to warn meetings; Eleazer Frary, Thomas Hastings, and Philip Russell, rate makers; John Field and John Wells, to gather the rates. Robert Poick, or Poag, was "agreed with to sweep the meeting-

house and ring the bell this year for twenty shillings. Further it was agreed that the constable shall request the county court to appoint commissioners in the town for next year."

This is the first mention of the choice of selectmen, though they are referred to as a body in the records earlier and were probably elected yearly. The election of a town clerk was not entered till 1692. County commissioners seemed to be sent or not as each town saw fit and Hatfield had not previously had them regularly. The same was true of representatives to the General Court at Boston.

Sept. 6, 1681, when the commissioners met to examine the estates in Hampshire County, Eleazer Frary was appointed to consult with representatives from other towns "as to what is a proper compensation for our town with the rest to encourage a bonesetter to settle in some of the adjacent towns." It was agreed to give £10. At that period doctors were not always able to do surgical work. It is not known whether Dr. Thomas Hastings was a bonesetter or not. He had been a settler in Deerfield before King Philip's war and had a grant of a house lot and land there in 1680, but did not return. It is possible that he had gone to Watertown, where he was born, and that he was the one the county commissioners were seeking. At any rate he settled in Hatfield about 1684 and practiced medicine in most of the towns of the county, sometimes being called as far as Brookfield.

Jan. 30, 1677/8, the town "voted and agreed that those whose estates were consumed or demolished since the last list was taken August 1677 (by the common enemy) shall be freed in the ministers and town rates." They had previously been assisted by the General Court, which ordered, Oct. 30, 1677, "In ansr to them of Hatfield,—that the rates of those of that toune who have bin impoverished by the late cruelty of the enemy burning downe their habitations, shall be respitted and left in their hands untill the Court shall give further order therein."

Rates were still collected very frequently and for many purposes. References in the town records to a minister's rate are frequent, as Hatfield was without a settled minister from the death of Mr. Atherton in 1677 till the call to Rev.

Nathaniel Chauncey was accepted in 1683. Various candidates were preaching till that year and had to be paid for their services. There were rates for town debts, herdsmen, shepherds, bridges, etc. The poverty brought by the war is shown by the fact that a settlement in full was not given Rev. Hope Atherton's widow till 1680, when Sarah Atherton, in consideration of the sum of £40, declared the obligations discharged. The settlers who had suffered the most were given assistance by the town in rebuilding their places. Those who were appointed to search for a successor to Mr. Atherton were assisted in their work while obliged to be away from home and the amount of mowing and reaping volunteered by various proprietors was made a matter of record.

In 1680, appears for the first time a record of valuation of land as a basis of taxation, £1 per acre. Each "head" was reckoned at £16, hence the polls paid a much larger proportion of the tax than at the present. All males over 16 were polled and return of the polls and estate were made to county and colony officials. From the taxes derived from this assessment of land and polls were paid the county and colony rates and the town debts. The rate makers still continued to divide among the inhabitants the amounts required for the minister's and other rates spoken of. The selectmen acted as assessors in addition to other duties. In 1687 John Hubbard was chosen to act with them "to take a list of the estates to transmit to the shire town according to the provisions of the law."

An inventory of the property of Lieut. William Allis taken Sept. 18, 1678, is of interest as showing the amount and kinds of possessions among the householders of the period. He was one of the well-to-do citizens.

In purse and apparell	£9	13s.	0d.
Arms and ammunition	6	1	0
Beds and their furniture	9	5	0
Napkins and other linen	2	1	0
Brass and pewter pieces	5	10	0
Iron utensils	2	11	6
Cart and plow irons, chains, stilliards	7	5	0
Tables, pitchforks, cushions, sythe	1	19	0
Barrels, tubs, trays	3	9	6
Woolen and linen yarne	0	18	6
Several sorts of grain, flax	11	12	0
2 horses	7	0	0
3 cows, 2 steers, 2 calves, 1 heifer	20	0	0

Swine and Sheep	10	8	0
Houses and home lot	100	0	0
Land in South meadow	114	0	0
Land in Great and Little meadow	136	0	0
Land in Plain and Swamp	20	0	0
Land in Quinepaike	28	13	0
	£496	6s.	6d.

In April, 1680, the town chose attorneys to look after its interests. They were not lawyers but men taken from the body of citizens for recognized ability, "our truly and well beloved friends John Coleman and John Allis." A regular power of attorney was recorded and they were empowered to "ask, require, sue for, levy, and recover and receive of all and every person whatsoever moneys is due us or any of us from the County upon the account of the war with the heathen."

They were apparently not able to accomplish all that was desired, for in October, 1680, Samuel Partridge (then spelled Partrigg) of Hadley was appointed agent. He moved his residence to Hatfield in 1687, settling on "the Hill," and became at once the leading man in the community. He was already prominent in county affairs, having been recorder of the courts in Northampton since 1676 and clerk of the writs since 1682.

Samuel Partridge was born Oct. 15, 1645, in Hartford, the son of William Partridge, a cooper, one of the first settlers of Hadley, who had held various town offices in Hartford and Hadley and was engaged in trading with the Indians till his death in 1668. Samuel learned his father's trade apparently, as there is a record of the sale of barrels by him to Colonel Pynchon. The regard in which he was held by his townspeople is shown by the fact that he was licensed to sell liquor at a time when only men of the highest standing were allowed to engage in that business. He had a license to sell liquor in Hadley in 1678 "to the neighbors" and in 1681 " for the helpfulness of the neighbors," and was a wine dealer. He also dealt in ardent spirits and wine in Hatfield, as did many of his descendants.

He taught in the Hopkins Grammar School for three months, but was dismissed in 1685 for his pronounced views.

His military experience began with King Philip's war, in which he served, but did not hold a commission. In King

William's war, 1688-98, he became captain of the militia; later was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Hampshire regiment, in which he had been quartermaster in 1683, and served as colonel of the regiment in Queen Anne's war, 1703-13, and Father Rasle's war, 1722-26. He was appointed commissary general in 1705.

In Hadley he had been a packer of meat and fish, inspector and gauger of casks in 1679, the first on record, selectman in 1672, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, and representative to the General Court in 1685 and 1686.

In Hatfield he kept the town records from 1688 to 1701; was selectman in 1688, from 1690 to 1703, 1716-24 (with the exception of the years 1718, 1720, and 1723), and again in 1728; and served as representative from his first election in 1689 to 1700 with the exception of two years. While he was living in Hadley he was commissioned by Hatfield in 1680 to "attend upon the General Court."

In 1689 he was appointed a justice to hear the witchcraft trials and to his sane judgment and keen sense of humor is probably due the fact that the witchcraft delusion did not spread to any alarming proportions in Hampshire County. There were some trials, but no executions. The story is told by Pres. Timothy Dwight that when a Northampton man accused another of bewitching him, Justice Partridge quickly ordered him given ten lashes on the spot, to the discomfiture of the complainant and the amusement of the spectators.

In 1709 he became a judge of the probate court and in 1715 was appointed a justice of the court of General Sessions. He was a member of His Majesty's Council from 1700 to 1723. His opinion was highly valued and his influence was great. The published and unpublished archives of the state of Massachusetts contain the mention of his name and acts in many places. One of the important commissions to which he was appointed was that of surveyor of the Connecticut-Massachusetts line in 1714.

With all the duties of peace and war that fell upon his shoulders he found time to attend to the duties of citizenship in the town that became his final residence. He died in Hatfield, Dec. 25, 1740, at the age of ninety-five, universally respected and beloved.

Among the interesting old records of the Hatfield town clerk's office is a copy in the handwriting of Samuel Partridge of those who took the oath of allegiance in 1679 in the towns of Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield. There were 126 subscribers from Northampton, where all had probably to appear before the officer and be sworn and their names entered by the clerk of the court. The book also contains the first births, deaths, and marriages in Northampton and Hadley up to the year 1687 and was used to record the vital statistics of Hatfield to the year 1843. The signers of the oath from Springfield, Westfield, and Suffield are entered in the county records in Northampton.

"The Oath of Alleagence wch by Order from our Honored Genl Court was to bee taken by all Persons from 16 years old and upward within this county and accordinglie was administered Febr 8th, 1678 By ye Worshipfull Majr Pynchon & by them was taken viz: by the Inhabitants & others as aforesaid in Hadley whose names are hereafter Written."

[List of 92 names from Hadley.]

"Here followeth likewise the names of ye Persons yt took ye oath of aleagence as above in Hatfield Febr 8th 78.

Mr. John Wise	Tho. Meakins Sene	Wm Gull
Nathll Dickinson	Samll Belding Sene	Edw Church
Jno Coleman	Danll White	Danll Werner
Phillip Russell	Elez Frary	Jno Wells
Jno Field	Jno Lomas	Jno Allice
Obadiah Dickenson	Jno Cowles	Samll Dickinson
Nick Worthington	Tho. Hastings	Samuel Allice
Moses Crofts	Wm Bartholemew	Quintan Stockwell
Samll Marsh	Samll Belding Jue	Walter Hickson
Samll Kellogg	Jno Clary	Jno Downing
Benj. Waite	Jos Thomas	Stephen Gennings
James Brown	Samll Field	Jacob Gardner
Samll Graves Sene	Wm Scott	Jno Graves
Danll Belding	Robt Bardal	Tho Bracye
Peter Plympton	Samuel Foote	Sampson Frary
Benj Barret	Ephraim Hinsdall	Samll Harrington
Jno Evans	Wm Armes	Isack Graves
Stephen Belding	Samll Graves Jue	Benj. Downenge
Simon Williams	Jno Wells June	Benj Hastings
Wm Kinge	Jos. Field	Robt Poick

"The abovesd Persons yr names were here entered this Febr 23d 1678 By me Samll Partrigg Recorder."

There were fifty houses in Hatfield in the year 1675. The population in 1678 was probably between 300 and 350, judging by the number of polls. The number of houses is given in Trumbull's "History of Northampton" from a paper discovered in the British Museum. Hadley and Northampton had 100 each and Deerfield 30.

In 1683 Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey of Scituate, a graduate of Harvard in 1661, son of Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College, became the pastor of the church. He had preached in Hatfield before, apparently from Dec. 12, 1679, to March 12, 1681. Then he left for a time and returned in 1682.

Before that an attempt had been made to settle Rev. John Wise of Ipswich, a gifted graduate of Harvard. He was of humble birth, the son of a serving man, but apparently eagerly desired on account of his commanding presence and eloquence, for to many unreasonable demands in the way of giving up to his use some of the best land in town the inhabitants readily yielded. He was in Hatfield for a season as shown by the fact of his signing the oath of allegiance in 1678 and by the collection of rates for his salary, but not continuously. The pulpit was supplied during his absence by John Younglove, a preacher, but not an ordained minister, who was teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School in Hadley, and by a Mr. Mather, probably Warham Mather, son of Rev. Eleazer Mather of Northampton. Mr. Wise did not accept the call extended to him and in 1680 he became the first pastor of the second church at Jebacco, afterward Essex, serving there for forty years. For his opposition to Governor Andros in 1687 he was imprisoned for two years and on release obtained damages for unlawful detention. He distinguished himself for bravery and endurance in the expedition against Canada in 1690. Tyler's "History of American Literature" says he was "the one American who, upon the whole, was the most powerful and brilliant prose writer produced in the county during the colonial time."

The following vote was passed Nov. 10, 1679:—

"The town hath manifest that they are desirous Mr. Chansy shall have a call to come and preach amongst us for the term of a year or less (as he and the town shall agree) in order to settlement if it shall please God to incline the heart of Mr. Chancy and the hearts of the inhabitants to close with each other; and farther that the town will allow him as his temporal maintenance sixty pounds per year and the use of the town house and allotment; and they have chosen and improved Thomas Meekins, Edward Church, Samuel Belden Senr. and Daniel White to acquaint Mr. Chancy with the town's desire."

On Feb. 24, 1679/80, a unanimous call was extended him, he was allowed £60 a year and firewood, and given the Goodwin house that he was then in, which had been occu-

pied by Mr. Atherton, whose surviving relatives had moved to Deerfield. The wood was reckoned equal to £9 in value, "fifty cords delivered corded, appraised according to the law at 3s. 6d. per cord."

Each householder was required to cut and deliver his proportion of the wood or suffer a fine and it was customary for the deacons and selectmen to appoint a day at some convenient season when all could go to the woods together to perform the work, usually in November.

		Samuel Foote	'98
		Nathaniel Foote	'98
		Samuel Marsh	'98
		Thomas King	'89
		Ichabod Porter	'99
		Martin Kellogg	'89
John Graves	'83	John Amsden	'89
Nicholas Worthington	'83		
Samuel Gailer	'85	Daniel Warner	'86
Samuel Foote	'82	Goodwife Belden	'83
Samuel Partridge	'87	Thomas Hastings	'84
Edward Church	'77	John Hubbard	'83
		Burying Ground	

CHART SHOWING ASSIGNMENT OF LOTS ON "THE HILL," OR ELM STREET, UP TO 1700.

"The Hill," the present Elm Street, was built upon quite rapidly after 1683. On April 3 of that year it was ordered that two rows of house lots each 16 rods wide should be laid out on the Northampton road on or near the cart way and lots were granted to be built upon within a specified time, or the lots reverted to the town. In the case of sons of residents a very short time was allowed generally, but to some from other places who were contemplating a change of residence two years or more were given. Edward Church of Hadley had been granted a lot on the highway to Northampton in August, 1677, and he probably built soon

after. This lot was the one now owned by Dea. James Porter. John Hubbard came from Hadley in 1683 and built across the street from Church, next to the burying ground. The place has remained in the hands of descendants to the present, but all the other lots have undergone many changes in ownership. Church and Hubbard were followed by several others. The chart on the opposite page shows how the lots were assigned up to 1700, the dates being the time when the grants were made. Not all the lots were occupied in the seventeenth century. When two names are given it means that the lots were regranted because the proprietors did not comply with the requirements of the vote of April 3, 1683. The highway was to be 10 rods wide, later changed to 8 rods.

In 1684 an attempt was made to build up the lane that is now called School Street, but probably very few houses were built there till several years later. A house lot 16 rods wide and 80 rods long on the north side of "the highway to the Mill" against the rear of the house lots in the upper end of the west side of the street was granted to Martin Kellogg, but he sold the property to Richard Morton in 1691. He took up his residence on "the Hill" about 1694. Grants of the same area were made to Hezekiah Dickinson, next to Kellogg, and to Stephen Jennings. On the south side of the lane grants were made to Robert Bardwell and Samuel Gunn, but they became settlers of the Denison farm. Jennings moved to Brookfield.

Oct. 21, 1684, the town voted to "divide the Commons in the town except what is reserved for home lots, sheep pastures, etc., to every inhabitant, according to his present valuation of estates; and the said Commons shall be laid out in Four Divisions,—the first to begin upon the plain behind the Mill, and end at the northerly line of the uppermost lot laid out in Mill river Swamp: The second to begin at the north side of the uppermost lot in the Mill river Swamp, and end at the north side of the town bounds: The Third Division to begin at the northwest side of the highway that goeth towards Northampton, and from the hill commonly called Sandy Hill, and end at the rising up of the side of the hill called the Chestnut Mountain:

The Fourth Division to begin where the Third division endeth, and to end at the outside of the town bounds."

It was stipulated that lots not fenced should still be considered common and it is probable that few were fenced at that time or for more than a quarter of a century. The divisions were surveyed again in 1716, some changes were made because of dissatisfaction over the first allotment, and the lots were recorded as staked out. The grants were reconfirmed in 1735. The second and fourth divisions and part of the third were in the present town of Whately. Division was made to 69 proprietors whose names and the location and width of whose lots are given in the Appendix, Note 7.

Much of the power of the men and women of New England can be traced to the education received in the public school system for which the region has long been noted, but the public school system has been a gradual development and the schoolhouse does not date from the beginning in any of the pioneer towns. The idea of an educated ministry as leaders of thought was always of importance and colleges were established at a very early date, Harvard in 1636 and Yale about 1700. Next came the grammar schools. The training of the young was left to the home. Nothing beyond a very rudimentary education was thought necessary for the majority of the people. It was soon feared, however, that the people of the scattered hamlets would revert to barbarism, so the General Court of Massachusetts in 1642 passed a law requiring parents and masters to teach the children and apprentices to read under penalty of a fine of 20 shillings. Selectmen of towns were to see that the provisions of the law were complied with. The books in use were the Horn-book, Primer, Psalter, Testament, and Bible. The Catechism, usually printed in the primers, formed a part of the regular course of instruction. The Horn-books contained the alphabet and a few easy sentences printed on only one side of the page and covered with transparent horn to keep them from being soiled. They were superseded about 1700 by the introduction of Dillworth's Spelling Book. Arithmetic was taught, but not by the use of books.

Hatfield as a town made its first provision for the edu-

cation of children in 1679. All those born in the first score of years had been taught at home, for there is no mention of any public or private school previous to Jan. 13, 1678/79, when it is recorded that:—

"The town hath agreed to give Thomas Hastings twenty pound per year to teach all such children in the town that should be sent to him (to school) to read and write, such as are capable, to wit, according as their parents and masters shall see cause, and the money to be raised upon boys that are between 6 and 12 years old and upon such girls as shall be sent to school, and if at 3d. per week by the head there arise not sufficient to make the twenty pound the remainder shall be raised as other rates in the town are raised."

Dec. 19 he was "freed from this time" and paid for the 36 weeks of instruction he had given.

In 1681 £30 was allowed the schoolmaster, a fourth part in wheat, a fourth in peas, a fourth in corn, and the remainder in pork, at current prices. The parents of boys between the ages specified were assessed 12s. per year for readers and 16s. for those who were to be "improved in writing" and for others of whatever sex a sum proportional and depending on the length of time they attended school. Most of the girls were taught to read, but writing was not thought so essential for them, or even for the boys, apparently, for there were fewer writers than readers. There is no hint that the other branch of the "three R's" that later became so famous received any attention at first in the school. The school probably was conducted at Dr. Hastings's house till a schoolhouse was built in 1681. In 1688 repairs on it were ordered. It stood in the street near the meetinghouse.

Dec. 7, 1685, the town voted that Peter Buckly should not teach school any longer, but a week later it was decided to retain him for another quarter. In October of the next year the town decided not to hire a schoolmaster for the winter, but in August, 1687, it was voted to "hire a good able schoolmaster on the same terms as before."

"May 31, 1688—Voted that the Rev. Pastor of the church be desired to see out for a schoolmaster suitable to be discharged and maintained; one third part of the charge by the town in general, by rate or otherwise, and two thirds by the schools, viz: male children from six years old to twelve years of age, excepting poor men that may have sons to be educated, as the selectmen shall judge meet; the sum in all to be 30 pounds."

A Mr. Stephens was secured by Rev. William Williams, the pastor, but he objected to one part of the provision pay, as Indian corn was low in price and it was necessary in

order to satisfy him to exchange part of his pay for wheat, which some public spirited citizens were found willing to do.

Those who were to be educated beyond the art of reading and writing could attend the Hopkins Grammar School in Hadley. Preparation for college was made with the assistance of the pastor, the only one in town who was able to give the necessary training.

The death of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, Nov. 4, 1685, left the people again without a pastor. The town voted to defray his funeral expenses. This time only a year elapsed before another minister was secured.

The coming of Rev. William Williams in 1686 for a pastorate of 55 years, with the arrival of Samuel Partridge at about the same time, marked an epoch in the history of the town. For nearly a century the members of these two families were to exert a commanding influence and bring Hatfield to a high rank in the growing commonwealth. The age of powerful leaders was beginning. Neither Mr. Atherton nor Mr. Chauncey had been men who possessed the fighting qualities so advantageous to leaders in such a stormy period and both their pastorates were of short duration.

Mr. Williams was called Dec. 6, 1686, and settled at once as pastor. He had preached in town previously, but left for some reason. Early in 1686 a committee was sent to the Bay to ask him to return, which he did, and he continued in the work in Hatfield until his death, Aug. 29, 1741. He was born in Newton in 1665 or 1666, the son of Capt. Isaac Williams, of a wealthy and aristocratic family. He graduated from Harvard in 1683 in a class of three, one being his cousin, John Williams, who began to preach in Deerfield in 1686. The third was Samuel Danforth, who entered the ministry the same year in Taunton. Sheldon says in his "History of Deerfield": "Graduates were ranked in the catalogue then, not by merit, but according to station in society, and Danforth, son and grandson of a minister, of course stood first. John came next, we may suppose by virtue of his father being a deacon, while the father of William was only a captain and representative to the General Court."

Mr. Williams was a man of brilliant intellectual gifts, of ripe scholarship and intensely interested in the cause of education. His son, Elisha, also a graduate of Harvard, became the president of Yale College in 1726 and continued at its head for thirteen years during which time it grew in a remarkable way. Two other sons followed in their father's footsteps and became preachers: William, born in 1688, the minister at Weston, and Solomon, the pastor of the church at Lebanon, Conn.; and a fourth, Col. Israel Williams, became the leading military and political figure in Hatfield during a large part of the eighteenth century. Solomon's son, William, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Williams was married, July 8, 1686, just before he was settled in Hatfield, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Seaborn Cotton. She died in 1698 at the age of 32 and he married again. The children by the first wife were William and Elisha and a daughter, Martha, who became the wife of Edward Partridge, besides two children who died in infancy. His second wife was Christian, daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton. Her children were Solomon and Israel and two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy, the latter the wife of Rev. Jonathan Ashley, pastor in Deerfield from 1732 to 1780.

Rev. William Williams soon won the implicit confidence of the people of Hatfield. He possessed a power of persuasive utterance and was tactful in his dealings with men. As a preacher he was noteworthy, even among the many famous divines of the Connecticut valley in the early days of its history. He was considered by Pres. Ezra Stiles a more able man than his father-in-law, Rev. Solomon Stoddard. Many of his sermons were printed, among others an election sermon in 1719; a convention sermon, 1726; sermons at the installation of his relatives, Rev. Stephen Williams at Springfield in 1716 and Rev. Warham Williams at Waltham in 1723, both sons of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, the "Redeemed Captive"; sermons at the installations of Rev. Nehemiah Bull at Wethersfield in 1727 and Rev. Jonathan Ashley at Deerfield in 1732; a sermon at the death of Rev. Solomon Stoddard; and an address at the ordination at Deerfield of Rev. John Sargeant as mission-

ary to the Housatonic Indians in 1735. Among the treasures in Memorial Hall in Deerfield are notes taken by him on sermons he had heard preached in his youth by the leading clergymen of the colony, Mather, Cotton, Eliot, Hubbard, and others.

Mr. Williams built a house on the William Allis allotment, about the spot where the town hall now stands.

In the year 1688 the following votes were passed:—

"May 21, 1688.—Voted as to the poor, those who want maintenance, the Selectmen, every one of them as appertaineth to them as agents, shall have inspection over them, their occupation and their children, that their things and their labor be put to the best advantage.

"Also voted, Whereas Capt. Allise hath procured standard weights and delivered them to the Selectmen for keeping to order, the Selectmen have committed them to the custody of Samuel Belding, Sen., to be put into a bag and secured for the sealers use annually."

What was done about the support of paupers does not appear from the records of the next few years, but at a little later date some families required support, as will be noted in the proper order. The sealing of weights was required by law. In that same year occurs the first reference to a curfew law. It was ordered that the church bell should be rung every evening at nine o'clock.

During that year and the next few regular town meetings were held; instead the selectmen met the first Monday in each month at Selectman Belden's house to transact such business as came before them, ordering bills paid and assuming charge of matters that had previouly come up for decision before all the inhabitants. It was a stormy period in the history of the colony and of much uncertainty in all the towns.

When James II. became king of England, Joseph Dudley was appointed governor of Massachusetts. He held office from May 25 to Dec. 20, 1686. Then Sir Edmond Andros appeared with a commission from the king as royal governor of all New England and a period of misrule ensued. James abdicated in 1688 and William and Mary became the sovereigns the next year. The New England colonists were ripe for a revolt against the hated rule of Andros and on April 20, 1689, he was seized in Boston and deposed with his supporters and a Committee of Safety took charge of affairs. Until the success of the revolution was assured

it was exceedingly dangerous to do any overt acts or have any records appear that savored of treason. This accounts for the change in the conduct of town affairs, which soon resumed their normal routine. The level head of the shrewd and diplomatic Samuel Partridge guided the town safely through the crisis. The handwriting shows that he began to keep the records in June, 1688, though there is no entry of his election as clerk. May 9, 1689, he was chosen "to join with the Committee of Safety to consider public affairs at Boston."

A new charter from William and Mary uniting the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies as the Province of Massachusetts, including also the settlements in Maine and New Hampshire, was granted in 1692 and under it Sir William Phipps was appointed governor. Simon Bradstreet had served as governor by appointment of the crown from May 24, 1689, to May 14, 1692, and Thomas Danforth as deputy governor. Bradstreet had been elected governor by the people from 1679 to 1686.

These struggles were really the beginning of the contest with England that resulted in the independence of the American colonies. The loss of the choice of their own chief magistrate rankled in the hearts of the colonists till the Revolutionary war. The rights remaining were jealously guarded by the other magistrates—the governor's Council—and by the representatives in the General Court. Samuel Partridge was one of the signers of an address by the Council to King William III. protesting against a bill in the House of Lords in 1701 for a withdrawal of the charters.

CHAPTER IX.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR, 1688-98. PROGRESS IN THE TOWN. PURCHASE OF THE DENISON FARM. THE HATFIELD ADDITION.

"And War, which for a moment was no more,
Did glut himself again."

The beginning of the war.—Military preparations.—Fortifications.—Settlement at "the Farms."—Supplies of ammunition.—Changes in the militia officers.—Attacks on the valley towns.—The murder of Richard Church of Hadley.—Capture and trial of the murderers.—Attack on men in Hatfield meadows.—Expenses of the war.—Progress of affairs in Hatfield during the war.—Repairs on the meetinghouse.—Support of poor.—Sheep and cattle.—Tar and turpentine.—Malt house.—Shoemakers.—Schools.—Boundary troubles.—Assessors chosen.—Negroes.—Town officials.—Middle Lane built up.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England was followed by war between England and France, in which part of the fighting took place on the American continent. The struggle was known as King William's war and lasted from 1688 to 1698. The Peace of Ryswick, signed Sept. 20, 1697, was proclaimed in Boston in December, but not in Quebec till Sept. 22, 1698, so that the English colonists were in fear of attack for a year after the close of the war. The French in Canada incited the Indians to attack the exposed settlements, but the Connecticut valley was not the scene of such battles as took place in King Philip's war.

"Watching and warding" was again resumed in Hatfield, half of the town to report to Constable Benjamin Waite and half to Constable Thomas Nash. Adequate preparations for defense were not neglected. The militia company, whose officers were Capt. John Allis, Lieut. Daniel Warner, and Ens. Eleazer Frary, was well drilled and ready for emergencies. No garrisons of regular soldiers were stationed in the town as in the previous conflict. By 1690 Hatfield had 80 soldiers, according to the report of Major Pynchon. All males from sixteen to sixty, except negroes, were subject to military service. There were four training days every year, gala occasions, when all the inhabitants turned out to see the soldiers drill on the common. Regimental musters were held

occasionally. The guns were flintlocks with a barrel three and one half feet long, the old matchlocks with a rest having been found ill fitted for use against the Indians, who used flintlocks if they could secure them. The newer arms were called also firelocks or snaphances. A law passed in 1693 required each Massachusetts soldier to have a flintlock, a knapsack, cartridge box, one pound of powder, 20 bullets, 12 flints, and a sword or cutlass.

There was no fighting in Hampshire County during the first years of the war, but the settlers lived in constant fear. In 1688 and 1689 strange Indians were seen in the vicinity and some murders were committed. Northfield was again abandoned in 1690. The disastrous expedition against Quebec, in which 2,000 men from Massachusetts took part, occurred in that year.

February 25, 1689/90, Hatfield voted that three or four houses should be "well and strongly fortified and in particular Mr. Williams', Jno Field's and Richard Morton's and Benj. Waite's" and liberty was granted Capt. John Allis to fortify his own house provided he did it at his own expense. The fortifying of Mr. Williams's house was left to the militia, probably that of the other houses also. A fortification of palisades was ordered from the south side of John Field's and Thomas Hastings's home lots (the same as the south line of fortification in King Philip's war) to the north side of Noah Wells's and Samuel Marsh's (opposite the Deerfield lane), "these fortifications to be laid out to every proprietor that hath interest within it according to his estate in the town list and that the militia of the town do see that it is done and finished as soon as is capable for the frost." The fortifications were not completed by December, however. In March, liberty was given to John Dickinson to move his house into town "and retain his lot as if his house was continued thereon, provided he do his share of the fortification now agreed upon in the town and shall also build again on his lot when God shall by his Providence give liberty without danger of enemies." His lot was on Mill Lane, and, as no others requested the same privilege, perhaps the only one there. In 1693 the selectmen and a committee of the militia were appointed to "find out the most easy and equal way to repair them [the fortifications] and the gates and get it done forthwith." They were repaired again the next year because

the enemy was abroad. Before the close of the war the fortifications extended 229 rods on the east side of the street and 245 on the west side, with limits as indicated above, and there were three fortified houses on "the Hill." There was also at "the Farms" one fortified house and a stockade 38 rods long. In 1697 it was voted that the fort at "the Farms" should be re-edified.

Several settlers had built residences north of Bashan. Some of the old cellar holes could be seen till the nineteenth century on land owned by the Beldens in Bradstreet. The settlement was known as "the Farms" because it was on the Denison farm. It was abandoned during Queen Anne's war and when rebuilt, before the middle of the eighteenth century, was located in the present village of Bradstreet and was called West Farms. The exact date at which the Denison farm was purchased by proprietors is not known, but it was probably soon after the death of General Denison in 1682. The proprietors' records show that in 1689 eight men had house lots there 16 rods wide and presumably 80 rods in length like others in the town,—John Field, Joseph Field, Samuel Field, Robert Bardwell, Daniel Warner, William Arms, Samuel Gunn, and Andrew Warner. Perhaps several other settlers joined them. John Billings and Nathaniel Dickinson are known to have been there by 1698.

A good supply of ammunition was kept on hand. March 23, 1691/2, it was "voted by the Town that the selectmen of the Town send to the County Treasr to supply us with two barrels of Powder and lead answerable for a Town stock to employ Capt. Belcher to apply in our behalf to the Treasr to get it for us and ship it to Hartford," and in 1697 forty shillings were appropriated for powder and lead "to add to the present stock."

On his return from Boston in 1689, Samuel Partridge became the captain of the Hatfield company. Ensign Eleazer Frary was succeeded by Daniel White, and the town records show that there was a Lieutenant Belden and a Lieutenant Hubbard, but what their first names were is not indicated—probably Stephen Belden and John Hubbard. There is mention of a Sergeant Frary, probably Eleazer, son of the ensign, and other sergeants were Robert Bardwell, Samuel Dickinson, Samuel Field, Isaac Graves, Philip or Daniel Russell, and John White.

The events of the war in the Connecticut valley may be briefly sketched. After the massacre at Schenectady by the French and Indians, Feb. 18, 1690, Deerfield, which as a frontier town was exposed to a like attack, was garrisoned by 60 Connecticut troopers. In 1691 a party of Indians from New York, numbering 150, encamped in Hopewell Swamp between Hatfield and Deerfield and caused much alarm in the towns, though they professed friendly intentions. Many of them had formerly been inhabitants of the region. Captain Partridge was employed by Major Pynchon to negotiate with the Indians to secure their aid in giving warning of any attack from the north. The savages returned to New York in the spring of 1692.

Several families in Deerfield were murdered June 6, 1693. Brookfield was attacked July 22 and a relief expedition was sent from the valley towns, in which Hatfield men took part. The Indians were surprised in a swamp, their supplies were captured, and some of the prisoners were recovered. The General Court granted the members of the expedition £40 and allowed them to divide the spoils.

The presence of bands of marauding savages was annoying to the settlers and many of the towns sought relief from the government. September 14, 1693, Hatfield sent Eleazer Frary to the General Court to say that the town desired no Indians to inhabit or to have trading privileges. In 1695 an act was passed prohibiting trading with the Indians in Hampshire County.

September 15, 1694, an attack on Deerfield by the French and Indians was repulsed.

The next year some of the Albany Indians came again to the Connecticut river. August 18, 1695, a party of Deerfield men was attacked on its way to mill and one, Joseph Barnard, was killed. A pursuit of the Indians failed to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. The savages were seen frequently skulking in the woods and a strict watch was maintained and scouting parties were sent out at intervals.

On the sixteenth of September, 1696, some prisoners were taken at Deerfield by an unknown foe, and on October 5 Richard Church of Hadley was murdered and scalped while hunting in the woods near Mt. Warner. Two of his fellow townsmen, Samuel Barnard and Ebenezer Smith, who had been with him during the afternoon, returned in the evening

with the report that they had heard two shots close together. A search party gathered from Hadley, Northampton, and Hatfield, accompanied by some friendly Indians, found the body towards morning. Following the tracks, they came upon four Indians near Mt. Toby. One was captured and the other three were arrested in Hatfield the same day, October 6. The remaining Indians in the camp in Hopewell were disarmed. There were eight other men, nine squaws, and 23 children. Part of the band was at Deerfield. The affair caused the greatest excitement in all the towns.

A court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Northampton, October 21, to try the four prisoners, for which special justices were appointed,—John Pynchon of Springfield, Samuel Partridge of Hatfield, Aaron Cooke of Hadley, Joseph Hawley of Northampton, and Joseph Parsons of Northampton. John Pynchon, 3d, was clerk, Ebenezer Pomeroy of Northampton prosecuting attorney, and Richard Webb and William Holton of Northampton interpreters. Samuel Porter of Hadley was then high sheriff of the county.

Mowenas and Moquolas were indicted as principals and Wenepuck and Pameconset as accessories. The jurors were as follows:—

Grand jury—Preserved Clapp, foreman, John Taylor, Isaac Sheldon, Enos Kingsley, John Parsons, Thomas Lyman, William Holton, and Samuel Wright of Northampton; Nehemiah Dickinson, Jonathan Marsh, George Stillman, and Samuel Barnard of Hadley; Joseph Belknap, Samuel Belden, Samuel Dickinson, and John White of Hatfield.

Petit jury—John Holyoke, Esq., foreman, and Thomas Colton of Springfield; John King, Medad Pomeroy, Judah Wright, and John Clark of Northampton; Timothy Nash, Daniel Marsh, and Thomas Hovey of Hadley; John Coleman, Daniel White, and Eleazer Frary of Hatfield.

The Indians were tried separately and all declared guilty. The principals were sentenced to be shot and the execution, the first in Hampshire County, took place October 23. The two accessories were held till February and then released. They were put in the custody of Samuel Partridge, who advised the colonial authorities not to deal too severely with them on account of the slight evidence against them and "not to agrevate their evil spirits against us."

The trial and execution were the cause of a lengthy correspondence between Acting Governor William Stoughton and Governor Fletcher of New York, because the Albany Indians affirmed that the men were innocent and threatened retaliation. The minutes of the trial, signed by the justices,

were sent to the governor, who forwarded a copy to the New York authorities. Samuel Partridge was allowed £31, 16s., for the expenses of the trial to be paid to the justices, jurors, and witnesses and for the board and guarding of the prisoners.

The rest of the Indians remained in the vicinity till April, 1697, when they went back to the Hudson and did not return to the Connecticut valley again. The General Court, impressed by the danger to the valley towns, passed an order that any Indians found within twenty miles of the west side of the Connecticut river should be considered enemies and treated as such.

Marauding savages continued to operate at various times, however. July 13, 1697, Sergt. Samuel Field of Hatfield was killed, in what manner is not known. July 15, 1698, four Indians made a raid on the North Meadow, where some men and boys were at work hilling corn in the evening—residents of "the Farms." The following account of the attack is taken from a letter sent to the General Court by Major Pynchon, dated July 18:—

"ye corne being high ye Indians came upon ym on a sudden they not seeing ym till they were upon ym & being unarmed & nothing to resist ym, The enemy killed Three presently Two lads and a man. The man John Billing one of our troopers was a year man ready for service upon all occasions, & hearing ye Bussel went to his horse to be ready But just as he mounted his horse was shot downe dead, The two lads killed in ye place where they were at worke about their corne & another lad yt was with ym at work is wanting yt it is supposed he is also killed, or caryed away, though it is evident they rather desired killing than taking People because they had opportunity to have taken away more lads yt were there who got away one man by name Nathanel Dickenson, whose son was one of ye lads yt was killed was killed also & also ye lad wanting is another of his sons, sd Dickenson at some distance from them being alike concerned for his children Hearing ye Noise & disturbance whereabouts his children were at worke gat his horse and Rid to ye Place where seeing persons killed, & ye Indians drawing off Rid up to ym, when an Indian made shot at him and killed downe his horse, so yt he drew off & escaped wth several others yt were at worke They say it was only 4 Indians who came between ye rows of corne (ye corne being high) & were not descernable til killing of ym"

Pynchon's account was not quite accurate, for John Billings and Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., aged thirteen, were killed and Samuel Dickinson, eleven, and a boy named Charley were captured. They were rescued by a scouting party under Benjamin Wright of Northampton, composed of settlers from Northampton and Deerfield and some of the garrison soldiers from Deerfield.

The Indians were known to the boys as former River

Indians of the band near Albany. A report of Samuel Partridge to the governor and council about the savages encamped in Hopewell Swamp in 1697 stated that two of the men were then fighting for the English under Peter Aspinwall, a friendly Indian. He reported six other men, nine squaws, and twenty-three children as the number, forty in all, and urged that they should all be ordered to remove from the vicinity, pleading with the authorities that the affair should be "so managed as may be to His glory and ye Good & Welfare of his poor Wilderness people." This roving band was probably responsible for all the outrages in Hampshire County during the war. They were the remnants of the aboriginal tribes of the Connecticut valley, Pocumtucks and Norwottucks and a few Nipmucks. These Albany Indians were called Scatacooks after their removal to New York state.

The expenses of King William's war to Massachusetts were £150,000. It had a long frontier to defend from the Connecticut to the Kennebec in Maine, including part of the present state of New Hampshire. Not a great many lives were lost, but much property was destroyed and many captives were carried to Canada. Though bounties were offered for Indian scalps or heads of £10 to £12, and in some cases higher, few were killed. The following notes on the pay of soldiers, etc., are taken from Judd's "History of Hadley":—

"Wages of officers and soldiers.—In 1696 and in other years, a private had 6 shillings per week; drummer and corporal, 7s.; clerk and sergeants, 9s.; ensign, 12s.; lieutenant, 15s.; captain, 30s.; major, 50s.; chaplain, 20s.; surgeon, 20s. Regular troopers or cavalry, each furnishing his own horse.—Common trooper, 10s.; trumpeter, clerk, and corporal, 12s.; quartermaster, 15s.; cornet, 20s.; lieutenant, 25s.; captain, 40s. Dragoons or common soldiers with horses, 8s. These wages seem not to differ much from those in Philip's war. A post had 4 pence a mile one way, and bore the charges of himself and horse.

"Subsistence for soldiers.—In 1696, the price of food for soldiers not stationary was 8 pence per day; for those in garrison, 3s. 6d. per week. The soldiers were well supplied with food. Many were billeted in families and lived as they did. Others had pork or beef, bread or dry biscuit, and peas. In some expeditions they carried the Indian food called "nocake," which was Indian corn parched and beaten into meal. Rum, sugar, pipes, and tobacco were to be provided for an expedition to Maine in September, 1689. Keeping a horse at grass a day and night was 3 pence, and at hay and provender, 6 pence."

No soldiers were doing garrison duty in Hatfield till the last year of the war, when the General Court assigned three

men for a garrison for the town and farm June 10, 1698. It appears from Pynchon's report of the encounter in the North Meadow that John Billings, a Hatfield man, was one of these garrison soldiers. The other two were probably residents of the town also. They were assigned to regular military duty under pay of the province, so that their fellow townsmen could be free to attend to their ordinary farm duties.

The Superior Courts were suspended in Hampshire County in 1695 and during the rest of the war. Taxes were heavy and were hard to collect. Paper money, the province bills of credit, was issued for the first time. Hampshire County was slow in paying the taxes and the money called for, instead of provision pay, was thought especially burdensome. There was some agitation for a secession to Connecticut.

While Samuel Partridge was in Boston attending the General Court, he exchanged grain sent from Hatfield for money to pay the town's taxes to the colony. The town records of 1690 show that the rate of £33, 15s., for that year was collected in grain by the constables and, if it miscarried on the voyage, Captain Partridge was to be repaid. Wheat was valued at 2s. 6d. per bushel, peas at 2s., corn at 1s. 6d. and not over one third was to be paid in corn. The injustice of the money tax was so severely felt that it occasioned many petitions from the valley towns, in one of which it was stated that "not one in ten [had] any income of money in any manner." The General Court sometimes allowed grain to be taken at a discount of one third from the ruling rates of exchange.

In acknowledgment of the assistance furnished by Connecticut, the following letter was sent:—

"The ready assistance this county of Hampshire, in their majesties' province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, have had and found in our distresses in the times of war, from our neighbors and friends of Connecticut colony, calls for our grateful acknowledgment, as we do expect the continuance of their former friendliness and good neighborhood.

"Wherefore, these are humbly to signify, that we have received great help and good assistance from the government of their majesties' colony of Connecticut, in a ready, large and plentiful supply of men and help, both in the first war in the years 1675 and 1676, as also at divers times upon emergencies and exigences, they have performed great helpfulness in going upon discoveries and keeping garrisons, to their great charge, and now lately in their assistance at Deerfield, our chief frontier town; whereby through God's goodness, they have been a great support and guard, encouragement and

safety to our county, and discouragement to the common enemy; and hereunto we subscribe our hands, September 28th, 1693.

"SOLOMON STODDARD, Minister of Northampton.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Minister of Deerfield.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Minister of Hatfield.
EDWARD TAYLOR, Minister of Westfield.

[Springfield and Hadley were destitute of a settled minister in 1693.]

JOHN PYNCHON,
PETER TILTON,
AARON COOK,
JOSEPH HAWLEY,
SAMUEL PARTRIGG,
Justices of the Peace for West Hampshire, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in N. E.
THOMAS COLTON, Capt. of Springfield.
SAMUEL ROOTE, Lieut. of Westfield.
TIMOTHY NASH, Lieut. of Hadley.
SAMUEL PARTRIGG, Capt. of Hatfield.
JOHN KING, Lieut. of Northampton."

The war did not cause the suspension of other activities as did the first Indian war, and the town records for the period indicate great extension and improvement going on. Repairs on the meetinghouse were begun early in 1689, additional seats were put in the galleries on the north and south, the side windows were shut up and covered, and windows with four lights apiece were put in the east and west sides of the roof, the work "to be well performed and workmanlike." Fifty-three shillings were appropriated for the purpose.

In the last chapter reference was made to the first recorded measures for the support of the poor. In September, 1688, Samuel Belden and Samuel Partridge were directed to inquire into the state of William King's family, and the next year it appears that Goodwife Belden took charge of King's wife during confinement. She was insane and evidently subject to severe outbreaks, for in 1689 it was voted that a small house or cellar should be built on King's lot at the town's expense and "in case said King's wife be out or unruly to secure her in it." May 18, 1692, the infirm condition of Goodwife King was noted. Dr. Hastings was "desired to do what he can by way of physic or otherwise to bring her to a better pass if it may be and the charge thereof to be paid by the town."

In 1694 Thomas Bracy was ordered "to sell his lot for the relief of his family to be disposed to the selectmen for their present support," and to prevent the children from growing

up in idleness they were "put out" for employment in other families.

Somewhat later relief was given "Jane Stratton a Scotch maid long resided as an inhabitant in this Town and now being decrepit and many infirmities attending her. [The selectmen were to] take a survey of her infirmities and to supply them upon the towns charge."

In this connection the fact may be recorded that on Dec. 19, 1698, a contribution was made for Daniel Belden and Martin Smith, who had been reduced to straits by their captivity in Canada after the attack on Deerfield in 1696.

The first poorhouse was built a few years later. In March, 1702/3, it was voted that the town would "by way of rate or otherwise build a house of ten pound for the use of Thos. Bracy's family so long as they need it, afterward to be for the Town's use from time to time." Instead of building a house, the town in October bought "John Fields little house" and allowed 20 shillings for a cellar to be dug under it. It is not known whether this house stood on John Field's lot or was moved to one of the town lots or placed in the highway. John Field at that time owned the Goodwin lot, where the first two ministers had lived, and he probably occupied the house on it. His "little house" may have been the one built by his father at the first settlement of the town.

The live stock industry was becoming more important. In 1690 the owners of sheep were allowed to fence in a tract of land north of the town, "provided it be no obstruction to the town or county highway." December 18, 1693, it was decided to raise the number of sheep in town to 700 by the first of the next April and a committee was appointed as sheep masters to consider advantageous ways to promote the industry. These sheep masters were Ensign Frary, Sergeant Waite, John Cowles, William Arms, and Samuel Partridge. For several years they entered every year on the general records an agreement with a shepherd to care for the flocks, first Robert Poick or Poag, afterwards William King. The ambitions of the settlers were not fully realized, for in 1691 the sheep numbered only 273. By 1699 there were 291 owned as follows: Thomas Meekins, 2; John Cowles, 28; widow Russell, 9; John Belden, 6; Isaac Graves, 2; John Graves Taylor, 8; Samuel Partridge, 30; John Graves, Sr., 10; Nathaniel Graves, 4; Richard Billings, 1; Samuel Dick-

inson, 4; Richard Morton, 28; Benjamin Waite, 16; John Field, 11; Isaac Hubbard, 3; Samuel Belden, Sr., 5; Jeremiah Alvord, 14; William Scott, 10; Ichabod Allis, 12; Samuel Graves, 4; Nathaniel Dickinson, 14; Thomas Nash, 2; Edward Church, 11; Samuel Belden, Jr., 1; Mr. Williams, 11; Samuel Dickinson, Jr., 6; Joseph Smith, 4; John White, 20; Eleazer Frary, 15. In 1697 King's hill was fenced for a sheep pasture and any other animals found inside were pounded.

The fattening of cattle was becoming an important industry and regulations regarding cattle appear in the records. Two bulls were always to be kept in town and all old animals unfit for service were to be killed. Fat cattle were exempt from assessment in the town rates. Corn was so important a crop that Aug. 23, 1697, a bounty of 8d. apiece was offered on "blackbirds" killed. The use of any disagreeable material such as tar to keep the crows from pulling up the sprouting corn was probably not understood. Large numbers of hogs were kept and pork was sent to market down the river.

The gathering of tar and turpentine from the pine trees in towns along the valley was begun in the seventeenth century and continued up to about the middle of the eighteenth. The turpentine was sent to Boston to be distilled. In 1696 Hatfield forbade the taking of resin from pine trees on account of the damage done to them, but the practice was not stopped. In 1699 those who had boxed trees on the common land so that they fell to obstruct the highways were ordered to clear them from the road. The industry appeared to be quite profitable to those who engaged in it, but detrimental to the interests of the proprietors as a whole. A record of the year 1700 shows that Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Smith, and Nathaniel Kellogg had boxed several hundred trees. They were allowed to go on with the gathering of turpentine from these, but were forbidden to box any more trees. Two years later John Wells was given liberty "notwithstanding former orders to cut and improve 500 pine trees on the north side of our bounds so long as he has cause for the use of turpentine." In 1703 Ebenezer Billings and Joseph Morton were granted liberty to gather turpentine on the commons and it appears that in 1708 Samuel Gillett had 1,500 trees boxed.

In 1693 John Graves, Sr., was permitted to build a malt house in front of his home lot on "the Hill," taking as much

of the highway as necessary. The same year Thomas King of Northampton applied for a grant of a small piece of ground to set up a shoemaker's shop. He was given about an acre at the gate at the south of the town on condition that he remain ten years. He relinquished the rights the next year and moved to Hartford, Conn. The advantage of having a shoemaker in town was appreciated, and in 1696 King's grant was given to Joseph Chamberlain on the same condition. He had been one of the soldiers who settled in Hadley about 1676. He probably set up a shop in his house, but did not remain in town long, for in 1699 he was allowed to sell his house without completing the length of time required by the terms of his grant. He moved to Colchester, Conn.

Schools were regularly maintained and the teachers, of whom there were several at different times, were paid from £30 to £35. In 1694 Dr. Hastings began to teach again, and in 1699 "Thomas Hastings, son to Dr. Hastings," was appointed schoolmaster. He taught regularly for a long time. He was also a physician and became prominent in town affairs in a few years.

The fixing of the town boundaries occupied much attention during this period and succeeding years. April 1, 1689, a committee was appointed to "perambulate the bounds with Deerfield" and notice was sent to that town. An amicable agreement was reached with their neighbors on the north and the bounds were fixed in April, 1696, by Samuel Partridge and Benjamin Waite with Godfrey Nims and Philip Matoon of Deerfield, who "marked a little walnut tree with H. D. near the greet river and [the line was] so to run by marked trees westward to the Mill River Swamp," at about the present boundary line between Whately and Deerfield.

The trouble with Northampton and Hadley, to which reference has been made before, was not so easily adjusted and petitions were sent to the General Court and many letters exchanged with the towns in question, of which one will serve for illustration:—

"To the Town of Hadley.....

"*Brethren and Friends*—We delight not in burthening you or ourselves with abundance of words in matters that seem to us plain and equal and do judge it rather a means to darken than to come at the truth; and to a further settlement of things between us which we are ready and desirous of, we have formerly sent to yourselves desiring it might be communicated to the Town our desires for a loveing and speedy settlement of the bounds between our Town and yours. We have received a paper under the hands of your Select-

men without any signification of the Towns consent and concurence with it, wherein you in many things seem to slight our proposals to you. and to load us with many things which we judge to be inconsistent with truth as we are able particularly to evince, and did we desire anything more than love and peace we would say upon former things, which that shall appear. Whether yourselves or we have been the party and covenant breakers the world may judge, but we delight not in it, but the things we are desirous of some just and equal settlement of Bounds between us and desire the things may be fairly laid before your Town to see whether something may not be done to prevent further trouble, and we would lay before to your consideration a few things &

"1st Whether anything can be judged an obligation * * * or settlement of bounds without mutual agreement of both Towns—

"2d Whether settlement of the bounds be not necessary and whether the speediest and lovingest settlement be not best—

"3 Whether the present devision of lands between us for the payment of public dues be not full of confusion and contrary to reason and custom—

"4 Whether according to the record which saith we were to join in one society till the Lord call either party to be a Society by themselves, we had not a clear call and your consent also to be a Society by ourselves—

"5 You and we having set up two churches are we not to do what is sufficient for supporting of both—

"6 If the habitations had been in Hatfield and the charge as much to uphold a church there as at Hadley, should you not, would you not have said the land ought not to have been so divided as to have left there one third part of it to bear public charges there—

"7 Whether you are not in danger to lose Little Ponset to Northampton if the River be not the bound between us. We desire to leave these things with you and so we request that you would not too rashly refuse our motions but duly weigh and consider them and with as much speed as may be that you would give us a positive and plain answer to what we have desired in this matter—

"Jany 21st 1692/3 the aforesaid was voted by the Town of Hatfield to be sent and communicated to the Town of Hadley and that Ens. Frary and Samll Marsh have opportunity and liberty to treat with Hadley about it,

"as attest

"SAMLL PARTRIGG Clerk"

The river was finally ordered to be the boundary between the towns by the General Court, Nov. 2, 1733.

The boundary with Northampton was fixed Nov. 20, 1720, by a committee from the General Court, both towns agreeing to accept the original boundary south of Capawonk Meadow established as the line between Hadley and Northampton before the incorporation of Hatfield, but before settlement of the case was made there had been several lawsuits between owners of the land near the line, Hatfield men complaining of trespass on their property by Northampton settlers and vice versa. The reason for the agitation of the question with Northampton was because it was feared that if the south line of the town was so near the houses,—within a mile of those on "the Hill,"—there would be a scarcity of wood and stone for the inhabitants in the south part of the town and there could be no further growth in that direction.

No other settlement was so near the limits of its township grant. The line was surveyed and established in April, 1721, by a committee from both towns.

The first choice of assessors as a separate body is recorded under date of July 24, 1694,—Lieut. Daniel White, Ens. Eleazer Frary, and Samuel Marsh. In 1697 heads were assessed at 2s.; houses, "6s. the highest and others proportionally at the judgment of the assessors"; land, 10s. per acre; oxen, 50s.; cows, 3 years old, 30s., 2 years old, 20s., 1 year old, 10s.; horses, 40s., 2 years old, 20s., 1 year old, 10s.; hogs, 5s.; sheep, 3s.; negroes, 2s. This is the first reference in the town records to negroes. Mr. Williams had negro slaves and possibly other inhabitants did also. During the eighteenth century many were owned in town.

The town officers chosen in 1697 were constables, selectmen, clerk, tithing men, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, field drivers, and assessors. Packers of meat and gaugers of casks are occasionally mentioned. Fence viewers and field drivers, who were important officials and had much to do to

A View on Middle Lane.

prevent damage to standing crops, were first called haywards. Fencing was always neglected by the proprietors during war time.

Middle Lane was built up during King William's war. John Belden and Samuel Kellogg were living there in 1696

and very likely there were other occupants of the grants that had been made, but it is impossible to ascertain who they were or at what time they became permanent residents of that section. Probably several more houses on "the Hill" were built at this period also.

In 1695 Hatfield was granted additional territory by the General Court. The tract was three miles wide and six miles long beyond the western boundaries, nearly the same as the present township of Williamsburg. It was called the "Hatfield Addition" or "Hatfield Three Mile Grant," sometimes "Hatfield Woods." The land became a part of the commons and was not divided among the inhabitants till 1752.

CHAPTER X.

ANOTHER PERIOD OF PEACE, 1698-1703. THE PURCHASE OF THE BRADSTREET FARM. BUILDING THE SECOND MEETINGHOUSE.

"Think naught a trifle, though it small appear."

The call for more land.—Additional grants of parts of the meadows.—Taking up of lots in Hopewell Swamp—Purchase of the Bradstreet farm.—The proprietors' books.—Highways and bridges.—Improvement of the breed of horses.—Election of Thomas Hastings, Jr., as town clerk.—A new pound.—The minister's salary.—Building of the second meetinghouse.

The interval of peace between 1698 and 1703, when Queen Anne's war broke out, seems to be rather barren of important events, but it was a period of expansion, nevertheless. More land was needed by the growing community. The commons, as divided in 1684, were not thought desirable for tillage and probably had grown up to valuable forests, but there was still some land at the disposal of the town which had not been assigned to proprietors and the Bradstreet farm was secured in this interval.

The town appointed a committee, Dec. 19, 1699, "to survey any upland that may be fit to improve and to accommodate inhabitants." Three tracts of land were found available for the purpose, the first, the land between the Denison farm and Hopewell Swamp. It was decided in March, 1700, to lay out this tract of land in equal portions for those who desired to take up fields there, and in December of that year the vote regarding the perpetual reservation of a sheep pasture was rescinded, the sequestered land again to be at the town's disposal. It appears from the record that some men "desired to inhabit on the Plain or Deerfield road." The intention of purchasing the Bradstreet farm was mentioned at that time.

Those who proposed to take up their residences "between the farm and Hopewell" were Jonathan Williams, Joseph Chamberlain, Nathaniel Kellogg, Josiah Scott, Zechariah Field, Samuel Russell, John Belden, Samuel Marsh, William

Scott, Jr., and Benoni Wright. Some of these were among the first settlers of Whately, but no houses were built in that part of the town as early as the time under consideration. There seemed to be considerable opposition to further division of land by the proprietors who had held land for a longer period. They wished to rent land to newcomers or the young men who were becoming heads of families.

Other tracts to be opened to grants were King's hill and the land south of the Northampton road between the highway and the Little Ponsett fence. The King's hill tract was the old sheep-pasture. March 17, 1700, it was voted that these tracts, together with the land between the Denison farm and Hopewell, should be laid out in proportion to those who wanted land. Opposition was strong and the matter dragged. April 6, 1702, it was voted that the three tracts should be divided so that each man should have his whole allotment in one tract with permission to change if he desired. In November it was decided to have another survey before the bounds were established. Those who took up the new land were to be owners and not tenants. The lots were to be of ten acres each. The subject will be spoken of again in Chapter XII. in connection with the settlement of Whately. The grants were not recorded and in 1707 a committee appointed to search the records declared that they could not find any reference to the matter. The next year, however, the grants were confirmed to John Belden, Josiah and William Scott, and Ebenezer Marsh. The vote regarding King's hill was declared null and void and that section was reserved again for a sheep pasture until 1733, when it was sold to Ebenezer Bardwell for £422 for the 60 acres included in it. He signed a release to the town two years later and Israel Williams secured 20 acres of it for £200 and John Field, Jr., the remainder for £200. What disposition the town finally made of the third tract spoken of, near Little Ponsett, a careful search of the records does not disclose, except that it was occasionally rented.

Hadley ordered a division of its commons in 1700, and in 1703 a report was made of the survey and the location of the lots in three divisions of the commons east of the village to 78 Hadley proprietors and to 16 from Hatfield. The latter were as follows:—

No. of the lots.		Rods.	Feet.
	In the First Division.		
4	Samuel Marsh	21	13
12	Samuel Dickinson	8	13
13	Rev. Wm. Williams	7	5
14	John Cole	6	8
15	John Graves	4	0
16	Stephen Belden	10	5
17	Ebenezer Billings	5	2
18	Samuel Belden, Jr.	3	0
19	Daniel Warner	8	7
20	Widow Warner	8	7
21	Joseph Smith	4	6
22	Ebenezer Wells	21	14
28	Col. Sam'l Partridge	40	8
47	Nath'l Dickinson	3	11
48	Edward Church	35	0
	In the Second Division.		
34	Thomas Nash	8	13

Every rod in width gave an acre and a half of land. The total amount of land given to the proprietors of the two towns was 5,103 acres. This land was wooded for the most part and was not cleared for many years. The reason the Hatfield men shared in the division of the Hadley commons was that they were rated in the Hadley lists as owning meadow land belonging to that town, but located on the west side of the river.

December 31, 1700, a report was made of the lots taken up in Hopewell Swamp. This was the wet swamp mentioned when the first division of land was made in the Mill Swamp. It was first called Hopewell in 1679. It ran north from Great Pond through the present town of Whately. A vote had been passed to drain it in 1693. Lots of 13 acres each were taken up in order, beginning at the south, by Samuel Partridge, Ens. Eleazer Frary, Lieut. Daniel White, Ensign Frary, John Graves, Sr., the heirs of Samuel Graves, Samuel Dickinson, and the heirs of John Graves. The expenses for surveying and staking the lots were 3d. each per acre. The use of a compass is mentioned in this survey for the first time.

On the same date report was made of the measurement of the Denison farm and the marking of its boundaries.

In November of the next year, 1701, the selectmen and town measurers were authorized to join with the proprietors of the Bradstreet farm "to lay out said farm so that neither the proprietors nor the town should be damnified." The farm of Governor Bradstreet, who died in 1697, was thus apparently bought about 1700, but the first purchasers are not known with certainty. These farms were never owned by the town as all the other land had been, which was granted by the General Court under the old charter and purchased from the Indians. A book of proprietors' records was kept, separate from the general records of the town, by the owners

of real estate, and the proprietors of the Bradstreet and Denison farms also met as legal bodies to act in regard to fencing, surveying, and making roads. They usually met jointly and the records were kept in one book. These records of the proprietors of the Bradstreet and Denison farms cover the period from 1713 to 1735, their first book of records—for it seems likely there must have been an earlier one—being lost. The owners of the Bradstreet farm in 1719 were as follows:—

First Half Mile in Hopewell—
Samuel Gunn,
Josiah Scott,
Ebenezer Bardwell,
Samuel Belden,
John Crafts,
Josiah Scott,
John Wait,
Ebenezer Morton,
Nathaniel Coleman,
Thomas Field,
Jonathan Smith,
Zachery Field.

Second Half Mile in Hopewell—
John Wait,
Ebenezer Morton,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Field,
John Crafts,
Zachery Field,
Jonathan Smith,
Josiah Scott,
Nathaniel Coleman,
Samuel Gunn,
John Belden,
Ebenezer Bardwell,
Samuel Belden.

First Division of Upper Mile—
Josiah Scott,
Zachery Field,
Joseph Smith,
John Crafts,
John White,
Jonathan Smith,
Zachery Field,
Ebenezer Morton,
John Wait,
Nathaniel Coleman,
Samuel Belden,
John Belden,
Ebenezer Bardwell.

Second Division of Upper Mile—
Ebenezer Bardwell,
John Belden,
Samuel Belden,
Nathaniel Coleman,
John Wait,
Ebenezer Morton,
Zachery Field,
John Smith,
John White,
John Crafts,
Joseph Smith,
Zachery Field,
Jonathan Cole.

The proprietors' roads through the farms were not accepted as town highways, as the town had no jurisdiction over them, but the main road north and south between the Old and West Farms was undoubtedly the present river road, later taken as a town and county highway.

At the beginning of the year 1701 the two main highways through the commons to the west and north were agreed upon in town meeting and formally accepted, after the report of a committee consisting of Samuel Partridge, Samuel Belden, Sr., Daniel White, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, Sr., and John White. The highways were laid out ten rods wide and marked by blazed trees. The east one was at its upper end

the present Straits road. It began at the Hatfield mill and ran northward along what is now Prospect Street to the top of Clay hill,—then called Clay gully,—where it was joined by the so-called Deerfield Lane leading from the street, then followed the line of the old Indian trail that led to Deerfield along the westerly bank of Great Pond and the west side of Hopewell Swamp to the beginning of what is now called the Straits road through Whately. It was then traveled through most of its extent and known as the Pocumtuck path. The part between Clay hill and West Brook is still open, though not so much used as branch highways on either side laid out later.

The western highway was along the east side of Mill Swamp at its northern end, continued by the present Clave-rack road. When the road was first laid out it went only as far as "Upper Going Over" the Mill Swamp at West Brook. At the southern end the road is not in use as a traveled way, but the town sandbank near John S. Denlein's house is on the original layout of this old town road. It ran northward from there near the brow of Mill Swamp hill and ditches which showed its location could still be followed through a large part of its extent till the land was brought under cultivation in the latter part of the nineteenth century. At intervals some traces of the ditches can yet be discovered.

These two highways running north and south formed the divisions between the river meadows, the upland commons, and the wooded hills to the west. They were crossed at right angles by the east and west roads through the swamps, also originally ten rods wide, "Upper, Middle and Lower Going Over," the latter starting from the highway to North-ampton at "the going down of the hill," now known as Banks's corner. There was a road west from the mill, nearer the Mill river than the present depot road, but not extending across the swamp. "Middle Going Over" was what is called the old depot road. Farther north, in the present township of Whately, there were proprietors' roads running east and west to give access to the lots, two of which were later taken up as public ways, Christian Lane and the Mt. Esther road.

The bridges on all the highways in town were kept in a good state of repair when freedom from watching and ward-ing was enjoyed. They seemed to require a good deal of attention every spring on account of the floods. There was

a disastrous flood in the spring of 1699 that caused an expenditure to be made "to repair the breaches made by the late flood upon the Bridge and land about it between the Town and Hill as we go to Northampton."

At this period the improvement of the horses began to receive attention. While the colonists all through New England had kept up the size and vitality of their other live stock, the horses had sadly deteriorated both in size and vigor, probably because they were not so necessary as the other farm animals or as they have since become. In the year 1700 Hatfield appointed a committee to join with a committee from Northampton to "consider a method to regulate the breed of horses and that we send to Deerfield to choose some men for the same to make return and fully settle the matter." It does not appear from the records what the result of the labors of the committee was, but it may be inferred that better stallions were secured either from some of the Bay towns or from England. The breeding of horses in Hatfield received no attention as a special industry till after 1800.

March 17, 1701/2, Thomas Hastings, Jr., was elected town clerk and the records from that time till 1728 are in his handwriting. In 1703 he was authorized to "find a book to record the town votes upon the town's charge." The new book was somewhat larger than the old ones and was well indexed. At first the entries were made in two columns on each page, but after a few pages this style was abandoned for the simpler and more easily followed one of having the lines occupy the full width of the page. The penmanship of the new clerk was superior to that of his predecessors. Many entries were made with a large, bold hand adorned with flourishes. The pages of the book are only slightly yellowed with age, and the quality of the ink was so good that the writing has not perceptibly faded. The ink was made at home by the old formula of soft maple bark boiled in vinegar, to which nails or scrap iron was added. Even as late as fifty years ago ink made after the manner of the early settlers was sold by itinerant peddlers in some of the towns in the Connecticut valley.

March 31, 1699, Richard Billings was contracted with to build a new pound. The specifications were that the posts should be set three feet in the ground and to be at least

seven feet above, "well and truly mortised for the rails at each end of them," with five rails and "a substantial gate well hanged in irons." The pound was to be built on the site of the old one, but where they stood is not known, probably near the south end of the street. Richard Billings was to receive 47 shillings and the posts and rails of the old pound. Damage done by the horses and cattle belonging to Northampton and other towns was mentioned, and such stock was ordered to be pounded when caught. The old proprietors' records are full of references to lost or strayed animals. The pound was an important public structure in the early days.

A change in the manner of collecting the minister's rate was made in 1698, for on December 19 of that year it was voted that the minister's rate should be collected by the deacons instead of by the constables or the regular collectors of the rates. It was to be paid in rye at 3s. per bushel, "Indian" at 2s., barley at 2s. 9d., and oats at 2s. 6d. The minister's salary was then £50 per year and firewood. In 1702 the town voted to give Mr. Williams £55 yearly for seven years in current money and also furnish firewood.

The old meetinghouse had become too small for the congregation and Oct. 23, 1699, a committee was appointed to report at the next town meeting about building a new one. November 13 they reported that the old house was "judged to be inconvenient and insufficient" and recommendation was made for a new one 45 feet square with gable windows upon each side of the roof. A building committee was chosen—Col. Samuel Partridge, Lieut. Daniel White, Dea. John Coleman, Ens. Eleazer Frary, Sergt. Benjamin Waite, Samuel Marsh, John White, Samuel Belden, Sr., and Samuel Dickinson, Sr.—to have charge of the work, and it was decided to place the new meetinghouse on the knoll where the former one stood. The old house was not removed till the new one was completed, however.

Nathaniel Dickinson offered to pay £7 in money if he might be "freed from further charges about the affair," and the offer was accepted by full vote of the town. December 19 a rate of £5 was made "upon all the inhabitants for to be in money, which together with the seven pounds to be paid by Nathaniel Dickinson is to be to buy and purchase nails for the meetinghouse now rebuilding."

Probably all the lumber was cut and prepared by the inhabitants under the direction of the building committee as it was for the first house, though these particulars are not recorded. The structure was apparently about two years in building. August 25, 1701, Samuel Russell was authorized to make the glass for the windows and "to put it in, 5s. per foot to be paid for every foot in money." December 1, 1701, an account of Samuel Partridge was allowed for 6s. 6d. for five and a quarter feet of glass which he "found." In October a rate of one hundred and odd pounds was ordered to pay the charges for finishing, the selectmen to make the rate, every head to pay seven shillings. The sum was not quite sufficient, for at the December meeting an additional rate had to be ordered, no record of the amount of which is preserved. At the same time the old meetinghouse was sold to Samuel Partridge, Samuel Belden, Sr., Benjamin Waite, Samuel Belden, Jr., and Ichabod Allis for £7 "to be paid from the meetinghouse rate."

August 25, 1701, the workmen, Samuel Belden, Jr., and Ichabod Allis, were again given instructions to enlarge the old pulpit and make it uniform. Seating was ordered October 28 "to be done forthwith by the best five men," who were Samuel Partridge, Deacons Coleman and Church, Samuel Belden, Sr., and Samuel Marsh. They were instructed in seating people "to go by age estate and places of trust" and to put six men and no more in each seat. The voters also gave instructions as to what seats in the galleries were to be considered the equivalent of specified seats in the body of the house. The galleries were on three sides. The house faced east and west, with the pulpit at the west end. No reference is made to a turret, but perhaps there was one similar to that on the first meetinghouse, since an elevated watch tower was still needed from which the approach of enemies could be watched. The old bell was hung in the new structure.

CHAPTER XI.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

"I love anything that's old:—old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

The Puritans.—Life of the Hatfield pioneers.—Class distinctions.—Horse racing.—Fines for extravagance in apparel.—The dress of the Puritans.—Love for the beautiful.—Architecture.—Gardens.—Music.—Use of titles.—Books.—The Bible and its influence.—Home industries.—Farm work and crops.—Social gatherings.—Marriage customs.—Funerals.—Drinking habits.

Concerning the Puritan fathers of New England much has been written that glorifies their lives and extols their virtues to an extreme degree and on the other hand unsympathetic accounts convey wrong impressions about their austerity, hatred of pleasure, and joyless mode of life. The truth, as usual in such cases, lies midway between the extremes. When the veil of obscurity that clouds the past is lifted and the men and women of two hundred and two hundred and fifty years ago are revealed by what they said and did, it is seen that the founders of Hatfield were very human and loved the good things of life quite as much as their descendants at any subsequent period. Ideas, points of view, social and business habits have changed greatly with the lapse of time, but human nature is ever the same.

The life of the pioneers was simple in many ways and they were straightforward and direct in speech, but in some respects there was a complexity and a cumbersomeness in their ways that was simplified as time went on. Division of labor and better organization in business have brought increased efficiency. The almost absolute democracy of the government that existed in the conduct of town affairs, when all met together at frequent intervals to order with minute care how all things should be done, soon gave way to representative government and more authority was given officials. Changes in this matter and the methods of taxation have already been spoken of.

Try as they would to make all people conform to pre-

scribed rules of conduct, the independent and non-conformist spirit that animated the English colonists of New England broke over the bounds they themselves had reared and rendered null and void arbitrary sumptuary laws, nor could the democratic equality they sought for be wholly maintained against the force of the habits of the past. Class distinctions based on wealth and birth, their heritage from feudal England, showed in many ways, notably in the matter of seating the people in the meetinghouse, a task that always caused jealousy and ill feeling.

The early settlers were somewhat sparing in the use of titles, the full Christian name being applied usually without a prefix. Few were called Mr. except the minister, who was above the level of the rest in education and often also in wealth and social position. Rev. did not come into use for many years after the settlement of the town. It was first applied in the records to William Williams and not always to him. Deacon was from the first an honored title and military rank was acknowledged in speech and writing wherever it existed. The term Worshipful was given to those who were in commanding authority or whose superior ability was recognized. For others Goodman and Goodwife, or Goody, sufficed. The wife and daughter of a Mr. might be called Mistress.

That the love of sport led even the hard working and austere settlers to extremes is indicated by the references in the Hatfield records. In 1672 the selectmen ordered that all racing in the meadows and highways should be stopped because of the damage done the fields and crops and because, in addition to the danger of being hurt, many children and servants spent too much time in watching the sport. Probably the selectmen in their self-imposed task of stopping the practice found it difficult to control the young men, and on the long straight course between the lines of fences leading through the meadows to the landing at Hadley, out of sight of the village street, the youth learned lessons in horsemanship that fitted them to become dragoons in the Indian wars that soon came on.

The natural desire for display in dress early brought to some the penalties of the laws of the land, for the early statutes commended—

"unto all sortes of persons the sober and moderate use of those blessings which, beyond expectation, the Lord hath bin pleased to affoard unto us in this wilderness, and also to declare our utter detestation and dislike that men or weomen of meane condition should take upon them the garbe of gentlemen, by wearing gold or silver lace or buttons, or points at their knees, or to walk in greate bootes, or weomen of the same rancke to weare silke or tiffany hoodes or scarfes, which though allowable to persons of greater estates, or more liberall education, yett wee cannot but judge it intollerable in persons of such like condition:—itt is therefore ordered by this Courte, and the authority thereof, that no person within this jurisdiction, or any of their relations depending uppon them, whose visible estates, reall and personall, shall not exceede the true and indifferent valew of two hundred pounds, shall wear any gold or silver lace, or gold or silver buttons, or any bone lace above two shillings pr. yard, or silk hoods, or scarfes, uppon the penaltie of tenn shillings for every such offence, and every such delinquent to be presented by the graund jury."

This law "against excesse in apparell" passed Oct. 14, 1651, required the selectmen of towns to "have regard and take notice of apparell in any of the inhabitants of their several towns respectively." In 1676 sixty-eight persons, both men and women, were tried at the County Court in Northampton for "wearing silk and that in a flaunting manner, for long hair and other extravagances," and several Hatfield people were fined. The law, however, soon became a dead letter.

The idea that the dress of the Puritans was somber is erroneous. In the ordinary garments of homespun rich tones of russet and brown were worn by the men, often trimmed with brighter hues, while for shirts striped goods of blue and white were favorites. Dyes of logwood, madder, and indigo furnished reds and blues for the women and for additional adornment green ribbons were eagerly sought. Demure faces peeped from beneath many a red ridinghood.

Among the God-fearing iconoclasts, who, denying the divine rights of kings and bishops, left their homes in England to escape the tyranny of the Stuart kings and the persecution of ecclesiastical authorities and who protested against the unrestrained license of the Restoration, there was a love of the beautiful no less strong than a love of the good. An American art was slow of development, but one does not have to look far to discover an æsthetic sense among the early settlers. It found its chief expression in the colonial architecture. While no houses remain in Hatfield that date back to the seventeenth century, probably there was no great difference between them and those

erected a little later. Some of the colonial houses have a simple and dignified beauty of line lacking in many more pretentious structures of a later period and not a few were adorned with hand carved portals and interior moldings of great beauty of design and workmanship. The curves of the Hatfield streets, whose original layouts have been preserved, show that those who surveyed them had an

THE CURVE OF THE HATFIELD STREET.

eye to the artistic possibilities. The picturesque Indian names are preserved in the designations of localities, and names chosen by the settlers, like Bashan, indicate an appreciation of the natural beauties of the surroundings. The noble trees which have always been an attraction of the Connecticut valley were allowed to grow unmolested. There is a record that an oak tree standing near the Cow Bridge was to be preserved for shade and a heavy penalty was ordained for any one who should fell it or even lop its branches.

The busy housewives found time amid their household duties to tend and care for some of the flowers they had loved in their English homes and many unfamiliar ones that blossomed in profusion in the new land. Josselyn

in his account of his travels, published in 1672, mentioned the gardens in the dooryards of the colonists. He says: "Fever-few prospereth exceedingly; white sattin groweth pretty well, and so doth lavender cotton; gilly flowers will continue two years; horse leek prospereth notably; hollyhocks; comferie with white flowers; clary lasts but one summer; sweetbryer or eglantine; celandine but slowly; bloodwort but sorrily, but patience and English roses very pleasantly."

The singing of psalms was much enjoyed by the early settlers all through New England, though very likely their singing was not tuneful. The practice of "lining out" or "deaconing" the hymns originated very early. Few of the old psalm books had music and not all the congregation were supplied with books, so that it was necessary to sing the hymns a line at a time and one of the deacons was usually the one chosen to lead the singing of the few tunes that were then in use. There were probably few musical instruments in Hatfield in the early days, though the bass viol was used to accompany singing in church in the eighteenth century and may have been so employed earlier.

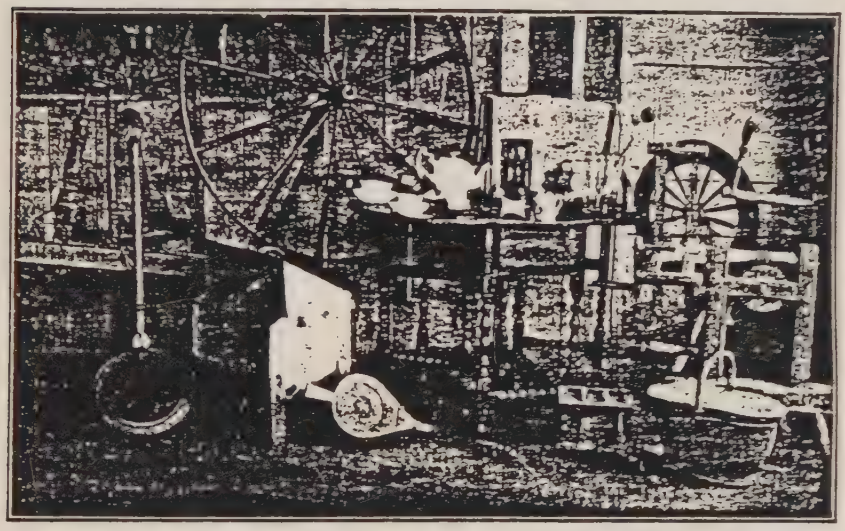
There were few books owned by the settlers. The ministers, of course, had libraries consisting of sermons, tracts, and other theological works. Some books of travel like Josselyn's "New England Rarities" or the historical works of Hubbard and Mather may have been possessed by a few. The public statutes were required by law to be familiar to all and no doubt some legal publications were circulated and read. There is in Memorial Hall in Hatfield a book that was the property of Samuel Partridge, containing the charter granted by William and Mary and some of the statutes.

The English Bible was the one book familiar to all, read and studied by every household till its language became the language of the street, the market, and the place of public assembly, as well as the house of worship, the model of written expression in letters, petitions, and legislative utterances as well as the basis of sermons. The following quotation from Green's "History of England" shows the influence exerted by it even before the departure of the colonists to America:—

"The popularity of the Bible was owing to other causes besides that of religion. The whole prose literature of England, save the forgotten tracts of Wyclif, has grown up since the translation of the Scriptures by Tyndall and Coverdale. No history, no romance, no poetry, save the little-known verse of Chaucer, existed for any practical purpose in the English tongue when the Bible was ordered to be set up in churches. Sunday after Sunday, day after day, the crowds that gathered around Bonner's Bibles in the nave of St. Paul's, or the family group that hung on the words of the Geneva Bible in the devotional exercises at home, were leavened with a new literature. Legends and annals, war song and psalm, State-rolls and biographies, the mighty voices of prophets, the parables of evangelists, stories of mission journeys, of perils by the sea and among the heathen, philosophic arguments, apocalyptic visions, all were flung broadcast over minds unoccupied for the most part by any rival learning. The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renaissance. The disclosure of the older mass of Hebrew literature wrought the revolution of the Reformation. But the one revolution was far deeper and wider in its effects than the other. No version could transfer to another tongue the peculiar charm of language which gave their value to the authors of Greece and Rome. Classical letters, therefore, remained in the possession of the learned—that is, of the few; and among these, with the exception of Colet and More, or of the pedants who revived a Pagan worship in the gardens of the Florentine Academy, their direct influence was purely intellectual. But the tongue of the Hebrew, the idiom of the Hellenic Greek, lent themselves with a curious felicity to the purposes of translation. As a mere literary monument, the English version of the Bible remains the noblest example of the English tongue. Its perpetual use made it from the instant of its appearance the standard of our language. But for the moment its literary effect was less than its social. The power of the book over the mass of Englishmen showed itself in a thousand superficial ways, and in none more conspicuously than in the influence it exerted on ordinary speech. It formed, we must repeat, the whole literature which was practically accessible to ordinary Englishmen; and when we recall the number of common phrases which we owe to great authors, the bits of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Dickens, or Thackeray, which unconsciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk, we shall better understand the strange mosaic of Biblical words and phrases which colored English talk two hundred years ago. The mass of picturesque allusion and illustration which we borrow from a thousand books, our fathers were forced to borrow from one; and the borrowing was the easier and the more natural that the range of the Hebrew literature fitted it for the expression of every phase of feeling."

The seventeenth century was the age of home industries. Hatfield had a corn mill, sawmill, and a blacksmith shop. All other work was done at home. The women of the household had constant labor to supply the wants of the family. Food supplies had to be preserved for use for the year. There were no stores or markets in town to supply deficiencies, and sugar and salt were practically the only groceries to be obtained. The Indians taught the settlers to make maple sugar. Herbs for flavoring and for medicinal purposes were grown and cured. Candles were not used very much in the seventeenth century, candle wood—knots and splinters of resinous wood—taking their place. The wool of the flocks and the flax grown in the fields

furnished the material for clothing and other household fabrics and the steps in the preparation of the raw material were understood by all. A fulling mill was in operaion at West Brook quite early, though not until after 1700. The spinning wheel, the loom, and the dye pot were in every home and most of the tailoring and dressmaking was performed by the members of the household. Linsey-woolsey, a mixture of linen and wool, was the commonest fabric, while tow, the refuse combings of the flax, was made into towels and other coarse goods. Flax was worth about 6d. per



OLD-TIME FURNITURE.

pound and tow 3d. Some things, like mittens and stockings, were of wool, others all linen, like the sheets and handkerchiefs. Cotton from the West Indies came into use quite early. It was spun on a large wheel like wool and sometimes mixed with wool. The small wheels were used for flax. Checked and striped goods of blue and white were manufactured, and when in excess of the wants of the household were exchanged for calico and silk. When there was an extra supply of flax flaxen yarn was sometimes sold, and homemade tow cloth, 36 inches wide, found a ready market at 2s. per yard.

Spinning was encouraged by the following colonial law,

passed by the General Court May 14, 1656, and in force for over a century:—

"This Court, taking into serious consideration the present streights and necesseties that lye uppon the countrie in respect of cloathing, which is not like to be so plentifully supplied from forraigne parts as in times past, and not knowing any better way and meanes conduceable to our subsistence than the improving of as many hands as may be in spinning woole, cotton, flax, &.

"It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authoritie thereof, that all hands not necessarily imploide on other occasions, as weomen, girles and boyes, shall and hereby are enjoyned to spinn according to their skills and abilitie; and that the selectmen in every toune doe consider the condition and capacitie of every family, and accordingly to assesse them at one or more spinners; and because several families are necessarily emploied the greatest part of theire time in other busines, yet, if opportunities were attended, some time might be spared at large by some of them for this worke, the said selectmen shall therefore assesse such families at half or a quarter of a spinner, according to theire capacities.

"Secondly, that every one thus assessed for a whole spiner doe, after this present yeare, 1656, spinn, for thirty weekes every yeare, three pounds pr. weeke of linin, cotton or woollen, and so proportionably for half or quarter spinners, under the penaltie of twelve pence for every pound short; and the selectmen shall take speciall care of the execution of this order, which may be easily effected, by deviding their several tounes into tenn, six or five to take an account of theire division, and to certifie the selectmen if any are defective in what they are assessed, who shall improove the aforesaid penalties imposed upon such as are negligent, for the encouragement of those that are diligent in their labour."

The work of the men on the farms has already been spoken of. Each man was adept through long practice in felling and hewing timber and splitting it for clapboards, shingles, and rails. Most of them were carpenters, coopers, cartwrights, and masons, and expert at all kinds of repairs. Rope for the harnesses was made at home as well as the wooden collars for the horses and yokes for oxen. The axles of the carts were of wood. Probably all the tanning of hides was done at home till the Partridges built a tan yard in the eighteenth century.

The staple crops were wheat, corn, and peas. Rye and oats were not raised very much at first. Barley had to be raised for malt, though for this a mixture of wheat and rye known as meslin could be employed. Meslin was also used as flour. Potatoes were unknown to the pioneers. Hemp was found growing wild, being used by the Indians for lines and nets. There were few fruits. Even apples were not raised to any extent in the seventeenth century; the first mention of an orchard in the Hatfield records is in 1694. The common drink was home brewed beer. Pumpkin sauce took the place of apple sauce, the art of pumpkin

drying having been learned from the Indians. "Pumpkin parings" were perhaps as common social gatherings as the "apple parings" of a later day. Husking bees no doubt originated very early.

The marriage customs of the early settlers are described thus by Judd in his "History of Hadley," the marriages being performed by magistrates or persons authorized by the General Court till about 1700—even after that ministers were not always employed:—

"Not much is known respecting the nuptial festivities and wedding customs in this part of the country, in the 17th and part of the 18th centuries. Marriages were occasions of joy and merriment. The groom had some new garments, and the bride had as rich a wedding dress as, in her circumstances, could be afforded. Mather, in 1719, said it was expected that the newly married couple would appear as such, in the public assembly, on the next Lord's day. This custom continued more than a century after 1719. It was termed 'coming out groom and bride.' It still remains in many places.

"Kissing the bride was not customary in the interior of New England, until some time in the present century, and the practice is far from being general now. It was derived from the English, who have been notorious for kissing, on various occasions, for centuries. Dancing at weddings was rare among the people, in most parts of New England, in the 17th century, but became very frequent in the 18th century. The people of Hadley danced at weddings in the last century, but the practice has been uncommon in that town for forty years past." (Written about the middle of the nineteenth century.)

The custom prevailed in some places of stealing the bride and concealing her for a time. There is no well-authenticated tradition of this being done in Hatfield, but this is not conclusive evidence of its absence. The practice lasted nearly up to the Revolution, according to Judd, who also says further in regard to marriages that they usually—

"took place on Thursday, but many on Wednesday, and some on other days. Very few on Saturday, or Sunday. Marriages were usually solemnized at the residence of the bride. The paternal mansion seems to be the most appropriate place. Marriages in meetinghouses have been very rare.

"The marriage fee was fixed at 3 shillings in 1692, 4s. in 1716, 1753 and 1760, and 6s. in 1787. The fee of the town clerk for the publishment and certificate was 1s. 6d. after 1716. The minister or justice was to pay for recording the marriage.

"In some towns in this vicinity, in former days, when a couple had agreed to be united, the father of the young man went to the parents of the young woman, and asked leave for his son to marry their daughter. This was 'asking leave.' It was sometimes done by the young man himself.

"There were occasionally second day weddings, or wedding festivities, kept up the second day, in the last and present centuries, with much eating, drinking and dancing. February 2, 1769, Josiah Dwight of Hatfield was married, and had a two-days' wedding in Hatfield Addition, now Williamsburgh. About 18 couples attended the wedding from Hatfield, and had a good dinner, and spent most of the succeeding night in dancing and frolicking. The next morning 'we greeted the rising sun with fiddling and dancing,' says one of the party, in his diary."

The English aversion to marriage with a deceased wife's sister was shared by the colonists in New England for a long time. Divorce proceedings were very rare.

Funerals were at first simple, a solemn procession following the body to the grave accompanied by the tolling of the bell. The minister was present, but no prayer was offered and no funeral sermon preached. According to Mather, about 1719 the custom was inaugurated of having the minister make a prayer at the house and a short speech at the grave. The continental funeral customs of wakes, revelry, and lavish expense for mourning garments obtained a foothold in the Bay towns but did not come into general practice in the Connecticut valley.

Drinking to excess was uncommon in the early years of Hatfield's history, though the use of strong liquors was prevalent throughout the eighteenth century and part of the nineteenth. It was not easy for the early settlers to get liquor in large quantities. Brandy and Jamaica rum became more common as commerce increased. There were a number of family stills in both Hadley and Hatfield, but licenses to sell were not granted till 1681, as previously noted. There were no public houses for many years.

CHAPTER XII.

MORE INDIAN FIGHTING. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1703-1713. AN INTERVAL OF PEACE. FATHER RASLE'S WAR, 1722-1725.

"Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener."

Beginning of Queen Anne's war.—Hatfield fortifications.—Account of the desolation of Deerfield from the Hatfield town records.—The fight in the Deerfield meadows.—Progress of the war.—Victims of the war.—War expenses.—A short interval of peace.—Settlement begun in Whately.—Father Rasle's war.

Queen Anne declared war on France, May 4, 1702, and the next year the New England frontiers were again the scenes of fighting lasting for ten years. It was learned in the spring of 1703 from Mohawk spies that an expedition was fitting out in Canada for an attack on Deerfield. That town was at once fortified and garrisoned. August 30, 1703, Hatfield "voted to fortify several houses on the Hill, Col. Samuel Partridge's, Richard Scott's and also John Meekins's, and in the town they do agree to fortify the house of Jonathan Graves, John White, Mr. Williams, John or Sergt. Waite's, Sergt. Belden, Goodman Marsh."

Colonel Partridge, who was in charge of military affairs in the Connecticut valley, wrote to Governor Dudley, October 27, 1703:—

"The Town of Deerfield who lye much exposed to ye present enemy, wch obstructe them much in their occations, their Lives hanging in doubt everywhere wn they goe out. Also they are now forced to rebuild their fortifications at much disadvantage to them, & it being 320 rods or upwards, will fall very heavy to do it all upon their own charge, were verry earnest with me wn lately there, to plead with this Corte for some allowance towards the doing of it out of their publique Rates now to be collected there; as also, that they might be Quitted of Rates to ye publique for ye tyme being of this present warr, wh is so destressing upon them. SAML PARTRIDGE."

The garrison was kept at Deerfield during the winter of 1703-4, on February 29th of which occurred the memorable attack under Hertel de Rouville with 200 French and 140 Indians.

An account of the assault was placed in the Hatfield town records in the book already spoken of as containing the oath

of allegiance administered by Major Pynchon in 1678. The account is indexed as "Massacre." This record of the slaughter was written by Dr. Hastings, who was then town clerk, and he continued in diary form notes of other attacks as they occurred up to the time of his death in 1728. The record was then continued by Oliver Partridge. It is here given in full for its interest as a contemporary account of a half century of conflict, with a few explanatory additions in brackets. The italicized headings are not in the original. The record is remarkably accurate and full of the casualties that occurred in Hampshire County.

Queen Anne's War.

"An Account of the Desolation of Deerfield, the last Day of February, 1704.—Four hundred of French and Indians (as is thought) assaulted the fort, took it, and killed and captured 162 of the inhabitants, and consumed most of their estates into flames.

"Slain in the fort, John Catlin and his son Jonathan, John French, Samson Frary, Mercy Rood, Jonathan Kellogg, Philip Metoon and his wife and child, Henry Nyms, Mary Mercy and Mehitable Nims, Alice Hawks, John Hawks, Mary and William Brooks, Samuel Smood and wife and two children, Sergt. Benoni Stebbins, Deacon Sheldon's wife and her daughter Mercy, Samuel Hinsdell, Mary and Thomas Carter, Joseph Ingingson, Thomas Selden, Goody Smood, Andrew Stevens, David Alexander, Mrs. Williams, Jerusha and John, her children, Sarah Field, Martin Smith, Sarah Price.

"Slain in the fight in Deerfield Meadow: of Deerfield, David Hoyt, Jr., and Joseph Catlin; of Hatfield, Sergt. Benjamin Waite, Samuel Allis, Samuel Foot; of Hadley, Sergt. Boltwood, his son Robert, Jonathan Ingram, and Nathaniel Warner, Jr.

"Women and children slain in the journey to Canada, 20 persons, viz., Lieut. Hoyt, Jacob Hickson, Goodwife Brooks, Goodwife Belden, Goodwife Carter, Goodwife Nyms, Goodwife Frary, Goodwife French, Goodwife Warner, Widow Coss, Goodwife Pumry, Elizabeth Hawks, and six more children, and Frank, the negro. [The list counts only 19.] Died at Canada, in 1705, Zebedee Williams, Goodwife Jones, and Abigail Furbit.

"May 10, 1704.—John Allen and his wife slain by Indians at Deerfield.

"May 12, 1704.—Pascommuck Fort taken by the French and Indians, being about 72. They took and captured the whole garrison, being about 37 persons. The English pursuing of them caused them to knock all the captives on the head, save five or six. These they carried to Canada with them. The others escaped, and about seven of those knocked on the head recovered, the rest died. Capt. John Taylor was killed in the fight, and Samuel Bartlett wounded.

"July 29, 1704.—Thomas Bettys slain by the Indians coming post from Boston.

"July the last, 1704.—One Benton, and William Olmstead, soldiers, slain by the Indians, and two of the enemy slain.

"July, 1706.—Judah Trumball and Widow Gash (perhaps) slain by the Indians.

"July, 1707.—Edward Bancroft slain at Westfield.

"1704.—Some time in July (19th), Thomas Russell, at Deerfield, and one, Kindness, an Indian, at Hatfield Mill, slain by the Indians.

"July 9, 1708.—Samuel Persons, of Northampton, slain by the Indians, and his brother Joseph slain or captured; found killed and scalped.

"July, 1708.—A fort taken at Skipmuck [Chicopee], where were killed Aaron Persons, Wm. Hubbard's son, and three more, and one taken and two wounded.

"Oct. 13, 1708.—Abijah Bartlett, of Brookfield, was killed, and John Green, Joseph Ginnings, and Benjamin Ginnings wounded, and a boy of John Woolcot's captured.

"Oct. 26, 1708.—Brother Ebenezer Field was slain by the enemy in going to Deerfield, near the Muddy Brook.

"August, 1708.—One Barber, of Windsor, was slain a hundred miles up the Great River, and Martin Kellogg, Jr., taken and one of the enemy slain and another wounded.

"May, 1709.—John Wells, of Deerfield, slain by the enemy near the Lake, and John Burt killed or taken or lost at the same time; and in that expedition about eight of the enemy slain.

"April, 1709.—Mehumane Hinsdale taken captive. [He and the next five mentioned were Deerfield men.]

"June 23, 1709.—Joseph Clesson and John Arms taken captive.

"June 24, 1709.—Joseph Williams slain, and Matthew Clesson and Isaac Metune wounded,—said Clesson died four days after of his wound.

"Aug. 8, 1709.—John Clary and Robert Granger slain at Brookfield.

"July 22, 1710.—John Grovenor, Ebenezer Howard, John White, Benjamin and Stephen Ginnings, and Joseph Kellogg were slain at Brookfield.

"Aug. 10, 1711.—Samuel Strong captured and his son slain by the enemy at Northampton agoing into their south meadow gate in the morning.

"Aug. 22, 1711.—Benjamin Wright wounded.

"July 29, 1712.—Joseph Wright's son, of Springfield, taken captive.

"July 30, 1712.—Samuel Andross killed upon the scout above Deerfield, and Jonathan Barrett and William Sandford taken captive."

Father Rasle's War.

"In August, 1723, the enemy killed Thomas Holton and Theophilus Merriman at Northfield. Two days following, they killed Rev. Joseph Willard and two sons of Ens. Stevens, of Rutland, and carried captive two other of his sons.

"Oct. 11, 1723.—The enemy assailed Northfield, killed Ebenezer Severance, and wounded Enoch Hall and Hezekiah Stratton, and Samuel Dickinson was captured.

"June 18, 1724.—The enemy killed Benjamin Smith, and took Joseph Allis and Aaron Wells captives. Allis was killed the next day.

"June 27, 1724.—The enemy killed Ebenezer Sheldon, Thomas Colton, and John English, an Indian, above Deerfield.

"July 10th, Samuel Allen and Timothy Childs wounded at Deerfield. August following, Nathaniel [Noah] Edwards slain, and Abram Miller wounded at Northampton. The next day Nathaniel Bancroft wounded at Westfield.

"The enemy wounded Deacon Samuel Field, of Deerfield, Aug. 25, 1725, a ball passing through the right hypochondria, cutting off three plaits of the mesenteria, which hung out of the wound in length almost two inches, which was cut off even with the body, the bullet passing between the lowest and the next rib, cutting, at its going forth, part of the lowest rib; his hand being close to his body when the ball came forth, it entered at the root of the ball of the thumb, cutting the bone of the forefinger, passed between the fore and the second finger, was cut out, and all of the wounds cured in less than five weeks by Dr. Thomas Hastings.

"Sept. 11, 1725.—The enemy came upon Fort Dummer scouts and killed one John Pease, of Enfield, one Bedortha, of Springfield; took Nathaniel Chamberlain [of Hatfield] and one Farragh and one Baker captives, and carried them to Canada; one Steel escaped."

French and Indian War.

"July 5, 1745.—The enemy took one Phipps as he was hoeing corn at the place called the Great Meadow, above Fort Dummer, carried him about half a mile, then killed him and mangled his body in a most inhuman manner.

"On July 10, 1745, the enemy killed Deacon Fisher at Upper Ashuelot, within about sixty rods of the garrison.

"Oct. 11, 1745.—About fourscore French and Indians assaulted the Fort at the Great Meadow, and took captive Nehemiah Stow and killed David Rugg coming down the river in a canoe.

"April 19, 1746.—The Indian enemy captivated Capt. Spafford, Stephen Farnsworth, and one Parker. They were taken between the fort at No. 4, above the Great Fall and the mill, in that township, and on Monday following Moses Harvey was shot upon by the enemy in the road between Deerfield and Northfield, who fired upon the enemy and escaped.

"April 23, 1746.—The enemy assaulted the upper Ashuelot, killed one Bullard and an aged woman named Keny, and took one Blake captive and burned a number of buildings in that place.

"On the 25th of April, 1746, one Holton, of Northfield, went over to Lunenburgh, and on his return was killed by the enemy.

"May 5, 1746.—At the township called No. 4, one Putnam was slain by the Indian enemy, as he, with others, was going from the fort to a barn.

"May 6, 1746.—Deacon Timothy Brown and one Moffett, a soldier, were captivated at the lower Ashuelot.

"May 9, 1746.—About fifty of the enemy assaulted Deacon Sheldon's fort at Fall Town and wounded John Burk.

"May 10, 1746.—The enemy fired upon Sergt. John Hawks and one Miles near the province fort at Hoosick, and wounded them both. On the same day the enemy killed Matthew Clark, of Colerain, and wounded his wife and daughter."

The fight in the Deerfield meadows mentioned in the second paragraph of the above was between the forces of the French and Indians and the relief expedition which set out from the towns below for the rescue of Deerfield early in the morning after the terrible massacre. The account of the part borne by Hatfield men cannot be better told than in the words of the Deerfield historian, George Sheldon. This quotation is taken from an address delivered by him at the field day of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at Hatfield, Sept. 19, 1889, in commemoration of the massacre at Hatfield in 1677.

"Our forefathers, in the day of their need, found the people of Hatfield most generous. Hospitable homes opened the doors wide to shelter them, when forced to flee from the wrath of the Indians in Philip's war; and again in the devastation of Feb. 29, 1704. To the promptness and bravery of Hatfield men on that fateful morning, it was largely due that a remnant of our people needed any shelter, save that in the bosom of mother earth.

"We have no need to analyze the motives of these brave men. As they rode with headlong speed up the snowy Pocumtuck path, the lurid light reddening the northern sky and reflecting on the white openings in the woods through which they sped, told too well the dire disaster befalling their neighbors and their kin; and that was all they need to know.

"Faster and faster the panting steeds were urged, until in the morning light their riders saw a horrible scene of desolation and woe. Tall chimneys, with fire place and oven standing naked, amid the glowing cellar, where had stood the settler's home. Ruins of heavy timbered barns lay smoking about the blackened hay mows, which still sent out fitful flashes of flame with every eddy of the troubled air. Carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine scattered about upon the trampled and bloody snow, where they were killed in wantonness or slaughtered for food. And most ghastly sight of all, nude and mangled forms of men, women and children, their neighbors, friends and kindred, victims of a most hellish act of civilized France, lying where their

murderers left them on wintry beds of snow, which now had taken on a crimson hue.

"The foray of Ashpelon, in 1677, was an act of savages, the last wave of Philip's war. It was a raid merely for plunder, and by the code of Indian warfare, conducted with humanity. The assault upon Deerfield was *not* an act of international warfare. It was *not* an attempt of the Pocumtucks and Norwottucks to recover the homes of their fathers. Probably not one of their number was with the invaders. It was *not* an attempt to conquer territory. De Rouville, the commander, never for one moment thought of holding the captured town for France. No, it is clearly established that Gov. Vaudreuil sent his trusty officers of the Line, with a horde of blood-thirsty barbarians to surprise and sack a New England village, and murder its sleeping inhabitants, as a cold blooded act of French policy. It was to show the northern Indians that the French were their friends, able and willing to give them opportunities for gratifying their natural propensity for blood and plunder, and thus to secure their alliance. All the sentimental stories about this bloody raid being a grand and patriotic attempt of the Indians to revenge their wrongs, recover their old hunting grounds and the graves of their fathers, are pure fiction, and must vanish into thin air, before the facts of history.

"Your ancestors and mine, seeing and hearing the dreadful sights and sounds, on their arrival at Deerfield, did not know—nor did they need to know—these facts, to awaken their manhood, inflame their hearts, and nerve their arms. At the time of their arrival, the main body of the enemy had drawn off with their captives and booty across the river. Scattered bands were engaged in wanton destruction of animals and property; and a considerable body was still besieging the house of Benoni Stebbins. These flew like chaff from the threshing floor before the charge of the infuriated men from below, towards the main body, which many never reached. Observing this charge, De Rouville hastily threw his army into an ambuscade. The reckless daring of the pursuers, led, doubtless, by Sergeant Benjamin Waite, carried them into the trap, with fatal consequences. Overpowered ten to one, our men retreated, fighting inch by inch, to the fort.

"No plumed and armored knight, coursing with lance in rest, or smiting with sword and mace a Paynim horde around the walls of Jerusalem, showed more chivalric fire or nobler daring than this brave band in homespun, fighting their pagan and Christian foes on Deerfield North Meadow, in the attempt to revenge the slain and rescue the miserable captives out of the hands of the spoiler.

"That my theme is not leading me so far as it might seem, from the men and events of Sept. 19, 1677, will appear as a few words are said connecting in a remarkable manner the actors and victims of each occasion. I wish here to state clearly, that what I have said of the Hatfield men applies as well to the men of Hadley and Northampton, their comrades in the ride; and to the men of Deerfield who joined them on their arrival. Limit of time compels a confinement in the brief personal notes which follow, to those *Hatfield* men, who were of that troop which rode up the dark valley, on the morning of Feb. 29, 1704. As I cannot speak of them in order of merit, while each was eager to be foremost, they will be named alphabetically.

"First. *Samuel Allis.*—He knew that his mother and two sisters were in the fated town, and the furious gallop was a lagging pace to his anxious fears; and the discovery that *she* lay dead and mangled among the ruins, and that *they* were captives in the hands of barbarians, may have aroused him to that pitch of fury which banished all prudence and carried him headlong to his death in the fatal ambuscade.

"Second. *Samuel Belden.*—He could not forget how the savages had murdered his mother at Hatfield, Sept. 19, 1677; nor could his half brother, *Richard Billings*, who rode by his side, equally eager to be avenged on the destroyers. But they could not outride *Nathaniel Coleman*, son of Dea. John Coleman, whose wife was killed Sept. 19, and whose daughter, Sarah Coleman, is the picturesque heroine of to-day's celebration.

"Third. *Ebenezer, Nathaniel and Samuel Dickinson.*—Their uncle, Obadiah Dickinson, was a captive of Sept. 19, the man whom the savages, with a

refinement of cruelty, unknown to the Inquisition, compelled to lead his friend and companion, old Sergt. Plympton, to the stake, soon after their arrival in Canada. These young men could not be laggards in the race.

"Neither could *Samuel Field,* remembering that his father had been shot by prowling Indians at Hatfield ten years before; nor *Benjamin Field,* a nephew of the murdered man. But Samuel Field could not know how his whole future life was to be shaped by the events of this day. While bravely fighting in the meadow by the side of David Hoyt of Deerfield, one of the seven defenders of the Benoni Stebbins's house, the latter fell. Two years later Samuel married his widow, settled in Deerfield, and became one of her most honored citizens. His sister Mary married Jonathan Hoyt, of Deerfield, a brother of David, a young captive of that sad day, and in the course of events became my great great grandmother.

"*Samuel Foote.*—His mother, Mary Foote, with two children, was taken in Ashpelon's raid. His little sister Mary, after enduring the hardships of the long miserable march, was murdered in Canada. Was it the recollection of these cruel wrongs which urged him to the fore front, where he bravely fell, fighting with his face to the foe?

"*Samuel Gillet.*—He was one of the three children of widow Hannah Gillet, who had been, on Sept. 19, 1677, five months the wife of Stephen Jennings. She with two of her children were carried captive. All were brought back by her husband and Benjamin Waite the next spring, with the addition of her new born daughter—*Captivity Jennings.*

"*John Graves.*—His father was one of the slain of Sept. 19. John was now a man of mature age with a wife and six children. Prudent but brave, he was not backward in the contest. As he warmed up in the pursuit across the meadows, he threw off his belt, coat and waist-coat, which were lost in the retreat; but he was cool enough to pick up a blanket and a hatchet which had been dropped by the Indians, whom they had driven in their first onset. Had this hatchet appeared on this platform, with well established traditions how it had been preserved in the Graves of his ancestral line for nine score years and five; in spite of my reputation hereabouts as an iconoclast, I could not have the heart to send this to keep company with the 'little hatchet.' of G. W. But as I too 'cannot tell a lie,' only careful concealment would have been made of the fact that the hatchet picked up by John Graves was taken by the government and sold for one shilling and sixpence.

"*John Marsh.*—Two of this name were living in Hatfield at this time, and our John cannot be certainly identified. But *he was there* and probably his *double.* A petition to the General Court gives the name of John Marsh as one of the band of fighters on the meadows. By another official list we find 'John Marsh and Sarah Dickinson, two Hatfield persons,' named as among the captives. Finding these two persons thus conjoined by those who knew the facts, I have looked for some romantic sequel to this untoward result of John and Sarah's unfortunate visit to Deerfield and consequently to Canada. So far the search has been fruitless.

"*Thomas Russell.*—His mother and two brothers were killed Sept. 19, when he was but four years old. The traditions of this event must have come to him this morning with a new reality, and nerved his arm for the desperate encounter. But he came off safe, only to be killed while on a scout near Deerfield the next year.

"*John* and *Joseph Smith* were of the rescuing party, but of the *six* Johns and *five* Josephs living at this date in Hatfield, these two cannot be identified, and credit must be given to the Smith family in general. The probabilities are, however, that Joseph was the son of that John Smith who was killed by Indians on your meadow May 30, 1676, and the husband of Canada Waite, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Waite, born in captivity, January, 1678. In this case, Joseph must have witnessed the death of his father-in-law while fighting by his side.

"*Benjamin Waite.*—Your adopted son, the hero of to-day, the trusted guide of Capt. William Turner, on his march to Peskeompskut, May 18, 1676. When his fellow guide, Experience Hinsdell, lost his head and his bearing, the next morning, and led one party to destruction in the dark morass, our

cool headed hero led Capt. Turner's main body through the swarming savages, mad for revenge, and brought it safe to Hatfield.

"*John Waite*, son of Benjamin, could not be far from the side of his father. Little could he anticipate, as he looked upon the desolation of Deerfield, that his daughter would marry one of the rescued boys, and that hundreds with his blood in their veins, would become prominent in the annals of reconstructed Deerfield.

"*Daniel, John* and *Samuel*, sons of *Daniel Warner*, must have been full of anxiety for the safety of the family of their brother Ebenezer, and their sister Lydia, with her two weeks old baby. They found in the place of Ebenezer's comfortable home, a glowing chasm; and his whole family in the power of the red-handed foe. Their sister with her baby was safe, and her husband joined the brothers in the vain attempt to recover their kindred.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you and I have a direct and personal interest in these men. Their blood flows in the veins of many I see around me, and doubtless many a heart-beat has quickened at the mention of their names and deeds. For myself I count among them two direct ancestors. Twelve of allied blood fought shoulder to shoulder with your ancestors on that fated day; two of whom left dead upon the field of honor, rest in the same grave which holds the ashes of their unfortunate companions in arms from Hatfield and Hadley. What wonder if our blood grows hot as we recall that day of horror. The life current of sixteen of my kindred crimsoned the snow upon which their mangled bodies had been ruthlessly flung, and twice that number were captives in the hands of the marauders; forlorn, despairing, hopeless, destined to a march through the deep snows of the unbroken forest to the far off Canada.

"If these personalities seem obtrusive, bear in mind that I represent not myself alone. My story is but the duplicate of that which may be told by many who hear it. I speak for them also."

The following additional information about the attack at the Hatfield mill in 1704 was written by Rev. Stephen Williams of Longmeadow:—

"About the middle of July (the 10th) 1704, a friend indian was killed at Hatfield Mill. His name was Kindness. The enemy had not opportunity to scalp him. On the same week, Thomas Russell, a young man of Hatfield, (being then a soldier at Deerfield) was sent out into ye woods with others as a scout, but he rambling from his company, was killd by ye indians.

"Some tracks discovered Deacon Sheldon wth some others went after ym & came in sight of ym, and shot at ym, & yy at ye english at a great distance, & then yy past along on ye west side of ye Town, & fird yr guns in a bravado, & went along up to ye Northward, & killd Thos Russell July 20, 1704."

The summer of 1704 was a time of great anxiety in all the valley towns. The fortifications in Hatfield were again built as they had been in King William's war and those living outside were ordered to assist those who felt too greatly burdened by the work of completing the part on their land. Stairs were built to the turret on the meeting-house. The town stock of ammunition was inventoried and found to consist of:—

"one half bbl powder about 50 weight
one small bbl 40
one greater
Lead in bullets 50 weight. Bars 15 in number."

An appropriation was made to purchase 250 pounds of lead, 450 flints, and 6 guns.

After the capture of Pascommuck Fort, an outlying hamlet of Northampton, at the northeast end of Mt. Tom, a report came that an army was fitting out in Canada to destroy all the settlements on the river. Maj. William Whiting was sent from Connecticut with 342 men and additional troops were sent to him from time to time. These preparations were reported by the Indian spies and the army of the enemy, consisting of 700 Indians and 125 French soldiers under Captain de Beaucours, turned back, not daring to attack, though they came within one day's march of the towns. Governor De Vaudreuil reported to the French government that a panic seized the Indian allies after the desertion of a French soldier and they could not be prevented from retreating. Major Whiting reported to the governor of Connecticut that his march north from Pascommuck in pursuit of the Indians was "near sixty miles in a most hideous, mountainous and swampy country." The report further stated that after the return to the headquarters at Hatfield, May 16, there were 200 men stationed there and at Hadley and Northampton. Colonel Partridge and Major Whiting determined that the best defense would be to keep strong and alert garrisons in the towns rather than to attack in force the enemy in the wilderness. Scouting parties were frequently sent, who reported the enemy to be gathered in large numbers at Cowass (Barnet), Vt.

November 18, 1705, Colonel Partridge was allowed by the General Court £20 for his "Extraordinary Trouble and Service in the affairs of the War."

The negotiations for the redemption of prisoners taken at Deerfield and other places occupied a long time and the French governor became alarmed for the safety of Canada, against which Governor Dudley of Massachusetts was anxious to organize an expedition. Scouting parties were sent out by both the English and French and the wilderness between Canada and the English frontier towns became familiar to the whites as well as to the Indians in the many skirmishes which took place. The English towns were kept garrisoned and a sharp watch was maintained to forestall any attack. Some of the Deerfield captives were returned to their homes in 1705, many more in 1706, others in 1707.

Some never returned to their homes, preferring the wild and free life among the savages. A general truce was observed while negotiations for the ransom of the captives was going on.

Hatfield took advantage of the lull in hostilities to build a new schoolhouse. In December, 1706, specifications for it were acted upon in town meeting and all the inhabitants were called upon to perform part of the labor. It was to be "in length twenty five feet, in breadth as the old house, the sides and ends to be done with hewn log timber, with sills and plates and beams, with a roof as is usual, boarded and shingled, and a new chimney of brick and stone." The old building was torn down and as much of the timber used as was found suitable. Thirty-five pounds was at that time paid Dr. Hastings for his services as teacher, and each boy who attended school had to furnish one load of wood, or, if he attended only three months in the winter, half a load.

A threatened attack in 1707 by a small party of French and Indians was averted by news sent to Colonel Partridge by Col. Peter Schuyler at Albany on intelligence brought by Mohawk spies. If the Indians could not be sure of surprise, they were not willing to undertake an attack on a fort or garrisoned town. Lurking savages committed murders throughout the war whenever they found opportunity. Labor in the fields had to be done under a strong guard.

The year 1708 was another of alarm. Preparations for an expedition were begun in Montreal early in the year, but nothing was done till summer. August 6 Colonel Schuyler sent word that 800 men were marching toward New England. Many of them were French Mohawks. The Indians were induced by Colonel Schuyler's messengers to desert and many other Indians also deserted. De Rouville, the commander of the expedition, kept on with the French troops and some savages and attacked Haverhill August 29. It was feared that he would appear in the Connecticut valley and troops were again secured from Connecticut, but the alarm proved groundless.

During 1708 the French were kept on the defensive by an abortive attempt against Canada. General Nicholson, lieutenant governor of New York, advanced with an army of 1,500 from Albany. He halted at Lake Champlain to await the arrival of an English fleet to coöperate in an attack on

Quebec. The fleet did not appear and the land expedition returned. Reverses suffered by the English in Portugal were responsible for the failure of the fleet to sail to America. In April of that year a scouting party under Capt. Benjamin Wright of Northampton, with volunteers from the valley towns, defeated bands of Indians at French river and on Lake Champlain. Joseph Waite, son of Benjamin Waite, and Joseph Root of Hatfield took part in this expedition. Captain Wright was allowed £12 for his services, and each of his men £6. He had 15 men with him, including two Indians, and they were gone over a month. This is the expedition noted by Dr. Hastings under date of May, 1709. Colonel Partridge in forwarding an account of the affair to the General Court to secure a reward for the men said that they were very sure they killed four of the enemy at Lake Champlain and four more at French river. One scalp was brought home.

A counter attack was made in June by a party of 180 under De Rouville. They were repulsed at Deerfield in the latter part of the month. Few particulars of this encounter have been preserved. The entries made by Dr. Hastings under date of June 23 and 24, 1709, refer to it.

In 1711 another expedition was fitted out against Canada. Ten transports and 1,000 men were lost by shipwreck in the St. Lawrence in August and the expedition turned back to Boston, whence they had set out with 15 war ships and 40 transports. General Nicholson had an army of 4,000 ready at Albany, but they did not strike a blow. Among the 18 companies furnished by Massachusetts was one from Hampshire County under command of Capt. Ebenezer Pomeroy of Northampton. The pay roll of this company from June 2 to October 26 amounted to £367 2s. 10d., but the muster roll has not been preserved, so the soldiers' names are not known.

Through the winter an outpost was maintained thirty or forty miles above Deerfield. Connecticut sent troops to aid Colonel Partridge in the defense of Hampshire County and two companies of men equipped with snowshoes were sent from the Bay to be under his orders. In the spring of 1712 he was allowed seven shillings each for 468 pairs of snowshoes and moccasins which he had furnished the members of the Hampshire regiment. No particulars of that winter's campaign have been found.

The last Indian raid in the war was made in the summer of 1712, the following account of it being from a letter written by Colonel Partridge to Governor Dudley:—

"HATFIELD Aug 4, 1712

"May it please yor Excellency

"On Wednesday the 30 July past in ye forenoone came too me a Messengr enforming of a young man taken by a ptie of the Enemy at Springfield in the afternoone a massenger from Derefd that or western scout from thence was attaqued by the enemy & sd ther were most of them taken & killed, but upon a more full acct there is one man killed & two taken of them, at Night a Messenger from or Eastern scouts gave news of the discovery of a ptie of 8 or 9 seen & they made shot at ym but the enemy soon ran out of reach towards Brookfd We immeadiately sent a post to Brookfd to enforme them, who immeadiately sent out to all there work folks abroad & in there way see 6 or 8 Indians—Alarmed the ye said workers & disappointed the Enemy who were about Secretly to way lay them, but run for it—by all this it plainly appears the Enemy are on every hand of us—Laying waite for to accomplish their bloody designes—the same night a post from Albany came with the Enclosed, The lettr doth not speak of it, but the Missingrs say ye Govr of Canada Looks for a speedy Peace, but will do as much spoyle as he can before it comes.

"I have Given Notice to Capt. How of the Enemys Appearance here wch may soone come over to ym

"Major Stoddard & myself are Secureing all pts by scouts & guards as much as we can to prvent the Sudden Surprizes of the Enemy who doubtless will do all the mischeef they can before they go off with my Humble Service prsented to yr Excellency & whole family Rendering my Self

"yor Obeydient & very Humble Servt

"SAMLL PARTRIDGE.

"Yor Excellency's directions is at all tymes advantageous to us."

Dr. Hastings's entries of July 29 and 30, 1712, give the names of the victims. The son of Joseph Wright of Springfield was Benjamin, aged eighteen. He was killed by his captors.

The Peace of Utrecht, signed March 30, 1713, brought the war to a close. The total loss of lives of the inhabitants of Hampshire County was 119; 25 had been wounded and 125 were captured, of whom 112 belonged to Deerfield. Deerfield suffered more than any other town, having 60 of its inhabitants slain and 9 wounded, and it would have been abandoned again but for the determined efforts of Colonel Partridge in keeping a garrison there after the massacre of 1704 to protect the few settlers who were willing to remain.

The Hatfield men killed were Benjamin Waite, Samuel Allis, and Samuel Foote in the fight in the Deerfield meadows, March 1, 1704; Thomas Russell at Deerfield, July, 1705; and Ebenezer Field at Bloody Brook, Oct. 26, 1708. To these should be added Stephen Jennings, killed at Brookfield, July 22, 1710. He was either the Stephen Jennings

who was the companion of Benjamin Waite in his expedition to Canada, or his son. The family had moved to Brookfield after King Philip's war.

Two of the captives belonged in Hatfield. An account of the massacre at Deerfield found among the papers of Fitz John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut from 1698 to 1707, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, gives the names of "Jno Marsh and Sarah Dickinson, 2 Hatf'd persons" in the table of losses. This John Marsh was probably one of the sons of Daniel Marsh. He was born March 9, 1679, so that he was about twenty-four at the time of his captivity. It is not known how long he remained in Canada. The only Sarah Dickinson who could have been the person named was the twelve-year-old daughter of John Dickinson. She was married Feb. 15, 1709, to John Leonard of Springfield. Nothing about her captivity or ransom has been discovered.

The war expenses fell very heavily on Massachusetts and a large debt was incurred. In May, 1713, the amount of the unredeemed province bills was £127,000. The tax levied on Hampshire County yearly amounted to over £1,000. Hatfield's share of the province tax was £136 10s. in 1708 and about the same amount in other years.

After Queen Anne's war came an interval of peace lasting till 1722. During this time occurred, as previously noted, a new survey of the common lands divided in 1684, and probably many of the fields were then fenced, cleared, and cultivated, for during the next war the difficulty and danger of harvesting the crops on the outlying farms is often spoken of in reports and letters. Many Hatfield men shared in the distribution of commons in Hadley lying south of Mt. Holyoke. The amount of land divided is not known. Allotment was made in 1720 according to the estates given in the adjoined table, which is taken from Judd's "History of Hadley." The Hadley citizens had larger proportions, their estates being valued at from £20 to over £100. The largest landholder from Hadley was Samuel Porter, Esq., who received an allotment proportioned to a valuation of £295 18s.

"Col. Samuel Partridge, Esq.	£48	0s.
Thomas Nash	6	0
Isaac Hubbard	26	0
Richard Church	19	10

John Graves	2	0
Ichabod Porter	16	0
Jonathan Cowles	4	10
Joseph Smith	3	0
Sergt. Stephen Belding	4	0
Deac. Samuel Marsh	15	0
Nathaniel Dickinson	2	10
Samuel Dickinson	3	0
Daniel Warner	12	0
Ebenezer Billing	6	0
Cornet Samuel Belding	5	0
Ebenezer Warner	4	0
Ebenezer Wells	11	0
Jonathan Smith	2	0
Nathaniel Dickinson, 2d	13	10
Joseph Kellogg	7	0
Jonathan Graves	3	0
Thomas Dickinson's heirs in Connecticut	6	10
	£6,063	8s."

In 1720 all the unassigned land in Hopewell Swamp was sequestered for the support of schools. Northfield was reoccupied in 1714, this time permanently, and the same year a settlement was made at Sunderland, first called Swampfield, chiefly by men from Hatfield and Hadley. A settlement was made on the Hoosatonic at Sheffield about the same time. The settlement of new towns gave additional security to those that had so long been exposed to attacks as frontier outposts.

Shortly after the war a small settlement was begun at West Brook. Jeremiah Waite had been granted use of the stream to set up a fulling mill in 1709 and he probably settled there as soon as peace was assured. He was joined by several others. Sawmill privileges there were granted to Joseph Belden, Richard Scott, Nathaniel Dickinson, Joseph Clary, and Joseph Scott. Some of these houses were on the Straits road in the present town of Whately. Joseph Belden's house, which was fortified, was the Zabina Bartlett place at Bartlett's Corner. North of him houses were soon after built by Josiah Scott, Jr., Ebenezer Bardwell, and perhaps Elijah and Benjamin Scott. South of Belden's were Josiah Scott, Sr., David Graves, John Waite, and Elisha Smith. There is reference in the Hatfield records to a schoolhouse at the Straits as early as 1733, showing that by that time there must have been quite a few families there. James M. Crafts, who revised and enlarged Temple's "History of Whately" in 1899, and whose authority is followed in the statements of these early Whately settlers, thought

that Samuel Wells built on his lot in the Bradstreet farm on the river road as early as 1710. The Chestnut Plain road, on which the Whately street was located, was not built upon as early as this. Whately was incorporated in 1771. The other early settlers of the town before and after its incorporation are fully noted in the Crafts "History."

The fourth period of Indian warfare lasted from 1722 to 1725 and is known as Father Rasle's war. Sebastian Rasle was a Jesuit missionary stationed at Norridgewock on the Kennebec. He stirred up the Eastern Indians, or Abenakis, against the English, acting under orders from Governor De Vaudreuil. In June, 1722, the Indians captured a number of English in Maine and burned Brunswick. War was declared upon them July 25 by Gov. Samuel Shute of Massachusetts. De Vaudreuil sent 160 Indians from Canada to join the hostile savages, but no French troops took part in the operations in this war.

Col. Samuel Partridge, then seventy-six years old, was again put in command of the forces in Hampshire County, having as his lieutenant John Stoddard of Northampton, who was commissioned lieutenant colonel and afterwards became a very prominent man. Headquarters were again at Hatfield. A blockhouse was built above Northfield (just below Brattleboro, Vt.), which was soon after called Fort Dummer in honor of the newly-appointed acting governor, William Dummer, who took charge of the affairs of the province Dec. 27, 1722. Work was begun on the fort in December, 1723.

The fighting was mostly in the eastern part of the province, in Maine and New Hampshire, and it was hard to secure from the governor appropriations for military preparations in the western part, where a general alarm was also felt. Colonel Partridge said in a letter written May 14, 1723:—

"The river is pretty well secured by the forts and men at Northfield and Deerfield, yet Sunderland, Hatfield and Hadley, Northampton, Westfield, Brookfield and Rutland are too much exposed to invasion from the East and West. * * * These towns can't stand the strain upon them to watch and ward, scout and fort without pay while their spring work is pressing to be done, they can't get a living."

The Scatacooks took advantage of the war to again make attacks on the valley towns and the settlers experienced another period of guerrilla warfare. The woods were full of lurking foes ever ready to make a sudden onslaught.

Northfield was attacked August 13, with the results as given in Dr. Hastings's account in the earlier part of the chapter.

Colonel Partridge sent the following report of the attack on Hatfield, June 18, 1724, to the governor:—

"HATFIELD June 20 1724

"Honorable Sr

"On the 18th Inst at 10 oclock in the forenoon the Enemy made an assault in Hatfield on some of our men at a mowing field about 3 miles from Town at Nehe Waits swamp lot where he with severall men & carts were loading hay. They killed Benj. Smith son of Joseph Smith & have taken Aaron Wells & Joseph Allis Captives as we judge because all the rest Escaped home & these two are not to be found, They also killed two oxen of one of our Temes & drew of, the men that was there judge there was 8 or 10 of the Enemy. We have sent immediately to Deerfd & Northfd & the fort above Deerfd immedeately sent out 20 men into the Western Woods & we from hence have sent out 17 men, from hence with provisions for ten days prsute of the sd Enemy or discovery of any pties of the Enemy. I presume this Enemy will take a Westward course clear out of the Reach of all or Upper forces So or unguarded Towns are in a evil case & although we have some men of or own in Northampton Hadley, Hatfield Sunderland & Westfield yet we have none but what have Occasions abroad in the Fields so that our towns all the day are so emptred of men that we are very much exposed & the Enemy seem to shape their course upon the lower Towns and our men abroad at their worke at a moments tyme may be shot down before anything can be seen who it is that doth it.

"In my letr by Capt Dwight of the 13th inst I proposed for some Reliefe & gave my Reasons I shall not need to ad expecting every hour yr Honors directions in the prmeses. I think we may say the Lord of Mercy upon us & doubt not yr care & consideration of our circumstances the seat of war seems to be here

"with my earnest desire & prayr for divine Guidance & support to yr Honor & the whole Corte I am yr

"Afflicted & very Humble Servt

"SAMUEL PARTRIDGE"

The experiences of a scouting party sent in pursuit are narrated by Dr. Hastings in the following letter:—

"To the Hon'ble the Gentlemen of the House of Representatives in General Court Convened:

"May it please your Hons, I being desired by Sergt Clesson and Sergt Wayte to inform what I know of their Expedition in June last to Otter Creek, Do Inform on my Certain Knowledge that the Expedition being suddenly formed Suitable Nessessaries was wanting for such a Long & hard Journey; Saw most of ye men when they went forth, they were Lusty and in good Plight—Effective men; Saw them when they returned & they were much emaciated & their feet so Swolen & galled that they could scarce Travel on their feet, for some they necessitated to hire horses, some one or more applied to me to dress their feet & were under my care a week or more in bathing & emplastering before they were anything Tolerably Recruited, in Fine they underwent much, & I believe they were hearty in their desires & faithful in their Indeavors to overtake the Enemy & make Reprisals.

"With Leave humbly says its Pitty Such Persons undergoing such Difficulties for ye Country's cause should fail of a suitable Reward.

"Excuse me, I pretend not to prescribe to yr Hon's Wishing the Blessings of Heaven on your persons & on your Consultations for the Good of the People whom you Represent, I crave Leave to subscribe yo'r most humble & ob't Sevt,

THOMAS HASTINGS.

"Hatfield, May 26, 1725."

The aid of Connecticut was again sought, with the result that money was sent to Colonel Partridge to pay soldiers for keeping a constant outlook and for scouting expeditions. This was felt to be more advantageous than maintaining a large garrison of troops.

Negotiations with the Mohawks to secure their coöperation against the Eastern Indians failed of the desired results, though a large sum of money was expended by Massachusetts for presents and the services and maintenance of the commissioner. Lieut. Col. John Stoddard attended the conferences, which were held in Albany in 1724. The influence of the Dutch traders kept the Indians from taking the war path. A few scouts served in the pay of the English at various times.

The casualties of the summer of 1724 and the year 1725 are given in Dr. Hastings's narrative. Dr. Hastings was of great service to the soldiers in this and the previous war. The state archives show many accounts allowed him for treatment of wounded men and for medicines and supplies. In an account of the wounding of Dea. Samuel Field at Greenfield, by Rev. Stephen Williams, the same particulars of the severity of the wounds are given as by the physician, and he goes on to say, "All the wounds thro' the blessing of God upon means were heal'd in less than five weeks by Dr. Thomas Hastings whose death since ye war is a great frown upon us."

In the last part of June, 1724, great alarm was caused by reports of another expedition from Canada and reinforcements of white and Indian soldiers from Connecticut were sent to Colonel Partridge. The expected attack was not made.

The authorities at Boston sent an army of 280 against the Eastern Indians in Maine. August 12 they surprised Norridgewock and killed 30 or 40 of the savages. Father Rasle was also slain and his church was burned.

The end of the war was brought about by the death of Governor De Vaudreuil on Oct. 10, 1725. The Indians had become tired of the fighting and were ready to make peace when the pressure from the French commander and priests was removed. A treaty of peace was signed at Boston, Dec. 15, 1725.

During the war there were two troops of cavalry recruited

from Hampshire County, that from the northern towns numbering 39, under command of Capt. Henry Dwight of Hatfield. The other officers were Westwood Cooke of Hadley, cornet, and Nathaniel Coleman of Hatfield, quartermaster. The names of the troopers are not known.

CHAPTER XIII.

A PERIOD OF GREAT PROSPERITY, 1725-1765. THE GOLDEN AGE. PROMINENT AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

"There were giants in those days."

The "River Gods."—The last two Indian wars.—Petition for more land west of the town.—The "Hatfield Equivalent" in Ashfield.—Installation of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge.—Death of Rev. William Williams.—Building of the third meetinghouse.—A tan yard and an oil mill built.—Col. Israel Williams.—Col. Oliver Partridge.—Col. Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College.

The middle portion of the eighteenth century brought increasing wealth and influence to Hatfield. The later Indian wars did not involve for its people a life and death struggle for their homes and the fields that furnished them sustenance. A chain of protecting forts across the northern frontier rendered the villages less exposed to attack, and the settlement of other towns made the brunt of the conflict fall less on the older ones. The stress of the conflict with the French and Indians developed a group of leaders of strength and ability, who came to be known as the "River Gods." Conspicuous among these powerful men who gained such prestige for western Massachusetts were Col. John Stoddard of Northampton, Col. John Worthington of Springfield, Col. Israel Williams of Hatfield, and Col. Oliver Partridge of Hatfield. The story of the town during this period is in large measure the record of the careers of these two last mentioned leaders, who succeeded Col. Samuel Partridge in military and political influence.

The details of the last two French and Indian wars are so well known as matters of general history that they need not be fully repeated in these pages. In the first one, known as the Old French war, lasting from 1744 to 1748, occurred the capture of Louisburg on June 17, 1745. For this expedition many men were recruited from the Hampshire towns, but few of the names have been preserved. There was again a period of scouting and fighting on the Massachusetts frontiers and the losses suffered in the various towns are noted in

Dr. Hastings's diary, continued through this period by Oliver Partridge.

The chain of forts across the frontier comprised the greatly strengthened and enlarged Fort Dummer, Fort Shirley in Heath, Fort Pelham in Rowe, and Fort Massachusetts in Adams. There were blockhouses at Northfield, Greenfield, Charlemont, Fall-town (Bernardston), and Colrain.

The second war, called the French and Indian war, in which George Washington became prominent, occupied nine years, from 1754 to 1763, and was concluded by the conquest of Canada by the British after Wolfe's victory over Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. The Hatfield soldiers who are known to have taken part in the expedition are noted in Mr. Partridge's reminiscences in Part II.

From the close of Father Rasle's war in 1725 the colonists enjoyed a period of peace for nearly thirty years. It was a time of business expansion throughout the region. Facilities for transportation were greatly increased by the opening of good highways on the so-called Bay Paths to Boston. Very high prices were received for the produce of the farms. All the beef, pork, and mutton that could be raised were easily disposed of, and flax, wool, and yarn were extensively traded in. Little grain seems to have been sent away. It served still to some extent as a medium of exchange, very fortunately so, for the currency of the province was greatly depreciated in value. The records of the change in the minister's salary serve as a good index of prices. Mr. Williams's was gradually increased from £50 or £60 to £160 in bills of credit in 1737. Regulations fixing the prices of grain, which appear from time to time on the town records, do not show a great advance over earlier values. The market was held steady by the grain, which was apparently readily received as currency in the absence of silver or bills.

Hatfield men appointed as trustees of the public funds helped to float a loan of £50,000 in bills of credit in 1721 after Queen Anne's war and £60,000 in 1728. Hatfield's share of the first was £233 15s.; of the second, £238 10s. Money was plenty and an era of great speculation in land began. Whole townships in the unsettled hill country both east and west were bought by individuals or small groups of partners.

In 1736 the town of Hatfield voted to petition the General

Court for a grant of a township six miles square on the west of their boundary, or, if they failed in that, to get one mile and a half additional. The petition was not granted. At this time it was voted to allot among the inhabitants the Williamsburg land, "the Hatfield Addition," but it was not staked out for private owners till 1750. The lots were laid out in four ranges running north and south, divided by highways each ten rods wide, of which two probably remain, at least in part, in use, the road through Great Plain and Mountain Street in Williamsburg. The old road westward across the ranges was over the top of Horse mountain.

Agreement was made in 1744 to divide the 8,064 acres secured for the town in Ashfield as the "Hatfield Equivalent" for land taken by the town of Deerfield. It was not divided, however, till after the last war, in 1765. Two years later a carriage way was cut through the woods to get to it. By the time this land was divided the town had increased in population so that there were 159 polls on the lists. Division was made according to polls and estate in both these divisions, and polls were reckoned as equal to £20 of estate. The population in 1765 was 803, including those residing in Whately and Williamsburg. (See Appendix, Note 8.)

Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, a graduate of Yale College and a tutor in that institution, was installed as colleague of Mr. Williams, Nov. 14, 1739. The long pastorate of Rev. William Williams was ended by his death, Aug. 29, 1741. His funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who paid high tribute to his character and services. Mr. Woodbridge continued his pastoral labors until his death in 1770. The tablet that marks his grave in the old burying ground bears this inscription: "In memory of the Rev'd Timothy Woodbridge for 30 years Pastor of the Church of Christ in the Town of Hatfield. This Man of God who called on the Lord out of a pure heart followed after Righteousness, Godliness, Faith, Love, Patience, Meekness, Apt to teach, charitable and gentle unto all men, departed this life on the 3 day of June A. Domi: 1770 in ye 58 year of his age."

During Mr. Woodbridge's pastorate a new meetinghouse was built, 56 feet long and 45 feet broad, at a cost of over £4,000 in old tenor province bills. The structure was built in the summer of 1750. The second house of worship was torn down and some of the timbers were used for the new

one. This third meetinghouse is still standing, in use as a barn on F. H. Bardwell's place, whose father, Elijah Bardwell, bought it when the present church was built in 1849. Some of its red oak beams, still sound, were undoubtedly used in building the meetinghouse of 1699. This building had a belfry and a tower with Gothic points. The beams were cased and "decently coloured" and ornamental step stones were provided. It stood in the street where the others had. In the belfry was hung a bell weighing about 900 pounds. This was cracked in a Fourth of July celebration in 1876 and recast into a larger one. The large, square pews of the meetinghouse, with their high backs, are remembered by several of the inhabitants of the town. There were pews in the galleries on either side over the stairs for the unmarried people, the old maids' pew on the south and the bachelors' on the north. They were built in the first place by groups of young people so that they might sit together, but as the original occupants became ineligible their places were assigned to others by the seating committee, and the pews were reserved for spinsters and bachelors till well into the nineteenth century, though there came to be much opposition on the part of some of the young ladies at the unpleasant prominence. The first seats in the gallery were reserved for singers, and back of them sat the children, the boys on the north and half of the east side, the girls on the south and the other half of the east side. Two seats in the gallery were reserved for the colored men and women.

There is little else of importance to record of the events in the life of the town during this period. Schools were maintained as they had been previously. The schoolmaster's salary was raised to about £50 per year. A new schoolhouse was built in 1730.

The Partridges built their tan yard at some time during this period and also established a store which brought them trade from a large region.

John Fitch built in 1737 a mill for making linseed oil, the first in Massachusetts. The first in New England had been built in 1718 in New Haven. Fitch had a patent from the province on his mill for fifteen years. It was on Running Gutter brook, about a half mile above A. L. Strong's sawmill. The Hubbards had a sawmill at this spot till the middle of the nineteenth century.

The movement known as the "Great Awakening" in the eighteenth century, which caused considerable controversy in parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, seems to have had little effect in Hatfield. George Whitefield preached in Hadley, but was not invited to Hatfield, where Rev. William Williams, though seventy-five years old, still ruled with a firm hand and was opposed to such revivals. His son, Col. Israel Williams, was also active in opposition to Whitefield. It is reported that Whitefield's stentorian tones were heard across the river. Some of Mr. Williams's parishioners took the opportunity to hear him in Hadley and Northampton.

To note now some of the remarkable men who appeared on the stage during the portion of the eighteenth century under consideration, attention is first drawn to Col. Israel Williams. He was born in 1709, the youngest son of Rev. William Williams. After graduating from Harvard in 1729, he returned to Hatfield and became at once prominent in its affairs. He was elected to the board of selectmen in 1732 and continued to serve on it yearly till 1763. He was a representative to the General Court from 1733 to 1737, 1748 to 1760, again in 1768 and 1771-1772. He was influential in county affairs, serving as clerk of the courts in Northampton during most of his life and as judge of the Probate Court from 1764 to 1779.

As the wealthiest man in the community he built a magnificent residence on which he lavished money unstintedly. It was a large gambrel-roofed house standing on the site of the present town hall, and remained till 1852, when it was torn down to make way for the town hall. The front rooms had high wainscoting, paneled and carved by hand, and rich paper was on the walls; that of the parlor was a deep crimson velvet. Immense fireplaces were found in every room, and elaborate hand-carved mantels and beautifully-designed corner cupboards abounded. The front door stone was considered a marvel of the stonecutter's art, with its beaded and molded edge. This stone is preserved and now in use at the Congregational parsonage.

Israel Williams was the possessor of one of the two riding chairs owned in Hampshire County in colonial times, the other being owned by Moses Porter of Hadley. These riding chairs had a sort of chaise body but no top. Chaises and carriages did not appear till after the Revolution.

Israel Williams became a captain of militia in 1734. He was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the New York Indians at Fort Dummer in 1737. This conference amounted to little except the securing of a few vague promises of friendship from the savages, evidently not sin-

A Corner Cupboard.

cere and soon broken. When war broke out in 1744, Capt. Williams was commissioned major and was second in command to Col. John Stoddard, who was in charge of the defense of the western frontier. He was an able assistant

to his chief, and when Stoddard died in 1748 he became commander in chief of the western forces after Lieutenant Colonel Porter of Hadley resigned the post, for which he was unfitted.

When the last French and Indian war was threatening, Gov. William Shirley of Massachusetts sent orders to all the towns to lay in a supply of ammunition and to make preparations for defense. In August, 1754, he appointed Colonel Williams to be the commander of all the forces to be raised for the defense of Hampshire County and of the chain of forts. The experience he had gained in the previous war and his thorough knowledge of the country led him to submit to Governor Shirley a plan of defense which was accepted with only slight modifications. Forts Shirley and Pelham, which had been of little use in the previous war, were abandoned. Dummer and Massachusetts were strengthened and supplied with cannon. The blockhouses between were well garrisoned, a few new ones were erected, and swivels were placed in some of them. There were garrisons at Bernardston, Colrain, Charlemont, Pontoosuck (Pittsfield), Williamstown, Sheffield, Stockbridge, and Blandford. As a commander, Colonel Williams showed foresight and sagacity and the men under him worked loyally together. He kept closely in touch with all the operations of the enemy, forestalling expected attacks by sending out scouting parties. The valley towns were unmolested.

Colonel Williams at the height of his civil and military power was known as "ye monarch of Hampshire." He was autocratic and domineering in manner, the most august and imperious of all of the "Lords of the Valley." His opinion had great weight with the governor and council and his word was law at home.

Another trusted and able commander was Col. Oliver Partridge. He was born in Hatfield in 1712. His father, Edward Partridge, was the son of Col. Samuel Partridge. Oliver graduated from Yale College in 1730, where he gave much attention to the study of surveying. He was appointed in 1734 joint clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hampshire County with Israel Williams and the same year was married to Anna Williams, daughter of Rev. William Williams of Weston and granddaughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton and of Rev. William Williams of

Hatfield. His alliance with such influential families, in addition to the renown of his grandfather, Col. Samuel Partridge, who took especial interest in him, gave him as a very young man a commanding position. He was high sheriff of Hampshire County from 1741-1743. His knowledge of surveying caused his appointment to survey the boundaries of many of the grants that were then being made to individuals and towns in the western hill country that became Berkshire County. He surveyed the township of Hadley and established its bounds in 1740.

The deeds in Berkshire towns show that at about that time he was owner of large tracts of land in that county in Lee, Great Barrington, Sheffield, and Pittsfield, which he bought as agent for others and for himself. He and Israel Williams and others had grants from the General Court of Massachusetts in the southern part of New Hampshire, known as the "Ashuelot Grants." When the territory was added to New Hampshire in 1740, after a dispute between the colonies, the grantees were allowed to choose land elsewhere, which they did in the present town of Dalton, then known as the "Ashuelot Equivalent." He aided in the building of the forts in Berkshire County in the French and Indian war of 1744-1748 and in the rebuilding of Fort Massachusetts, which was burned in 1746. He drew a lot in the township of Williamstown, when that was distributed in 1752, which he owned till 1768, thus being one of the 46 original proprietors of that town, though never a resident.

One of the most important public services of Oliver Partridge was as member from the province of Massachusetts to a convention of delegates from the northern provinces called by the British government to meet at Albany in 1754 to formulate plans for defense against a common enemy. The assembly was empowered to treat with the Indians about war or peace, trade regulations and the purchase of lands, to raise and pay soldiers, build forts and ships, and to lay imports, duties, and taxes. A plan for union and confederation was presented at this assembly by Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, which was discussed along with the negotiations with the chiefs of the Six Nations, with whom many conferences had been held before. The historian Bancroft says of this assembly:—

"America had never seen an assembly so remarkable for the states

represented, or for the great men that composed it. They were detained in this hospitable old Dutch town for more than three weeks. * * * Franklin's plan was not approved by a single one of the colonial assemblies before which it was brought. * * * No action was ever taken on it in England. Yet there is no contribution to constructive statesmanship preceding the year 1776 which had a profounder effect on the subsequent growth and development of the idea of American nationality."

Franklin's plan was, however, favorably received by the delegates and adopted and signed by them July 4, 1754. Franklin had printed in his paper at Philadelphia a wood cut, in which was the representation of a snake cut into pieces with the sections lettered to represent the scattered colonies and the inscription "Unite or Die." The design, which showed graphically the weakness of the colonies, was afterward used as a flag.

Oliver Partridge had been a delegate to conventions at Albany to treat with the Six Nations or with New York in regard to boundaries in 1746, 1747, 1751, and 1753. Immediately after his return to Massachusetts in 1754 he was commissioned colonel and sent back to Berkshire County by Col. Israel Williams with "orders to strengthen the frontiers, but not to build forts anywhere. If the inhabitants can supply themselves with provisions Col. Partridge will supply the soldiers and the necessities." In 1757 he succeeded Colonel Williams in command of the western forces. In the last years of the French and Indian wars Colonel Partridge was a recruiting officer for the County of Hampshire under royal authority, stationed at Fort Massachusetts.

In 1762 he, with Governor Shirley and Elisha Jones of Weston, purchased at auction township No. 2, which included the present town of Peru and a part of Hinsdale and Middlefield. It was first called Partridgeville and was incorporated in 1771. He sold many of his lots there between 1767 and 1775, but some were sold by his heirs as late as 1792. His holdings of real estate in Berkshire County were in twelve separate towns as divided to-day, and his influence in building up that part of the state was as important a contribution as his military service.

In his native town he was highly honored and offices of trust were freely bestowed upon him as they had been upon his grandfather. He held the office of town clerk from 1731 to 1784, was elected selectman in 1733 and re-elected almost every year till 1774, again in 1780 and 1781, and served as

representative in the General Court from 1741 to 1747, in 1761, and 1765-1767.

Another noted commander of the western troops in the French and Indian wars was Col. Ephraim Williams, a nephew of Rev. William Williams and Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, with whom he made his home when not engaged in active fighting. He was born in Newton in 1715. A roving disposition led him to take up the life of a sailor, and as a young man he made several voyages to Europe, visiting England, Spain, and Holland. He abandoned the sea at the outbreak of hostilities between England and France in 1744 and enlisted in the army in New England for service against Canada. He was stationed at Fort Massachusetts in command of a company and for gallant action he was soon raised to the rank of major. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 he returned to the Connecticut valley to live, dividing his time between Hatfield and Deerfield. Hatfield had strong attractions for him, for he was seeking the hand of his fair cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Williams. Tradition says that he was rejected in their last interview because of his excessive use of liquor. She remained single all her life. Her bequest in his will was £20 and his cream pot and silver teaspoons.

When fighting was resumed in 1753, Ephraim Williams, then commissioned colonel, was sent with a regiment raised chiefly in Hampshire to assist Sir William Johnson in the expedition against Crown Point. He fell at Lake George in the engagement called "the bloody morning scout," Sept. 8, 1755. His force was ambushed by a large party of French and Indians and was practically cut to pieces. In this regiment were several other noted men of the name of Williams,—Rev. Stephen of Longmeadow, the chaplain; Dr. Thomas of Deerfield, the surgeon; Capt. William of Deerfield, and another William, son of Rev. Solomon Williams of Lebanon, Conn., and grandson of the Hatfield pastor. This William Williams was then adjutant general and in later years was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A letter of Dr. Thomas Williams to his wife, from which some extracts are here given, furnishes particulars of the engagement. The letter is printed in full in the "Williams's Family Genealogy."

"LAKE GEORGE, Sept. 11, 1755.

"*My dear Spouse*—Last Monday, the 8th instant, was the most awful day that my eyes ever beheld, and may I not say that ever was seen in New England, considering the transactions of it. Having intelligence of an army of French and Indians that were discovered by our Indian scouts, part of our army were sent to intercept their retreat, as it was supposed they were designed for Fort Lyman [now Fort Edward], at the south end of the carrying-place; about one thousand whites under the command of my dear brother Ephraim, who led the van, and Lieut. Col. Whiting, who brought up the rear, and about one hundred and fifty Mohawks, under the command of King Hendrick, their principal speaker, were attacked by the French army, consisting of twelve hundred regulars, and about nine hundred Canadians and savages, about three miles from our encampment, and the main of our detachment it is said, put to a precipitate flight, but the certainty is not yet known; be sure those brave men who stood fighting for our dear country perished in the field of battle. The attack began about half an hour after ten in the morning, and continued till about four in the afternoon before the enemy began to retreat. The enemy was about an hour and a half driving our people before them, before they reached the camp, when to give them due credit, they fought like brave fellows on both sides for near four hours, disputing every inch of ground, in the whole of which time there seemed to be nothing but thunder and lightning, and perpetual pillars of smoke. Our cannon (which, under God, it appears to me) saved us, were heard down as low as Saratoga, notwithstanding the wind was in the north, and something considerable, and which, by the way, was a great disadvantage to our troops, as the smoke was drove in our faces. The wounded were brought in very fast, and it was with the utmost difficulty that their wounds could be dressed fast enough, even in the most superficial manner, having in about three hours forty men brought to be dressed. Dr. Pynchon, his mate, and William [son of Col. Williams, of Pittsfield], with myself, were all to do it; my mate being at Fort Lyman, attending to divers sick men there. The bullets flew like hail stones about our ears all the time of dressing, as we had not a place of safety prepared to dress the wounded in, but through God's goodness we received no hurt, any more than the bark of the trees and chips flying in our faces by accidental shots, which were something frequent.

"Our tent was shot through in divers places, which we thought best to leave and retire a few rods behind a shelter of a log house, which was so loose laid as to let the balls through very often. I have not time to give the list of the dead, which are many, by reason I have not time to attend the wounded as they ought to be. My necessary food and sleep are almost strangers to me since the fatal day; fatal indeed to my dear brother Ephraim, who was killed in the beginning of the action, by a ball through his head. Great numbers of brave men, and some the flower of our army died with him on the spot; * * * The remainder of the French army were attacked by two hundred and fifty of the New Hampshire troops, after they left us, and put to a precipitate flight; as they were not apprized of these troops, they left their baggage and most of their provisions and some guns, and many dead bodies on the spot where the attack began in the morning, and when our troops came upon them, and they were sitting down to rest after their fatigue with us. The French General says he lost six hundred of his men, and the Aid-de-camp says more, and that they have lost one thousand. It is certain they were smartly paid, for they left their garments and weapons of war for miles together, like the Assyrians in their flight. If we had had five or six hundred fresh troops to have pursued, it is thought very few would have gone back to Crown Point to tell what had become of their brethren.

"It is now eleven of the clock, and I have had scarcely any sleep since the action, must therefore wish you goodnight. I subscribe myself, your affectionate Husband. THOS. WILLIAMS."

It is said that this was the first battle fought with regular troops in America, and the first time that bayonets were used

in this country. They were employed by the French soldiers. The English loss in both engagements was 216 killed and 96 wounded, a total of 312, besides a few missing, according to the return made by Dr. Perez Marsh, surgeon's mate in Colonel Williams's regiment. This regiment suffered the most, 46 being killed, 20 wounded, and several missing. The colonel's brother, Josiah, who was an ensign in his company, was severely wounded, so that he died of the effects of his wound eventually. Several officers of distinction were lost, also. A number of Hatfield men were members of this regiment, but their names are not known.

Before going to the front, Colonel Williams made his will at Albany July 22, 1755, appointing as executors his cousin, Col. Israel Williams of Hatfield, and Col. John Worthington of Springfield. This will, which is filed in the probate office in the courthouse in Northampton and begins, "I, Ephraim Williams of Hatfield," laid the foundation of Williams College. Some of its provisions were as follows:—

"It is my will and pleasure that all of the residue of my real estate not otherwise disposed of be sold by my Executors, or the survivor of them within five years after an established peace, (which a good God soon grant) according to their discretion, and that the same be put out at interest, on good security and that the interest money yearly arising therefrom, and the interest arising from my just debts due to me, and not otherwise disposed of, be improved by said Executors, and such as they shall appoint Trustees for the charity aforesaid after them, for the support and maintenance of a free school in the township west of Fort Massachusetts (commonly called the west township) forever, provided said township fall within the jurisdiction of the Province of the Massachusetts bay, and continue under that jurisdiction—and provided also the Governor of said Province, with the Assembly of said Province, shall, (when a suitable number of inhabitants are settled there) incorporate the same into a town by the name of Williamstown, and if the interest of such monies be more than sufficient for such a purpose, that which remains be improved as aforesaid for the support of a like school in the East township therein, in which said fort now stands; but in case the aforesaid Provisos are not complied with, viz.: if said west township fall not within said Massachusetts Province, or do not continue under that jurisdiction, or it shall be incorporated by any other name than that above mentioned, then my will is that such interest of said monies be applied to some other public beneficial and charitable purpose, by my Executors as above directed, respecting other parts of my estate, according to their discretion and good judgment. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS."

In 1785 trustees of the school were appointed, in 1791 it was opened, and in 1793 it was incorporated as a college.

Before Williams College was actually begun, the people of the Connecticut valley were laying plans for an educational institution in their midst. It was to be called Queen's College and was to be located in Hatfield, Hadley, or North-

ampton. One tradition affirms that the people of Hatfield went so far as to erect a building which they called Queen's College, but this is unlikely. A petition was sent to the General Court for a charter Jan. 20, 1762, and a bill was passed to be engrossed, but it was finally defeated. February 26, 1762, a charter was made out by Gov. Francis Barnard, but never signed, incorporating Israel Williams and eleven others into "a body politic by the name of the President and Fellows of Queen's College." For some reason the plans were pushed no further, probably because of the disastrous loss by fire at Harvard College and the political agitation that was arising over the oppressions of the British government. The hope of a college in the valley was not realized till the establishment of Amherst in 1821.

CHAPTER XIV.

A PERIOD OF STRIFE, 1765-1789. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. THE ELY INSURRECTION. SHAYS'S REBELLION.

"Give me liberty or give me death."

Acts of Parliament directed against the American colonies.—The Whigs and Tories.—Attitude of Hatfield at the beginning of the struggle.—The spirit changed by the preaching of Dr. Joseph Lyman.—Overthrow of the Tories.—Town meetings of the year 1774.—Mobs prevent the holding of the courts.—A mob in Hatfield.—Preparations for resistance to the king's authority.—Petition to the militia officers to retain their offices.—Taxes ordered paid to the provincial treasurer.—Delegates to the Provincial Congress.—Companies of minutemen organized.—The Tories compelled to declare in favor of the colonies.—Colonel Williams meets trouble.—He and his son arrested and imprisoned.—News from Concord and Lexington.—The Hatfield soldiers.—Incorporation of Whately and Williamsburg.—Hatfield votes for independence.—Supplies furnished during the war.—The Hubbard tavern and others.—The faculty tax.—Liberation of the slaves.—Lieut. David Billings.—Hard times following the Revolution.—Conventions held at Hatfield.—The Ely insurrection.—Shays's rebellion.

No sooner was the war with the French over than the delayed struggle between England and her American colonies began again. The origin of the difficulties with the mother country has already been pointed out in an earlier chapter. Encroachments on their rights by George III. and his ministers met with determined resistance. The British government was aiming not only at lessening the political liberties of America, but also at trade restrictions for its own benefit to the detriment of the prospering West India trade of the colonies. The New England ports especially felt the damage arising from the growing restrictions upon commerce with the French colonies and Boston became the center of discontent. The Sugar Act of 1764, the Stamp Act of 1765, and other acts of Parliament were denounced in fiery language as destructive of chartered rights. The comment of John Fiske on the result of the struggle should be noted in this connection:—

"It was not so much that the American people gained an increase in freedom by their separation from England, as that they kept the freedom they had always enjoyed, the freedom which was the inalienable birthright of Englishmen, but which George III. had foolishly sought to impair.

"The American Revolution was therefore in no sense destructive. It was the most conservative revolution known to history, thoroughly English in conception from beginning to end. It had no likeness whatever to the terrible popular convulsion which soon after took place in France. The mischievous doctrines of Rousseau found few readers and fewer admirers among the Americans."

The country at first was by no means united in opposition to the royal authority. Parties sprang up, called as they were in England, Whigs and Tories. In the beginning of the contest the whole western part of Massachusetts was dominated by the Tories. The economic reasons for revolt did not appeal as strongly to the interior agricultural centers as they did to the seaport towns. The large landed proprietors, naturally conservative, saw only danger ahead from the inflammatory and seditious talk. Most of the influential citizens had held royal commissions from the crown and their military oath bound them to loyal defense of the crown, for which they had fought in many campaigns against the French and Indians. The clergy were also for the most part on the side of the king and Parliament. It is not to be supposed that the Tories did not feel wronged by the action of the British government, but they differed from the Whigs in the method to employ to secure redress.

Col. Israel Williams and Col. Oliver Partridge were the leaders of the Tories in Hatfield, the former being the representative to the General Court and a judge of the county courts, and the latter town clerk and treasurer, and one or the other was always moderator in town meeting. They were followed by all the militia officers and the majority of the heavy taxpayers. Their attitude is well expressed by the reply sent in 1768 to the town of Boston in response to a letter asking for Hatfield's position in regard to a convention to be called to consider the rapidly approaching crisis, and especially the sending of British troops, which was felt at Boston to be a threat of stern measures of repression. The answer, which was long and full, was framed by Colonel Williams and was unanimously adopted by the town. It stated that the people of Hatfield doubted the damage threatened by the coming of the troops (they might be needed for defense of the colonies); that they considered the language of the last General Court unnecessarily harsh toward the king; and that the proposed action

would do harm rather than good. Especially noteworthy are the following quotations:—

"We are sensible that the colonies labor under many difficulties and we greatly fear what the consequences of the dispute with our mother country will prove. However, we are far from thinking the measures you are pursuing have any tendency to deliver the good people of this province, but on the contrary to immerse them in greater.

"If by any sudden excursions or insurrections of some inconsiderate people the king has been induced to think the troops a necessary check upon you, we hope you will by your loyalty and quiet behavior soon convince his majesty and the world they are no longer necessary for that purpose.

"Suffer us to observe that in our opinion the measures the town of Boston are pursuing and proposing unto us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconstitutional, illegal, and wholly unjustifiable, and what will give the enemies of our Constitution the greatest joy, subversive of government and destructive of the peace and good order which is the cement of society.

"Thus we have freely expressed our sentiments, having an equal right with others, though a lesser part of the community, and take this first opportunity to protest against the proposed Convention, and hereby declare our loyalty to the king, and fidelity to our country, and that it is our firm resolution to the utmost of our power to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reasonable way, as far as is consistent with our duty to God and the king."

Dr. Joseph Lyman and Mrs. Lyman.

Before many years a change came over the attitude of the inhabitants, a change due principally to the presence and actions of one man. Rev. Timothy Woodbridge died in 1770 and Rev. Joseph Lyman of Lebanon, Conn., was

called and settled as the head of the church in 1772. He was a young man of resolute will and indomitable courage, filled with zeal for the liberties of the colonies. In spite of the protests of his parents he plunged into the contest in which Otis and Adams were laboring. His mother wrote him to "walk softly," and not stir up the spirit of rebellion and to "lay aside all political disputes," fearing that he would be in danger on account of his rashness. But the entreaties fell on deaf ears. He is reported to have said of Colonel Williams, "There is a man here now he cannot rule."

In the pulpit he preached the doctrine of resistance to the tyranny of the king and his ministers with burning words and in town meeting he raised his voice in favor of the cause of liberty. Within two years he wrought a revolution in the sympathy of people of the town. The Whigs became the majority party.

The "Boston tea party" in December, 1773, and the high-handed actions of General Gage in Boston brought the crisis rapidly on. The Hatfield Whigs elected John Dickinson representative to the General Court in 1773 and the power of Colonel Williams was at an end. Mr. Lyman tried to have him dismissed from the church, but was unable to do so, though a council was called for the purpose in 1778. Many of the other ministers of the vicinity were still strongly Tory in sympathy.

Oliver Partridge continued in office as town clerk, but he did not attend the town meetings after the March meeting of 1774. He entered upon the books, "The following are the proceedings of the town at several meetings as returned to me by their moderators."

A meeting was held in the schoolhouse July 8, at which Elijah Morton was chosen moderator. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Lyman to appoint a day of fasting and prayer. The General Court had ordered that the 21st of July should be so set apart. The fast was held, but the Tories took no notice of it. At this meeting there was a discussion of "what might be proper for the town to do with regard to entering into a covenant to withdraw all commercial intercourse with Great Britain by a disuse of their manufactures till such time as the general interests

of the colonies are settled or our charter rights restored." The committee appointed to confer about the matter with representatives from other towns was John Dickinson, Perez Graves, Elijah Morton, Elihu White, and John Hastings. It was voted to pay £1 7s. 5d. for the expenses of a Provincial Congress and the town treasurer was authorized to pay the sum to Hon. Thomas Cushing of Boston. It was further voted that the absent town clerk be directed to record the transactions of the meeting on the town records.

August 25 another meeting of the patriots was held and delegates were appointed to a convention at Hadley the next day,—John Dickinson, Perez Graves, and Elijah Morton. The chief subject for deliberation at this convention, the first held in Hampshire County, was the stopping of the proceedings of the courts. The convention was divided, some favoring attempts to stop the sessions by force if the officers tried to carry them on.

The Court of General Sessions was convened at Springfield, August 30. It was interrupted by a mob of about a thousand people and the judges were called upon to explain their actions. Colonel Worthington and Colonel Williams were asked to renounce their allegiance to Governor Gage. They tried to placate the mob, which was in an ugly humor, and succeeded in dispersing it without any acts of violence, but they were unable to proceed with the session.

Colonel Williams was considered the Tory ring-leader and many of the Whigs, especially those from Berkshire County, were very bitter against him. Law and order men from both parties tried to prevent any outrages.

September 5 was a day of excitement in Hatfield. Messengers were sent out before daybreak to neighboring towns with the news that "all the western world was comming down to mob Col. Williams and others." A hundred men from Deerfield responded to the call, one hundred and ten from Hadley, and seventy from Amherst. A mob of fifty men appeared in the afternoon. They were not allowed to go till a "Covenant to be signed by the people to prevent mobbing" was agreed upon, of which a copy was to be sent to each town. Colonel Williams does not appear to have been called upon by the mob, but Colonel

Partridge came out and vindicated himself of some charges that were presented.

September 21 Hatfield appointed as delegates to a convention called to meet at Northampton John Dickinson, Elihu White, and John Hastings "to deliberate upon some measures proper to be taken by this county at this very critical day." It was "voted that the selectmen be directed forthwith to procure a sufficient stock of powder and lead for the use of the town." The first committee of correspondence was then appointed,—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Remembrance Bardwell, Phineas Frary, John Allis, David Waite, Perez Graves, Elihu White, and John Hastings.

The convention at Northampton, September 22 and 23, affirmed allegiance to King George, but protested against the oppressions of Governor Gage. A Provincial Congress was called for to meet at Concord, anarchy and rioting were condemned, and holding of town meetings legal in every way was urged. The inhabitants of the towns were advised to "acquaint themselves with the military art" and procure arms.

On account of the action of this and other county conventions held about the same time Governor Gage forbade the session of the General Court called to meet at Salem, October 5. The representatives met, however, and resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress. They then adjourned to meet at Concord, October 11. The news of the action of the delegates was received by post from Salem and at a town meeting held October 6 John Dickinson was chosen a delegate to the Concord Congress.

The military organizations were disrupted by the strife between the opposing parties. Many of the officers in the Hampshire regiment, commanded by Col. Israel Williams, refused to continue in the service and training was neglected. A paper presented to Memorial Hall in Deerfield by Samuel D. Partridge shows the attitude of some of the Hatfield militia in regard to the situation.

"We the subscribers being Apprehensive that Military Exercises are Specially Requisite at this day

"And also Captn Allis, Lieut Partridge and Ensign Dickinson have Publickly Declared they will not Act or Exercise any Authority as Military Officers under the late acts of Parliament or in the Support of the same

yet we are desirous that they would at such Times as they think Proper Call us Together and Exercise us by themselves or such others as they shall judge likely to Teach and Instruct us in the Military Art.

"And we hereby Promise to Attend at such time and place as they Shall Direct and Submit ourselves to their Orders in Leading and Exercising of us as Witness our hand this fourth Day of Octr 1774

"Harry Dwight
Israel Wms. Jnr.
Thomas Meekins
John Allis
Joseph Dickinson
Abel Allis
Gaius Crafts
Elez. Warner
Benjamin Blanchard
Jesse Billings
David Trobridge
A. J. White
Samuel Belding
Josiah (*Abels?*)
Silas Billings
Joshua L. Woodbridge
Tillotson Miller
William Partridge
Simon Church
John Partridge
John Seemer
Samll Partridge
Samuel Dickinson
Ebenezer Dwight
Elihu Trobridge
Josiah Allis
Jona Wells
Elisha Smith"

The Provincial Congress took up the matter of military organization and granted authority to the militia officers who retained their commissions to reorganize the companies and divide the regiments. At a meeting held in Northampton, November 10, the first Hampshire regiment was organized and Seth Pomeroy of Northampton was chosen colonel and Ezra May of Goshen major. A paper was signed "renouncing and disdaining any authority they might have by virtue of any commission from Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., late Governor." It was soon afterward directed by the Provincial Congress that a fourth of the organized militia should be drilled as "minute-men," ready to march at a moment's notice.

Only one more town meeting was held in that eventful year of 1774. At a meeting on the 5th of December the most revolutionary act was taken, transferring the payment of the taxes to the new authority of the Provincial Congress. The point of taxation without representation had been pushed too far. The minutes are as follows:—

"In this meeting the question was put whether the Town would give directions to their constables, collectors or other persons who have any part of the province tax of the town in their hands or possessions that they immediately pay the same to Henry Gardiner, Esq. of Stowe who is appointed Receiver General by the proviucial congress & also expressly engages to such constables, collectors or other persons as shall have town monies in their

hands that they paying the same to Henry Gardiner Esq. & producing his receipt therefor shall ever operate as an effectual discharge to such persons for the same. And it passed in the Affirmative."

The Provincial Congress appointed Dec. 15, 1774, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and on that day Dr. Lyman preached a vigorous, patriotic sermon on the issues of the day, which the town ordered printed with a vote of thanks to the author. A copy is in Deerfield Memorial Hall. It was printed by Edes and Gill in Boston in Queen Street in 1775. In it he fearlessly arraigned the acts of the British ministry and the obnoxious governor of the province.

January 9, 1775, John Dickinson and Perez Graves were chosen representatives from Hatfield to the Provincial Congress to meet at Cambridge, only one to attend at a time. A committee was appointed to receive donations for "the poor in Boston suffering in the common cause." A Committee of Inspection, "agreeable to the Continental and Provincial Congress," was appointed, consisting of John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Elihu White, John Hastings, Jonathan Allis, Phineas Frary, Benjamin Wells, Silas Graves, and Seth Murray. This committee was later merged with the Committee of Correspondence and after 1776 a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety was regularly elected each year at the time the other officers were chosen. At this January meeting it was—

"Voted that the company called the minute men in Hatfield be allowed one shilling each for three half days that they have already spent in Learning the military Art and the like sum for three half days more and after that nine pence for each half day in a week till the first of May next and that their captain and lieutenant have one shilling and six pence for each half day, one Sergeant, one Drummer and one Fifer have one shilling each half day during the time the soldiers have nine pence per day.

"Voted that the sum of forty pounds be raised in the next town rate to be employed for the use of the minute men and others as the selectmen judge necessary."

Reference to the list of selectmen in the Appendix will show that there had not been a great change among the holders of office during the eventful years preceding the outbreak of the war. The change was rather in the attitude of the office holders and citizens generally. Col. Oliver Partridge, at first very pronounced in his Tory views, was won over to the cause of the majority and continued to hold the office of town clerk and treasurer. He

was also elected to the board of selectmen nearly every year. A few of the more wealthy citizens continued to hold out till visited by the Committee of Safety. In 1775 Col. Israel Williams, Mr. William Williams, Esq., Capt. Elisha Allis, Lieut. David Billings, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Ens. Elijah Dickinson, and Reuben Belden, with others whom the Committee of Safety might consider unfriendly to the cause of liberty, but not mentioned by name, were asked to sign the following declaration:—

"We do hereby freely and Voluntarily make the following declaration, viz. that we do wholly and entirely renounce Gen. Gage as a Governor of this province & will pay no regard to his proclamations or any other of his acts or doings, but on the other hand he ought to be considered and guarded against as an Unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country by every person that is a true friend to his Country and Also we do hereby engage that we will join our Countrymen upon all Occasions in defense of the rights and Liberties of America. Especially we will use our influence in order to prevent the late Acts of Parliament with regard to this province being put into execution and will bear our full proportion of men & money for the purposes aforesaid as occasion may call for the same."

Whatever may have been their private opinions the men called upon yielded to the will of the majority. The situation was tense and critical, but law and order prevailed. Even Colonel Williams, so bitterly hated by many of the Whigs, was not subjected to indignities by his fellow-townsmen. He suffered, however, at the hands of some who were not so considerate and who were anxious to humble him. He was known to be in correspondence with Governor Gage and was suspected of secretly enlisting men for the royal army.

On the 2d of February a mob of 150 gathered from all the country round as far as Pittsfield appeared at Colonel Williams's house and took him and his son Israel to Hadley, where they set over them an armed guard of seventeen men through the night. The top of the chimney was blocked and the two prisoners were given a smoking out. The attempt to "smoke old Williams to a Whig" was unsuccessful, but in the morning both the men signed an obligation not to do anything to oppose Congress, or to correspond with Gage, promising also to oppose acts of Parliament that were against the interests of the colonies. Colonel Stoddard of Northampton was also captured that day and made to sign the same articles.

Colonel Williams, who had before this, to placate a

threatening mob in Berkshire County, signed an agreement which he felt under no obligations to keep, since it was extorted by force in an illegal manner, violated his pledge and continued his correspondence with Gage. Expecting that the revolting colonists would be overcome speedily he ordered large stocks of British goods to be sent as soon as the non-importation acts became null and void. This order to a London firm, with letters to Tories who had fled to England, fell into the hands of the Whigs. The packet was thrown away by a messenger, who feared detection. Word of the discovery was sent to the Hatfield Committee of Safety in December, 1776. Colonel Williams and his son Israel were put under bonds of £500 to live up to their pledges and about the first of April they were arrested and taken to Boston for trial before the governor and Council. Testimony against them was easy to secure and the packet of letters was very damaging. This verdict was pronounced April 14:—

"It appeared to this court that in violation of National Law, and solemn written engagements, entered into by said Israel Williams and son, to the People in Feb. 1775, they did in Dec. 1776, in order to obtain Large Quantities of Goods upon credit from our enemies, write to Joseph Green and Harry Laughton, Persons who did belong to this State, but who have now joined our enemies, and who were at the time of writing said Letters supposed to be there in England, and said Israel Williams, the father, did on the same Day and Place, write to Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., respecting the same matter, and did therein represent to said Hutchinson, his certain Hope & Expectation, that our Enemies would very soon entirely defeat & fully subdue the Americans.

"It also appeared that the General Conduct of said Israel Williams and son, ever since April, 1775, has been unfriendly to the American cause of Liberty, and no one Instance of Friendship in their Conduct since that time was produced, and it also appeared that the said Israel Williams, the father, by letters to said Hutchinson in 1770-71, fully expressed his approbation of that British System of Despotism, which has since plunged us into this unnatural war, in which we are now struggling for the Defence and Preservation of the Common Rights and Liberties of Man.

"Therefore, Resolved that the Sheriff of Hampshire County be directed to Commit the said Israel Williams and Son to the common goal in Northampton, and keep them in close custody until further orders of this Court."

They were kept in close confinement in the jail at Northampton until December, when the Council at Boston, after acting on a petition from the colonel's son William, ordered their release under bonds of £3,000 each with the stipulation that the father was not to leave his home lot except to go to meeting on Sunday and that the son was not to leave town. They were not allowed to exercise

the rights of citizenship. During the time of their confinement in jail the colonel's daughter Lucretia visited them in prison every day, taking food and dainties that she had prepared. She made the daily trip alone on horseback, having to face the jeers of the unsympathetic Whigs along the way.

Colonel Williams was killed in 1789 at the age of eighty by falling downstairs. Israel, Jr., remained a bachelor and lived on his father's estate till his death in 1823. He never held public office on account of his actions during the war. His brother William became a prominent citizen of Dalton. In 1780 the town of Hatfield petitioned the General Court that Colonel Williams and Israel, Jr., be again allowed the rights of citizenship provided they took the oath of allegiance, which they were then ready to do, and they were restored to their civil rights.

The excitement over the Williamses was only one episode of the stirring scenes that were being enacted. The minute-men were drilling through the winter and spring of 1775 in preparation for the inevitable conflict. News of the fighting at Concord and Lexington was received in Hatfield, April 20, about noon. Those who had not heard the cry of the galloping courier, "Gage has fired upon the people; minute-men to the rescue," were warned by the ringing of the bell that something unusual had happened and they quickly gathered at the meetinghouse. The unknown bearer of the tidings stopped not for explanations. "The crash of resounding arms" had come and as fast as steeds could be urged other messengers like Paul Revere were bearing the news to every scattered hamlet.

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat."

Before the afternoon was half spent Capt. Israel Chapin and his minute-men were on the march to Boston. Parson Lyman with fervent prayers bade them God-speed, while

mothers and wives and sweethearts and sisters tearfully watched their departure to the strains of the fife and drum. Arriving at Boston they were assigned to the regiment commanded by Colonel Fellows of Great Barrington and took part in the siege of Boston and the battle of Bunker Hill. The archives of the state of Massachusetts show that the following Hatfield men were entitled to draw an overcoat in the fall, having served at least six months after April, 1775:—

"COAT ROLL."

Moses Allis	Phineas Frary (drum'r)	Elijah Smith
Timothy Alvord	Lucius Graves	Joel Smith
Thomas Banks	Elihu Hastings	Sergt. Nath'l Sylvester
James Barker	Jotham Hitchcock	Asa Thayer
Sergt. Abraham Billings	John Hixson (drummer)	Elihu Trowbridge
Ebenezer Burris	John Lewis	Joseph Waite
Capt. Israel Chapin	David Morton	Jacob Walker
Justin Cole	Joseph Morton	William Watson
Richard Cook	Elihu Murray	Sergt. Robert Weir
Andrew Crawford	Elijah Murray	Benjamin Wells
John Curtis	Capt. Seth Murray	Moses Whitney
Jonathan Dickinson	Corp. James Peck	Ebenezer Wood
Zenas Field	Asa Perkins	Asahel Wood
Hermon Finney	Robert Perkins	Joshua L. Woodbridge

The day after the departure of Captain Chapin's company another under Capt. Perez Graves, including many Whately citizens, started for the front. They marched as far as Ware, where word was received that the British had retreated and that their services were no longer needed. They then returned, with the Whately company under Capt. Henry Stiles, reaching home the 23d. April 29 a third company of 49 under Capt. Seth Murray, recruited from the towns near Hatfield, set out. In addition to the names given on the coat roll the following Hatfield men enlisted the first year of the war, probably most of them taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill:—

In Captain Chapin's company:—

Joseph Brown
James Cutter
Lemuel Dickinson
Nathaniel Dickinson
Esea Fair
Noah Field
Ebenezer Fitch
Eleazer Frary (fifer)
John Holley
Sergt. Nathaniel Sartwell
Sylvanus Sartwell
Joel Scott
Elijah Smith
Corp. Samuel Wells
Abel Waite
Jacob Waite

In Captain Murray's company:—

Caleb Austin
Peras Peck

In Captain Graves's company:—

John Ballard
Samuel Bodman
William Bodman
Gaius Crafts
Daniel Dickinson
Joseph Graves
Silas Graves
William Howard
John Meekins
Levi Meekins
Elihu Morton
William Norwood
Josiah Otis
Thomas Potter
Amasa Skinner
Elisha Smith
John Smith
Seth Tubbs
Nehemiah Waite (drummer)
Moses Warner
William Whitemore

The Hatfield soldier who saw the most service was Joseph Guild, whose grave is in the cemetery at Bradstreet. He took part in the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater, was overcome by the heat at Monmouth, passed the terrible winter at Valley Forge in General Washington's army, served under General Greene in his southern campaign, and saw Lord Cornwallis give up his sword at Yorktown. He used to delight in telling the story of how he shook hands with General Washington when the army was disbanded at New York.

The list given below contains the names of all the Hatfield soldiers, so far as known, who served in the Revolutionary war, with the rank and date of first enlistment. Many served in other campaigns after the expiration of their first term of service. There may be some Whately names among the others, though a careful comparison of the Whately lists has also been made and the list on the bronze tablet in the Dickinson Memorial Hall revised somewhat. Some of the Whately men are credited in the state archives as belonging to Hatfield because they went out with the Hatfield companies and also because the towns had been separated only a few years and the place of residence was not in all cases known with certainty. Whately was incorporated April 24, 1771, and at the same time Williamsburg was set off from Hatfield as a district and was incorporated in 1776. The population of Hatfield was thereby reduced more than half, probably nearly two thirds. According to an enumeration of the people taken by the provincial authorities in 1765, Hatfield then had 803 inhabitants. In 1776 it had 582, Williamsburg had 534, and Whately had 410. From a population of less than 600 Hatfield furnished 127 patriots who bore arms during the Revolution,

or about one to each family, including the numerous Tory households.

Gaius Crafts bought land in Whately, but never resided there. The Fields, Noah and Zenas, were probably living in Hatfield at the time of their enlistment. There may have been some with the same names in Whately. The Frarys, Eleazer and Phineas, belonged in Hatfield, living in a house that was burned, which stood opposite the house of Cornelius Murphy at West Brook. Joseph Scott lived in the Straits south of the Whately line. Joel Scott was his son. Jacob Walker was buried in Hatfield. These men and a few others are all claimed by Whately, but it is very doubtful if they enlisted from there, and, as shown, some were never numbered among its citizens. The Benjamin and Elijah Smith on the list were sons of Lieut. Samuel of Hatfield. There were also men from Whately bearing the same surnames.

HATFIELD SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Col. Israel Chapin.
Lieut. Col. John Dickinson.
Capt. Elihu Hastings.
Capt. Perez Graves.
Capt. Seth Murray.
Capt. Joshua L. Woodbridge.
Lieut. Samuel Smith.
Lieut. Elijah Coleman.
Lieut. Daniel White.

	Rank.	Company of	Date of First Enlistment.
Allen, John,	Private,	Captain Fellows,	1775.
Allis, Aaron,	Private,	Captain Watson,	1777.
Allis, Moses,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Alvord, Timothy,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Atsetts, John,	Private,		6 months, 1788.
Atsetts, Joseph,	Private,		6 months, 1788.
Austin, Caleb,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Ballard, John,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Banks, Thomas,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Barker, James,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Bass, Abraham,	Private,	Captain Milton,	1777.
Bates, Peter,	Private,		1781.
Beman, Phineas,	Private,	Captain Banister,	1781.
Benjamin, Roger,	Private,	Captain Banister,	1781.
Billings, Abraham,	Sergeant,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Bodman, Samuel,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Bodman, William,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Brown, Joseph,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Burgess, Edward,	Private,	Captain Parker,	1780.
Burris, Ebenezer,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Chapman, George,	Private,		1781.
Chamberlin, William,	Corporal,	Captain Watson,	1777.
Cole, Justin,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Coleman, Niles,	Private,	Captain Watson,	1777.
Cook, Richard,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Covell, John,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1778.
Crafts, Gaius,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.

	Rank.	Company of	Date of First Enlistment.
Cranson, Asa,	Private,	Captain Greenleaf,	1780.
Crawford, Andrew,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Curtis, John,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Cutter, James,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Dickinson, Daniel,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Dickinson, Francis,	Private,	Artillery,	1780.
Dickinson, Jonathan,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Dickinson, Lemuel,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Dickinson, Nathaniel,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Easton, John,	Private,		1781.
Fair, Esea,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Field, Noah,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Field, Zenas,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Finney, Herman,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Fitch, Ebenezer,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Frary, Eleazer,	Fifer,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Frary, Phineas,	Drummer,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Fuller, Zebulon,	Private,		1781.
Gerry, Nathan,	Private,	Captain Parker,	1780.
Graves, Lucius,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Graves, Silas,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Guild, Joseph,	Sergeant,	Captain Watson,	1777.
Hitchcock, Jotham,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Hixson, John,	Drummer,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Holley, John,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Howard, William,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
King, Ezra,	Private,	Captain Greenleaf,	1781.
Knowlton, Jonathan,	Private,	Captain Woodbridge,	1781.
Lewis, John,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Meekins, John,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Meekins, Levi,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Mields, Ezekiel,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1776.
Miller, Isaac,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1776.
Morton, Benjamin,	Private,	Captain Woodbridge,	1780.
Morton, David,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Morton, Ebenezer,	Private,	Captain Parker,	1780.
Morton, Elihu,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Morton, Joseph,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Morton, Solomon,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1780.
Murray, Elihu,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Murray, Elijah,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Norton, Josiah,	Private,	6 months,	1780.
Norwood, William,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Orcutt, Stephen,	Private,		1781.
Otis, Josiah,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Peck, James,	Corporal,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Peck, Peras,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Peck, Joseph,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Perkins, Asa,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Perkins, Robert,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Phelps, Elijah,	Private,		1781.
Porter, Silas,	Private,	Captain Parker,	1780.
Potter, Thomas,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Powers, Ephraim,	Private,		1778.
Preston, Wilson,	Private,		1781.
Read, Hezekiah,	Private,	Captain Edes,	1778.
Rogers, Ebenezer,	Private,	Captain Parker,	1780.
Sartwell, Nathaniel,	Sergeant,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Sartwell, Sylvanus,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Scott, Joel,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Scott, Joseph,	Private,	Captain Woodbridge,	1779.

	Rank.	Company of	Date of First Enlistment.
Skinner, Amasa,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Smith, Andrew (deserted),	Private,	Captain Hastings,	1778.
Smith, Benjamin,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Smith, Elijah,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Smith, Joel,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1775.
Smith, John,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Sylvester, Nathaniel,	Sergeant,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Taylor, John,	Private,		1779.
Thayer, Asa,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Trowbridge, Elihu,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Tubs, Seth,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Waite, Abel,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Waite, Jacob,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Waite, Joseph,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Waite, Nehemiah,	Drummer,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Walker, Jacob,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Ward, Josiah,	Private,	Captain Woodbridge,	1780.
Warner, Moses,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Watson, William,	Ensign,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Weir, Robert,	Sergeant,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Wells, Benjamin,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Wells, David,	Private,		1781.
Wells, Samuel,	Corporal,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
White, Levi,	Private,	Captain Storer,	1778.
Whitemore, William,	Private,	Captain Graves,	1775.
Whitney, Moses,	Private,	Captain Chapin,	1775.
Wood, Asahel,	Private,	Captain Dickinson,	1775.
Wood, Ebenezer,	Private,	Captain Dickinson,	1775.
Wright, Jeremiah,	Private,	Captain Murray,	1778.
Young, William,	Private,		1781.

During the summer of 1776 the inhabitants were following with eagerness the progress of the war and the deliberations of the Continental Congress. June 24 this vote was passed:—

"Voted by the Town to Instruct & direct their representative at the present General Assembly to use his endeavors that the delegates of this Colony at the Congress be advised that in case the Congress should think it necessary for the Safety of the American United Colonies to declare them Independent of Great Britain the Inhabitants of the town of Hatfield with their Lives and Fortunes will Solemnly engage to support them in the Measure."

The town was liberal in its contributions for the support of the war. In July, 1776, £85, 10s. was appropriated to be paid to "fifteen effective men who may appear in behalf of the Town of Hatfield to go to join the northern army." This was to fill a quota called for from Hampshire County for a march against Canada. The men received a bounty

of £7 from the state. After the Declaration of Independence was signed every twenty-fifth man was ordered to enlist to reinforce the northern army. In that year Hatfield furnished eleven blankets of the three hundred proportioned in the county. In 1779 the town voted £500 for shirts and shoes and stockings for the men in the Continental army. A bounty of £100 was allowed to fill up the town's quota.

The first vote for officers under the new state constitution was held Sept. 4, 1780, and resulted as follows: for governor, John Hancock, 28; James Bowdoin, 2; for lieutenant governor, James Bowdoin, 26; James Warren, 2; for senator, Joseph Hawley, 24; Caleb Strong, 20; John Hastings, 19; John Bliss, 21; Samuel Mather, 11; Moses Bliss, 2; Eleazer Porter, 1; Timothy Danielson, 1.

Hatfield supplied large quantities of beef for feeding the troops during the war and because of its reputation as a leading town in the cattle industry Washington stationed one of his commissary officers, Gen. Epaphroditus Champion, in the town during a large part of the seven years' struggle. A party of French officers belonging to the staff of Count Rochambeau was quartered at the Hubbard tavern one winter. They left epigrams and mottoes scratched with a diamond on the panes of some of the windows, which remained for nearly a century. The glass was all broken and thrown away when repairs were made on the house.

The Hubbard tavern was a famous hostelry in those days, established about 1760. Lucy Hubbard continued to entertain travelers after the death of her husband, Elisha Hubbard, in 1768. She was highly successful, so much so that the town laid upon her a faculty tax. The faculty tax, something in the nature of an income tax, was imposed for many years during the colonial period, and some had a very high valuation assessed upon their business ability,—in 1772, William Williams, £60; Joseph Smith, 50; Israel Williams, Jr., 35; Lieut. Samuel Partridge, 35; Lucy Hubbard, 30; Reuben Belden, 30; Jesse Billings, 26; Seth Murray, 25; Isaac Graves, 25.

There were several other taverns in Hatfield besides the Hubbard tavern in the stage coach days. Capt. Seth Mur-

ray was an innholder in the old house on the S. F. Billings place. Ebenezer White kept tavern for many years in the old house now a part of the tobacco warehouse of C. L. Warner and his father had been a tavernkeeper before him. Landlord Allis was the proprietor of a popular house standing north of the W. H. Dickinson place. There is a story to the effect that one day a cousin of the landlord came in pretty full of New England rum and hearing of a rather pleasant room being given to a negro was so disgusted at this practical evidence of equality that he led his horse upstairs to see the room. The horse easily

THE HUBBARD TAVERN.

climbed the stairs, but could not get down, and it required the services of many men to drag him to the ground. Landlord Allis was the first one in town to use carpets on the floors.

Slavery was abolished in Massachusetts in 1781, but even before that many had liberated their slaves. It was maintained in the colonies by the crown and so, although the institution was held in abhorrence by many of the northern colonists, it could not be abolished till the success of the Revolution was assured. As already alluded to several Hatfield men possessed negro slaves. Lieut. David Billings liberated his before the close of the war, giving them a small

farm on Grass Hill. On one of his frequent visits to see how they were prospering he was invited to take dinner and accepted. The head of the humble household, flustered by the presence of so great a dignitary, but wishing to preside in the manner in which his former master was wont, bowed his head to say grace and fervently repeated, "Oh, Lawdy, Gawdy, blin' lead de blin' dey bofe fall in de ditch. Amen."

Lieutenant Billings was highly respected by his fellow townsmen, even though he was visited by the Committee of Safety at the beginning of the war. He remained neutral

LIEUT. AND MRS. DAVID BILLINGS.

during its progress. Soon after peace was declared he began to take a very active place in town politics and held the office of selectman from 1775 almost every year until 1800. He was a man of firm character and lofty aspirations, a stanch adherent of the church. The portraits of him and his wife here shown are from oil paintings in the possession of Mrs. E. B. Dickinson. Their tombstones in the old burying ground bear the following inscriptions:—

"This monument is erected in memory of Lt. David Billings, who ended a useful and exemplary life on the 27th of August A. D. 1807, aged 78 years.

The esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens was manifested in his repeated election to offices of honor and trust, but his death has closed the scene and vailed those virtues which were produced by that Holy Religion which he professed and practiced."

"Here lies the remains of Mrs Mabell Billings, relict of Lieut David Billings. She eminently possessed the gentler virtues of her sex in the exercise of which she endeared herself to her friends. The principals and precepts of Jesus governed her conduct and relying solely on the efficacy of the atonement which our Lord and Savior has made for sinners she fell asleep October 4, A. D. 1815, aged 71 years."

The Revolutionary war brought on the hardest times the colonists had ever known. The bills of credit issued by the Continental Congress became almost worthless and the state of Massachusetts refused to issue paper money in spite of popular clamor. By the Legal Tender Act, passed in 1782, live stock was made legal tender in payment of private debts. Taxes were higher than they had ever been before. Relations between debtors and creditors were the cause of costly suits and lawyers were bitterly hated. For the relief of debtors the Confession Act had been passed by the Massachusetts General Court whereby justices of the peace were authorized to take acknowledgment of debts and if they were not paid within a year to issue executions. Such was the universal discontent that a meeting was held at Hatfield on the first Tuesday in April, 1782, at which for several days various grievances were discussed and a committee was appointed to suggest changes to the General Court. It was the sense of the meeting that there should be no County Court of General Sessions and that the constables in towns should receive authority to serve writs, the same as deputy sheriffs. On a motion "to request the Inferior Court to forbear giving judgment in civil causes, except the condition make it appear that he is in danger of losing his debt, or when the parties are agreed," the delegates from the towns represented voted as follows: Yea—Granville, Norwich, Granby, Whately, Montague, Shelburne, Charlemont, Greenwich, Conway, Westfield, Palmer, Pelham, Leverett, Ludlow, Ashfield; Nay—Springfield, Wilbraham, Deerfield, Monson, Blandford, Northampton, Southampton, Hadley, Westhampton, Hatfield, Goshen, Cummington, Williamsburg, South Hadley, Amherst, Sunderland, Shutesbury, Worthington, Chesterfield, Greenfield, Belchertown.

Though the delegates thus voted to uphold the process of

the law and wait for time to bring relief to the trying conditions, one reckless demagog incited a mob to disturb the holding of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas at Northampton, April 12. This man was Samuel Ely, an itinerant preacher, who had been sent away from Somers, Conn., by a council of ministers. For his connection with the riot at Northampton he was put in jail at Springfield and was rescued by a mob of sympathizers on June 12. The three men suspected as ringleaders in the breaking open of the jail and the release of Ely, Capt. Abel Dinsmore of Conway, Lieut. Paul King of Northampton, and Lieut. Perez Bardwell of Deerfield, were confined in the jail at Northampton as hostages for the return of Ely. A mob of 600 collected at Hatfield on June 15 under Capt. Reuben Dickinson of Amherst for an attack on the Northampton jail. The militia to the number of 1,200 were called out to protect the jail. Gen. Elihu Porter of Hadley, high sheriff, was in command. After several days of negotiations the hostages were released on their promise to produce Ely, and the mob dispersed.

Another convention was held at Hatfield, August 7-10. habeas corpus act in Hampshire County for six months and appointed a committee, Samuel Adams, Artemas Ward, and Nathaniel Gorham, speaker of the House, to proceed to Hampshire County to investigate the disturbances.

Another convention was held at Hatfield August 7-10. This convention under the guidance of the committee from the General Court declared its loyalty to the state and to Congress. The riotous acts of the mobs had not commended themselves to sober-minded citizens, though the grievances of which they complained were not righted. A set of resolutions adopted at the convention recommended relief from taxation by a more equal distribution, economy in administration, and indemnity for all those guilty of lawless acts except Samuel Ely.

Ely was given up to the authorities and taken to Boston. His reckless agitation had almost produced civil war in the county, and fighting between the insurgent forces, who were well armed and well led, and the local militia, was narrowly averted. Ely was thus characterized by Pres. Timothy Dwight:—

"Ely was an unlicensed and disorderly preacher and could not obtain an ordination. * * * He possessed the spirit, and so far as his slender abilities would permit, the arts of a demagogue to an unusual degree. He was voluble, vehement in address, bold, persevering, active, brazen faced in wickedness. * * * The Association of New London County, some years before, when his character was very imperfectly known or suspected, licensed him to preach, and he was employed by the people of Somers, Ct. Afterward he was brought before a council and pronounced wholly unqualified to preach. He left Somers and drifted into Hampshire County, taking up his residence in Conway."

Many conventions were held in various towns in the county during the years 1782 and 1783. They served as safety valves for the expression of views which if checked might have proved the cause of acts of violence and anarchy. This period at the close of the war was a period of the same distress and agitation in most of the other colonies and has been called by that able historian, John Fiske, the Critical Period of American History.

At a convention in Hatfield, March 19 and 20, 1783, thirteen towns were represented. After a harmonious meeting it was voted to pay no taxes to the state and adjournment was taken to meet at Hadley the 15th of April. Jonathan Judd of Southampton recorded in his diary that at Hadley the delegates "felt feeble and fearful. They begin to know the County are not with them and they must try to pay Taxes." (Trumbull's "History of Northampton.")

In 1784 a petition was brought before the General Court for a separation of Hampshire County on account of the difficulty of getting to the courts at Springfield and Northampton from some of the more remote towns. The division was vigorously opposed by Hatfield. The matter was referred to the towns themselves for settlement and at a convention held at Hatfield in May, 1786, twenty-two towns voted against a division and nineteen in favor of it.

The discontent of the people in Massachusetts culminated in the uprising known as Shays's rebellion. A convention in Worcester, Aug. 15, 1786, at which representatives from 37 towns in Worcester County aired their grievances, was followed by a convention in Hatfield on August 22, at which 50 towns were represented. A three days' session was held in which the delegates, after declaring themselves a constitutional body, adopted a list of seventeen grievances. An issue of paper currency was called for at once and it was

voted that no funds should be granted to Congress. One of the chief effects of the gathering was to arouse the mob spirit to an attack on the courts. Rioting at the court-houses followed at Northampton, Great Barrington, Worcester, and Concord. Instigated by Daniel Shays of Pelham and Luke Day of West Springfield the discontented debtors went to the extreme of actual rebellion against the state authority and attempted to capture the federal arsenal at Springfield. The rebellion was not wholly crushed till September, 1788. The chief result was to show the country the danger of anarchy unless there was a strong central authority and to hasten the adoption of the federal constitution.

At a convention held at the house of Samuel Dickinson in Hatfield, Jan. 2, 1787, an address was framed to send to the insurgents in the field to lay down their arms and seek redress through the General Court. The people of the town stood on the side of law and order and deplored the acts of Shays and his associates. One citizen of the town, Jacob Walker, a Revolutionary soldier, lost his life in an expedition sent to capture one of the rebel leaders, Capt. Jason Parmenter, at Bernardston. He was buried with military honors. The inscription on his headstone on the old burying ground on "the Hill" is:—

"To the memory of Mr. Jacob Walker who respected by the brave, beloved by his country's friends, dear to his relations, while manfully defending the laws of the commonwealth nobly fell by the impious hand of treason and rebellion upon the 17 day of February A. D. 1787 in the 32 year of his age.

"Citizen passing drop a tear
And dare to imitate the brave."

CHAPTER XV.

LIFE IN HATFIELD AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their ways."

Political strife.—Description by President Dwight of Hatfield in 1797.—Growth in population.—Highways as shown by old map.—Hon. John Hastings.—"Aunt Beck" and her diary.—Mary Morton Smith.—Schools for girls.—Manners and customs of the period.—Mode of travel to Boston.—Introduction of sleighs.

Hatfield was not long in recovering from the effects of the war. After the adoption of the federal constitution and the establishment of the coinage of the country on a firm basis, prosperity came again and business was resumed in a normal manner. Political discussions were rife for many years. Dr. Lyman was an ardent Federalist and many of his pulpit discourses were on political matters. In this he differed from many of his parishioners, who maintained views of local independence and were followers of Jefferson. The town was about equally divided between the Federalists and Anti-federalists.

The martial spirit aroused by the struggle for independence lingered. A large militia force was maintained and training days were frequent and always observed as holidays.

A most interesting picture of the conditions in the town in the year 1797 is given by Pres. Timothy Dwight in his "Travels in New England and New York." One of his letters contains this description:—

"Hatfield lies opposite the north end of Hadley at the distance of a mile and a half. It is built chiefly on two streets: the principal running North and South near a mile, the other about as far East and West. The houses are generally decent; and a number in a better style. Hatfield contains 9,000 acres, 2,000 of them, however, are in the bounds of Williamsburg; which, together with Whately, was formerly a parish of Hatfield; and all these were originally included within the bounds of Hadley. [This is not true of the whole of Williamsburg.] A part of this township is a pine plain; a part intervals of first quality; and the remaining part valuable upland.

"The inhabitants have been for a long period conspicuous for uniformity of character. They have less intercourse with their neighbors than those of

most other places. An air of silence and retirement appears everywhere. Except travellers, few persons are seen abroad, besides those who are employed about their daily business. This seclusion renders them less agreeable to strangers; but certainly contributes to their prosperity. Accordingly, few farming towns are equally distinguished either for their property or their thrift. Men who devote themselves to their own concerns usually manage them well. The people of Hatfield are good farmers. Their fields are cultivated and their cattle fattened in a superior manner."

The first United States census was taken in 1790. Hatfield then contained 103 houses and 703 people, and in 1800, 123 houses and 809 people. A provincial census taken in 1776 showed a population of 582. For the census figures of other years, see Appendix, Note 9.

The growth under the newly-established government was thus steady, as it had been in colonial times, and apparently there was not much change in the character of the population, though the old restrictions against undesirable inhabitants had fallen into disuse. One of Burgoyne's Hessian soldiers, Henry Wilkie, settled in town when the general and his army were marched across the country to Boston, and became the town maltster. There were a few Irish inhabitants at this time, but they did not acquire property or remain in town long. While freedom to all religious sects, including Roman Catholics, was decreed by the state constitution adopted in 1780, the bitter struggles of the colonial wars were too fresh in the minds of men for them to entertain kindly feelings for any Catholics. Still the old Puritan intolerance was dying out and there is no evidence of any overt acts of hostility toward any prospective settlers of Hatfield.

In 1790 about 150 people were warned out of town. Under date of October 25 their names were placed upon the town records and the constables were directed to warn "the above enumerated persons resident in the town of Hatfield in the county of Hampshire who have lately come into this Town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the Town's consent, therefore, that they depart the limits forthwith, their children and others under their care within fifteen days." The state the year before had revived the old law regarding who should have the rights of citizenship in the towns, and Hatfield probably took this action in order to establish a precedent in case any newcomers were not desired. There is no evidence that the persons so warned were driven from town, but they probably comp'ied with the

requirements of the law. The list of names contains those of many well-known families. This wholesale warning was the only one, with one exception, a man and his wife who had come from Milford receiving notice to leave Jan. 25, 1792.

The map of Hatfield in 1795 here presented was drawn to scale by Oliver Partridge from a survey by Ebenezer Fitch, who surveyed land in twenty towns in the vicinity from 1765 to 1825. The original, presented by Benjamin M.

Map of Hatfield in 1795.

Warner, is in the Dickinson Memorial Hall. This map shows all the roads that were then county highways. It will be seen that there was at that time no county highway through the North Meadow to "the Farms" and that the Pantry road was not then built. Ebenezer Clapp built before 1836 the house now occupied by Peter Saffer, and he was instrumental in having the Pantry road accepted by the town. His daughter married Oliver Graves of Whately, who built

the house occupied by George Bitner. Thomas Frary was another early resident in the west part of the town. He built the old house that stood till after 1900 north of the residence of J. S. Newman. The map shows that in 1795 a part of the town of Williamsburg was included in the Hatfield boundaries. The line is now along Horse mountain. The residents of Mountain Street and Haydenville voted and were taxed in Hatfield till after 1800. The Baker's Ferry road appears on the map as the highway to Hadley, and the ferry at the north of the street is indicated.

The leading man of the town during the closing years of the eighteenth century was Hon. John Hastings. He had been an ardent patriot during the struggle against Great Britain and, as already noted, was the first representative to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. He continued to represent the town in the state legislature almost continuously till 1807 and was also chairman of the board of selectmen during most of the time, acting as moderator in town meeting whenever he was present. There is in the town records an expression of the confidence of his townspeople in his ability and public spirit. At the time the state constitution was under discussion, Hatfield voted instructions for their representative to be guided by in regard to some points the people felt should receive particular attention in the constitution. They laid special stress on a bill of rights and popular election of the governor and legislators and expressed their entire confidence in the judgment of their representative, John Hastings. Squire Hastings was a gentleman of the old school, punctilious in dress and manner, discreet in utterance, dignified in bearing. He was the last wearer of a cocked hat in Hatfield.

An interesting character was Miss Rebecca Dickinson or, as she was familiarly called, "Aunt Beck," a seamstress. As she traveled from house to house about her work, she acquired a fund of information concerning her neighbors that was unequaled by any other person. A gift of making pithy, epigrammatic remarks caused her to be regarded as something of an oracle. In a diary she kept from 1787 to 1802 are recorded notes of events that came under her observation, mingled with comments of her own on a wide range of subjects, a few extracts from which are here given. The diary is in the possession of Mrs. Mary A. B. Dickinson.

The earlier part, referring to Revolutionary times, "Aunt Beck" herself destroyed. Her notes begin with July 22, 1787.

"—thunder never terrifies me—how many would fly away from this house alone—God knows his saints and guards the place where they dwell.

"July 25, 1787, makes me forty-nine years of age—there is malis Enuff round me to have taken it from me.

"This is the 12 of August a Satterday morning yesterday was att brother bilings there was mr Carson—Patte Church who boards there in the evening came home to this house alone. I lited no candel for the Darkness of my mind was far beyond the Darkest Dunjon there was no hope for me in the things of time jesse billings was there which Put those bad thoughts into my mind." [After lamenting the fact that no one desires her company and that she has outlived all her connections, she concludes the day's meditations by saying,] "the more need of sending all my hopes to the heavenly world. I do wonder at myself that I should be so earthly-minded and look after the things of the world as though I should be the better for any of them or think those any more happy who have them."

[On Sunday, Aug. 13, she reflects upon her lonesomeness and says that] "God only knows there is no person in the world who loves Company more than me" [and fearing that she will be sick in bed within a week] "no one to do the least kind offis for me—it is God's will."

[August 20, she spent part of the night wondering] "how it come about that others and all the world was in Possession of Children and friends and a hous and homes while I was so od as to sit here alone."

[On August 25 she tells of a wedding reception for Oliver Hastings and his bride.] "No doubt there was forty Couple who was invited in, some singel, some marryed Peopel a very fine Collection all brought out to give them joy in their begining. I drinked tea with brother and sister billing.—with a great many fine Peopel who was a crouding in the ladies with there Silks the men the happiest who Could get the neerest to them."

"this is the 2 Day of September 1787 yesterday was at Sister Billings with mrs wells and mrs jud of South Hadley there was two ladies Salle Hubbard and Betsie Chappill, my couzon who Drinked tea with us in the evening Come to this house about half after seven and found it dark and lonesome here j walked the rooms and cryed myself Sick and found my heart very stubborn against the government of God who has set me here for to try my fidelity to my lord who knows the best way"

"this is monday the 4 of September 1787 this Day is beautiful like the month it is this Day have been preparing for to be sick it is near the Season when the Collick used to visit me."

"This holy Sabbath is 22 of September this day Sister Mather is here with her two children and is very soon to goe to her own home. This day there Preached here one mr jud of Ware he was Dismised about three years agow was Settled or instaled at ware about too years agow he gave us two good Sermons on the Sad Efects of Sin from those words of Ezekel j have Purged thee and thee are Purged—the Day was warm like Summer my Collick has began this Day I feel Sick but have great Cause of thankfulness that my health has been given me so long."

[Some time later "Aunt Beck" had a call from] "Patte Graves of Pittsfield who began the world with me we went together to learn the trade of goun making which has been of unspeakable adventage to me but of no Servis to her She married a man seven and thirty years older than her Self has Six Children living"

"there is sick at the hous of Zack field nathaniel day of Northampton who was taken Sick on thursday last and—is supposed to be this day a going the way of all the earth."

[The next day came the news of his death, which caused her to say,] "may not Satan gain no adventage over me"

[One day on a call to Sister Billings she found acquaintances of earlier days and] "quit that company because j found my Company to be a burden."

[On Sept. 29 she went to the minister's house and there] "see an old acquaintance—was in Company with him ten years agoe he has sense very well married" [She was overcome to have him ask her if her name was changed and went home once more to meditate, rebel at her fate, and finally repent of her willfulness.]

[The entry of Oct. 5 tells of a visit to Whately with Sister Billings, in which they called on several acquaintances, lastly at] "Captain White's staid there to refresh ourSelves Set out for home about the going down of the Sun. Arrived at Sister bilings about Dusk. there found the woman who I doe not love nor can j like"

"About the 14 of October there was gathered at north—Conel murry's regiment, about seven hundred men, brother bilings was Captain from this town Captin Chapin from Whately they made a grand appeerence as they lined up there was at there head general Chapin of this town general Shepard of Westfield major allis Conel lymen of northampton it was a beautifull day for october the bois all went from this town"

[On the 26th of October her mother came home after an absence of some months and they set up housekeeping] "one time more how we are to live j cant see"

[She writes on Nov. 15 of going to visit an old friend, Mrs. Trowbridge, where she took a sudden cold which] "has confined me for a week with a most distressing Collick j thought my life to be a going—the day of my illness sent for doctor wiliams who opened a vein which has given me ease it was like a Pleurisy in the Distress and gained ease the same way as tho it was the same disorder how sad to be sick no one to doe the least kind offis my mother seventy-nine years of age not able to take the care of herself in a puzzling fit broke my specticles a great loss to me for they suted me so well that a—should not have brought them out of my hand."

[In 1789 she says,] "this is a most Distressing time with the inhabitence of these towns the want of bread and the want of money to gain that same article how far God is to try the inhabitence of this land by famine god only knows j have never in fifty years heerd so great a cry for bread it looks dark on the Peopel it is cold like winter there is no hope of the grain how every one should be Crying to god to Power out his spirit upon this Peopel

"this is may a Sunday after meeting about the 30 of may the last week a bridge was raised in this town there is alwais Danger when briges are raised my soul cryed to god for presevation the lord heard my poor request and Preserved this Peopel Except my brother who was saved from death when he fell twenty feet he put out three bones in his hand but god in a wonderful manner preserved his life and my soul hopes it may be for his benifit and the good of others."

"—Day Ends my book the 8 day of August 1802 Days are prolonged i have begun my Sixty fifth year little did i think to see this time which i now behold never did the goodness of god appeare more and brighter."

Another of the women of the period worthy of note was Mary Morton Smith, wife of Lieut. Samuel Smith. At her death in 1807 she left a reputation for energy, thrift, and piety that had seldom been equaled. Her husband died in 1767, leaving her with a family of six boys, and she was appointed their guardian and brought up the family. The oldest boy, Samuel, was only fifteen and the youngest, Oliver, the founder of the Smith Charities and Smith's Agricultural School, only a year and a half. They all became worthy citizens. Samuel and two others, Benjamin and Elijah, served in the Revolution. The other sons were Rufus and

Joseph, who was the father of Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College. Mary Smith took great interest in her little granddaughter Sophia. Dr. J. M. Greene said in an address at Smith College in 1896 at the centennial of Sophia Smith's birth that she told him she remembered her grandmother well and used to say, "I looked up to my grandmother with great love and reverence. She more than once put her hand on my head and said, 'I want you should grow up and be a good woman and try to make the world better.'" Mary Smith was a woman who had keen interest in education, which she transmitted to her descendants.

Hatfield opened schools for girls in 1796. There is a tradition that before the education of girls was thought necessary, Roger Dickinson, who had a large family of girls he wished to have taught, went to Elijah Dickinson for advice and assistance in bringing up the matter for public consideration. The latter agreed with his relative on general principles, but he seemed to doubt whether the innovation was practical. His advice was, "Roger, it is all right, but do you suppose they will vote any money to teach the shees?" But the town did vote to set up two schools for the training of girls four months in the year. Before this the few girls who had attended school recited their lessons after the boys had finished. The boys went to school about six months in the year at this period. The appropriation for schools was about $200 annually. The brick schoolhouse that stood in the road south of the meetinghouse and is fully described by Mr. Partridge in his reminiscences in Part II. was built in 1783. The girls' schools were apparently "dame schools," kept in private houses. Mr. Partridge seemed to think that in his boyhood they were private schools, but probably they received support from the public treasury. The younger boys were also sent to the "dame schools" during the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

Isaac Curson, born in Dumfries, England, who landed in Philadelphia in 1784 and who was a teacher in a private school in Northampton for several years, also opened a school in Hatfield shortly after the Revolution, where the classics and French were taught. For attempting to marry Abigail Barnard of Deerfield while his wife was still living in England, he was obliged to leave for the west.

Dr. Lyman was an ardent champion of education for both

sexes. He was a trustee of Dickinson Academy in Deerfield. In his sermon at the opening of that institution Jan. 1, 1799, he said:—

"As knowledge is essential to wisdom, and the arts and sciences are handmaids to virtue, and give energy and success to the feelings of benevolence, so we cannot be too assiduous in acquiring knowledge for ourselves, or in promoting it among those with whom we are connected in society, especially among the youth, the rising hope of our country. Is he to be commended who drinks deep at the fountain of knowledge? How much more worthy of our admiration and gratitude is he who liberally devises the ways and means of disseminating science and wisdom among our numerous youth of both sexes! He makes provision not only that the fathers, but that the future mothers of the race may be richly furnished to train up their children to learning and virtue."

The people of the eighteenth century had more time to devote to culture than the struggling pioneers of the seventeenth. Newspapers and political tracts had begun to circulate freely and were eagerly read. Books were more numerous, though still confined very largely to religious works. A few copies of Dryden's and Pope's poems were owned in town. The favorite books were the Bible, Watts's "Psalms and Hymns," "The New England Primer," containing the Catechism, "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saint's Rest," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and "The Farmer's Almanac."

Many of the customs of the early colonial times lingered till long after the Revolution. There was great formality in speech and manner. Men of rank wore ruffled shirts, knee breeches and buckled shoes, cocked hats and queues, and powdered their hair. The ordinary clothing was of homespun. Every woman had a Scotch plaid cloak, called a camlet, and handed down from mother to daughter as an heirloom. The dower given to every girl by her father on her wedding day was a brass kettle and a cow. Many of the brass kettles were cherished family possessions with which tales of savage warfare were connected. It was the custom of the people to bury in the ground the treasured brass kettle whenever the danger of an Indian attack seemed imminent. For much of the cooking heavy iron pots were used. For the table service there was shining pewter ware. Gourds were used for dippers, and for receptacles for milk there were earthen pans like tile, glazed on the inside. A few families had furniture of English workmanship acquired in the palmy days of colonial times, but much of the furniture was of the

plain, homemade type. There was no covering for most of the floors, which were kept clean and shining by frequent polishings. The sand bank in the highway opposite the land

RUINS OF AN OLD-FASHIONED CHIMNEY,
Showing the huge kitchen fireplace.

of E. S. Warner near the Hill bridge was reserved for public use because it contained a deposit of sand of especial merit for scouring purposes. Near the river was an abundance of rushes prized for scouring pewter.

The baking was done in huge brick ovens. There was not

a stove of any description in Hatfield before 1800. On baking days the fire was built early in the morning on the floor of the oven and kept replenished till all the surrounding walls were heated. Then the embers were removed and the floor was carefully swept to receive the loads of bread and pies that the housewife and her daughters had prepared. A portable tin oven was used for warming up food when company came unexpectedly. This could be set upon the hearth in front of the fireplace and put away when not in use. It was the custom to keep a batch of dough in the cellar under a damp cloth to be ready for emergencies, and when guests arrived the hostess would prepare biscuits to be baked in the small oven before the fire while she chatted with her callers. Callers in those days always came to spend the whole afternoon and expected to be invited to tea.

Thanksgiving was always a time when large quantities of provisions were cooked for family use for weeks to come, and preparations were begun a week before Thanksgiving day, such as paring apples and making mince meat. Sometimes as many as fifty pies were baked and set aside in the guest room for future use. Plenty of good New England rum entered into their composition, so that they were in no danger of freezing. Large quantities of rich pound cake were also prepared, which would keep in good condition for a long time. During the fall each family made a barrel of apple sauce as soon as cool weather came. It was allowed to freeze and when wanted for use had to be cut out with a hatchet. It was made of sweet and sour apples cooked together in a brass kettle out of doors, sweetened with the syrup of boiled cider.

The fall was a busy time in the preparation of other household supplies. It was the season for hog killing, when the pork was salted, hams and shoulders cured and smoked, and sausages made in great strings to hang from the rafters in the attic. Some sausages were always put in earthen jars in melted lard and in this way would keep till the next summer. Some of the fresh pork, and beef and mutton as well, was stored in the grain bins at the barn. Buried deep in oats or rye the meat was protected from changes of temperature after being thoroughly frozen before storing.

The fall was also the time for carding and spinning the flax and wool. Two pairs of woolen stockings for each member of the family had to be made before Thanksgiving,

no small task in some families. Long woolen leggings were worn by the men and boys as a protection when going through deep snow. These were manufactured at home. The winter's supply of candles had to be prepared and pumpkins must be cut in strips and dried. The pumpkins were used not only for sauce, but also to sweeten the home-brewed beer. This beer was the common drink in every household. In summer it was brewed as often as once a week. A hop pole stood in every garden.

Large quantities of cider also were made and consumed. There were several cider distilleries in town where cider brandy was made. It was an age of hard drinking. The toddy glass and flip iron occupied a conspicuous position over every fireplace, and along the sideboards were arranged decanters of rum flavored with native fruits. The most common flavors were wild cherry, raspberry, and elderberry. These were called cherry brandy, raspberry brandy, etc., and were used for flavoring the toddy that was passed around on every social occasion.

Rum was brought from Hartford by boat and of course a supply for the winter had to be secured before navigation was stopped by the ice. A story is current of one merchant who was obliged to send teams to Hartford in March of one year. He said he had seven hogsheads of rum before winter set in, but it had all gone.

Spring was the season for making a leach of hardwood ashes for lye for soap making and for the making of maple syrup and sugar.

Summer was the time for cheese making. Before "dog days" the garden herbs had to be cut and cured,—sage, summer savory, mint, rue, and rosemary. Dill and caraway grew wild in the yards. The latter furnished the flavoring for savory seed cakes that the younger members of the household clamored for. Rushes for scouring the pewter were always gathered in August. The warmer months of the year were those in which the weaving was done, for the cumbersome looms took up too much space in the living rooms and so were usually placed in a shed or an upstairs chamber which was unheated. Almost all clothing and bedding was made at home. Each girl was ambitious to have her "setting out" completed before her twentieth birthday. Her outfit often included a big bedspread worked in blue and white, brown and white, or green and white. The women,

when not otherwise employed, were busy with their knitting, and so constant was their employment that they did not need illumination, but could knit by the dim light of the fireplace.

The work of the men in the fields was all performed by hand as it had been since the first settlement of the town. The same staple crops were raised as had been a hundred years before, and the chief source of revenue was from the sale of fat cattle and hogs. In the winter every farmer made a trip to Boston with a load of produce. There were no carriages or sleighs in Hatfield before 1800, but almost every farmer had a pung, a long, low sled with a pine box body. He would fill this with hogs he had butchered, and perhaps a few extra cheeses, and set out early Monday morning. The trip to Boston took three days each way, so he could arrive home before Sunday if not delayed by storms. The first stop was in Brookfield, where he would put up at the tavern, eating his own lunch, which he carried with him, in the public bar-room and paying only for his rum and his lodging and the stabling of his horse. Fodder for the horse was also carried on the load. The second day's trip was usually as far as Framingham. In Boston the load was exchanged for a quintal of codfish, some New England rum, a supply of tea for the year, some nutmeg as a flavoring for toddy, the year's supply of loaf sugar, and silks and ribbons for the women of the family.

Sleighs were introduced early in the nineteenth century, and it was required by law that bells should be attached to the harness when sleighs or sleds were in use. The story is told of how one independent Hatfield citizen showed his resentment at this regulation, for failure to comply with which offenders were liable to arrest. Solomon Graves was a man with a keen sense of humor and ever ready for a practical joke. He attached some bells to the end of his reins and put them in the box of his new sleigh, spreading over the seat a large buffalo robe. Then he drove to Northampton, where he was promptly espied and halted by a vigilant constable, who proceeded to inform him he was under arrest. A crowd quickly gathered. The constable was growing angry. Mr. Graves after some delay, appearing not to understand why he was stopped by the officer, pulled the reins from under the seat and showed his bells attached to the harness as the law required. The constable beat a retreat in the face of the jeers of the bystanders.

CHAPTER XVI.

A LONG PERIOD OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY, 1800-1861. INDUSTRIAL CHANGES. IMMIGRATION.

"What's new to speak, what now to register."

The bridge across the Connecticut.—The war of 1812.—Cattle and sheep industries.—Broom corn.—Tobacco.—Manufacturing.—Growth of the outlying villages.

After the close of the Revolutionary war the town of Hatfield enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity, the events of part of which were narrated in the last chapter. The war of 1812 created little disturbance and the Mexican war none at all. The first half of the century brought many important industrial changes and saw the beginning of the immigration movement that has so changed the character of the population of the town. The agricultural industries reached a higher stage of development than they ever had before.

At the very beginning of the century plans were laid for the building of a bridge across the Connecticut river. The act of incorporation was passed by the state legislature March 8, 1803. The bridge was formally opened Oct. 20, 1807, with a great public demonstration, the following account of which appeared in the *Hampshire Gazette* of October 28:—

"On Tuesday the 20th inst., this elegant and costly edifice was compleated and opened for public use.

"After struggling with uncommon resolution and fortitude, for four years, against every species of difficulty and misfortune, this was truly, a proud and joyful event to the proprietors. To the public at large it was a cause of sincere gratification.

"A very large concourse of people from the adjacent towns, together with Hadley and Hatfield bands of music, and Capt. Breck's company of artillery under command of Lieut. Dwight, joined with the proprietors in the ceremonies and festivities of the day. At 11 o'clock A. M. the corporation with the artillery and music, proceeded from Roberts' Inn to the meetinghouse, where an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Lyman, to a very crowded audience. After the services were concluded the artillery and music, gentlemen spectators, the architect, the president, directors and corporation, and the Rev. clergy were formed in procession by the Marshall of the day, and marched to the bridge.

"After passing and repassing the bridge in inverted order, under an alternate discharge of artillery from the opposite banks of the river, the procession returned to White's Inn, and partook of a handsome entertainment. A few appropriate toasts with a discharge of artillery, concluded the ceremonies of the day."

An apocryphal account states that a prayer was offered by "Priest" Wells of Whately,—presumably at the bridge,—in which he prayed for everybody up and down the street

THE DR. DANIEL WHITE TAVERN.

and across the bridge. As he was hemming and hawing, about to begin all over again, he was interrupted by Roger Dickinson, who shouted, "Jump ashore, parson, jump ashore."

Dr. Lyman's sermon was printed. He was enthusiastic over the possibilities in store from the improved means of communication, believing it foreshadowed the coming of the millennium.

The funds for building the bridge were raised partly by the sale of lottery tickets, a common method for raising money at that time. The first bridge lottery was authorized in 1803. The drawings were held at the tavern kept by Dr.

Daniel White in the house now the residence of D. W. Wells. Dr. White was the most noted inn keeper of the period and his tavern was a popular resort. He studied medicine in his youth and went to Whitestown, N. Y., to practice. Losing one of his first cases, in which the operation of bleeding the patient, then in general use by physicians, had fatal results, he packed his baggage and returned home at once, never again attempting to practice his profession. He was the first postmaster in Hatfield, being appointed in 1806 and serving till 1831.

One hundred and fifty-nine shares of the stock of the bridge corporation were taken by subscribers. The par value of the stock was not recorded in the corporation book, which has been preserved, but it is thought to have been $100. The first dividend, of $238.50, was declared on Jan. 1, 1812, and was followed by twenty-one others, the last on Nov. 6, 1820. They were declared at irregular intervals, about three a year, and varied from 50 cents to $1.50 per share, averaging not over $2.00 per year. The first officers were Jonathan H. Lyman of Northampton, president; Nathaniel Smith and Samuel Partridge, 2d, directors; Joseph Billings, treasurer; Samuel Partridge, 2d, clerk; the last all of Hatfield. A toll house was erected on the Hatfield side of the bridge. The rates were as follows, established by the act of incorporation:—

Foot passengers	$0.03
Horse and rider	.07
Horse and chaise, or sulky	.16
Coach, chariot, phaeton, or other four-wheeled carriage for passengers	.33
For each curricle	.25
One horse sleigh	.10
Sleigh drawn by more than one horse	.12½
Cart, sled, or other carriage of burden:	
Drawn by one beast	.16
Drawn by more than one beast	.20
Horses, without rider, and neat cattle	.03
Sheep and swine	.01

Only one person to each team was allowed to pass free of toll. Persons crossing the bridge in the performance of military duty or ministers on an exchange of pulpits were not required to pay for passage. A few tickets for passage for a year or a shorter period were issued.

The bridge was built of arches resting on abutments and piers, the remains of which are still seen in the river opposite

"the old bridge place." The planking followed the curves of the arches so that driving across was a series of rises and descents.

The bridge did not prove a profitable investment for the shareholders. In 1821 the question of rebuilding was agitated, but the proprietors had lost their interest. The bridge had become unsafe for use. July 7, 1823, sale of the toll house and the land on which it stood was made to Peter Ingram of Amherst, the highest bidder, for $375. The old iron and bolts were also sold at auction. The bridge by that time had been pulled down. In 1824 the directors voted to rebuild, but the vote was not carried into effect, and, June 15, 1826, the piers and abutments were sold to Capt. Isaac Damon of Northampton for the payment of $4.50 per share, "that being the highest value thereof." He removed all the stone which could easily be secured. A bridge between Hadley and Northampton was built in 1808, which, with a greater volume of travel, proved profitable.

The original proprietors of the Hatfield bridge were mostly residents of Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, and Hatfield. A few shares were transferred before the final settlement of the affairs of the company. The original owners of the shares as recorded in the corporation book were Nathaniel Smith, 12; Isaac Abercrombie, 15; J. H. Lyman, 1; Rev. Joseph Lyman, 1; Nehemiah Waite, 2; C. & S. Partridge, 24; Jonathan Clark, 14; Josiah Morton, 2; Calvin Merrill, 2; Evan Johns, 26; Elijah Boltwood, 10; Elijah Dickinson, 5; Samuel Smith, 9; Medad Dickinson, 5; Caleb Strong, 3; William Porter, 15; Joseph Billings, 3; Samuel Porter, 2; Enos Baker, 2; Ebenezer Ingraham, 2; John Russell, 1; Robert Cutter, 1; Jason Mixter, 2.

The war of 1812 was not popular in Massachusetts, where Madison's policy was considered detrimental to the best interests of the country. Hatfield adopted the following resolutions at a town meeting held Feb. 8, 1809:—

"Whereas, the people have a right in a peaceable manner to request the Legislature, by way of addresses and petitions or remonstrances, for a redress of grievances they suffer: and whereas, the aspect of our public affairs is alarming almost beyond a precedent,—our citizens suffering (as we think) needless and most extraordinary privations, public confidence tottering to its base, and the government endeavoring to palm upon us laws in our judgment unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive: and whereas, during the administration of Washington and Adams, when our country was emerging from the horrors of a cruel and relentless war, when a form of government was to be established embracing the union of these States, when the

hatchet of war with the savages upon our frontiers was to be buried, when ways and means were to be devised to cancel our national debt, when commercial treaties with European nations were to be established, our country rose to wealth and greatness unparalleled in the history of the world; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is a departure from their policy and measures that has produced these evils and brought the nation to the brink of wretchedness and ruin.

"Resolved, That the embargo is unnecessary and oppressive.

"Resolved, That we view the late law for enforcing the embargo as a death blow to our civil liberties; as by it the sanctuary of our dwellings is made liable to search and our property to seizure upon the suspicion only of the mere creatures of the President; as by it the breath of the Executive may constitute the law of the land; and, above all, that the civil is made subservient to the military power.

"Resolved, That we view with anxiety and concern the late extraordinary augmentation of military power, without so much as an intimation from our government of their object and design.

"Resolved, That the President ought to distrust, and that we hold in contempt the opinion of, those who would treat us as rebels and term us the most worthless part of community, because we do not hold out our hands to the chains and tamely submit to arbitrary power.

"Resolved, That we have ever viewed the returning of the British treaty by the President without submitting it to the Senate as an impolitic measure, and in our opinion it is through the means and measures of our Administration that all essential differences with Great Britain have not long since been amicably and honorably adjusted.

"Resolved, That we esteem our national Constitution as an invaluable legacy from our political fathers, and if necessary will yield our lives and fortunes a cheerful sacrifice to defend it, and we do hereby exhort our fellow-citizens to rally around it as the standard of political safety, and to esteem no sacrifices too great to preserve it. And as we have heretofore petitioned the President and Congress in vain, therefore,

"Resolved, That the selectmen be a committee to prepare a respectful petition to our Legislature, praying that honorable body to use all constitutional means in their power to procure our enlargement, that so agriculture and commerce may again receive the rewards of industry and enterprise."

Brig. Gen. Isaac Maltby of Hatfield was in command of the Hampshire militia during the war. They were called out by Gov. Caleb Strong for the defense of Boston in 1814. Hatfield's quota in the expedition was 14, but the names of the men have not all been ascertained. Mr. Partridge in his reminiscences in Part II. speaks of Murray Maltby, Israel Billings, and Moses Morton, and one other is mentioned in the sketch of Hatfield in the "History of the Connecticut Valley," in which the following account of the services of Mr. Morton are related in what proved to be a picnic campaign for the soldiers:—

"For these valiant services they gave me two land warrants, and at last a pension; curious idea wa'n't it, after seventy years to give me a pension for just that nice little parade down to Boston? I was quartermaster under Col. Valentine. I was a sergeant in the home company. They called on Hatfield for a detail of fourteen men, among them a captain and a lieutenant; but they two whined and took on so dreadfully the officers let them off and took two sergeants, Jonathan Porter and me. That is the way I got into the excursion."

Jeremiah Bardwell, Horatio Strong, and Henry Wilkie were also with the squad that marched from Hatfield to the defense of Boston.

The news of the ratification of the treaty of peace was received with rejoicing. The treaty was ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17, 1815, and the news was quickly sent about the country by post. It traveled from Washington to Philadelphia in 14 hours, from there to New York in 9. The time for the distance of 240 miles from Washington to New York in 23 hours was considered remarkable.

The fattening of cattle continued as one of the principal industries among the farmers of Hatfield. Large quantities of corn were raised in the fertile meadows, and in the fall each farmer bought as many pairs of oxen as he could find room for in his barns, 12 to 40 head. By the time of the Civil war some of the inhabitants had accommodations for even larger numbers. The Fitch brothers usually kept 100 head, J. D. Billings about 80, and Henry S. Porter 50.

Many sheep were also fattened. Some farmers had both sheep and cattle, but usually they specialized in one kind of stock. Elijah Bardwell and Reuben H. Belden used to keep as many as 1,000 through the winter and many had from 100 to 500.

Early in the nineteenth century the cultivation of broom corn on a commercial scale was begun. It had been raised in the Connecticut valley to a slight extent as early as 1780. The pioneer broom maker was Levi Dickinson of Hadley. He commenced to raise large quantities of broom corn and to make and sell brooms about 1797. The first to raise broom corn in Hatfield was Simeon Smith in 1816 or 1817. This proved a very profitable undertaking and broom corn came to be the principal cultivated crop, reaching an acreage of nearly 1,000 acres. The meadow roads were narrow lanes through the tall waving fields. The memorial poem of Edward C. Porter at the Hadley bicentennial celebration in 1859 devoted several stanzas to the praise of the "tall broom corn."

"The Broom Corn stands on the meadow lands,
Like an army still and solemn,
When it holds its breath as the leaden death
Pours fast from the foeman's column;
For the tall Broom Corn is a warrior born,
In the stern battalions growing,
And his green leaves wave like a banner brave,
When the battle winds are blowing.

"The yellow Maize in September days
Stands ripe on hill and meadow,
While brightly gleam in the slant sunbeam
The ears 'mid the green leaves' shadow;
But the tall Broom Corn is a warrior born,
In the stern battalions growing,
And his green leaves wave like a banner brave,
When the battle winds are blowing.

"The golden grain on the sunny plain
Stands calm in the early dawning,
And it nods with pride on the broad hillside,
In the gentle breeze of morning;
But the tall Broom Corn is a warrior born,
In the stern battalions growing,
And his green leaves wave like a banner brave,
When the battle winds are blowing.

"His blood-red crest in the morning mist
He waves o'er the close ranks proudly,
Like a soldier's plume in the battle gloom,
Where the cannon thunder loudly;
For the tall Broom Corn is a warrior born,
In the stern battalions growing,
And his green leaves wave like a banner brave,
When the battle winds are blowing."

The cultivation of broom corn lasted till about 1860 and there were many flourishing shops in town for the manufacture of brooms. A device for separating the seed from the corn was invented by Elisha Wells about 1850. This so-called scraper took the place of the hetchels which had before been used. The seed was ground with corn for provender for cattle. Frost often prevented the ripening of the seed. At the height of the industry some farmers harvested $1,000 worth of broom seed.

Those who had the largest broom factories were Elijah Bardwell, Lucius G. Curtis, John D. Brown, William C. Bliss, Josiah Brown, and Otis C. Wells, all of them employing a large number of workmen. Many of the smaller farmers had little shops on their places, where they made brooms during the winter, and the industry was kept up on a small scale till several years after the Civil war. No broom corn is raised in town now, but Anthony Douglas still operates a shop.

Many French-Canadians settled in town from 1850 on. They were expert broom tyers and this occupation was the chief cause of the French immigrants becoming permanent settlers of the town. They had come in large numbers in previous years to work on the farms in summer, but had been in the habit of returning to Canada in the fall to work

in the woods during the winter. Among the first of the French settlers in Hatfield were Peter Balise, Anthony Bolack, James Breor, Anthony Douglas, and Edward Proulx.

Tobacco had been raised in the Connecticut valley almost from the beginning of the settlements, but only in small garden patches. In 1857 William H. Dickinson and James Morton commenced the cultivation of this crop for sale in quantity. They were successful with it and their neighbors

A Tobacco Field.

immediately followed their example. Broom corn had by this time become very uncertain and unprofitable on account of competition of western growers on low-priced land and tobacco took its place. By 1860 the production of tobacco had increased to 1,780 cases. In 1909 the yield was over 7,500 cases.

For a short time in the '30's there was a craze for raising teasels. Their sharp hooks were used for the dressing of woolen cloth. The craze quickly died out. Soon after came a craze for the growing of silkworms. Many mulberry trees were set out, Capt. Thaddeus Graves, Richard Smith, and Moses Warner each having several hundred and others smaller plantations. This industry, like the growing of teasels, was short-lived and unprofitable. Elijah Dickinson and his son Elijah were the most enthusiastic over the culture of silkworms and continued it several years after 1840.

The lumber industry had become quite an important branch of the activities of the town. Harvey Moore operated a sawmill on the site of Shattuck's gun shop, where the Meekins mill had been, and did a large business. Henry Wilkie operated a sawmill where A. L. Strong's now is, and Solomon Mosher had one at West Brook. The latter was also engaged in the manufacture of saleratus. He sold out about 1850 to Kitridge and Dutton, who in addition to their wood working also made husk mattresses. This business was continued by Andrew Dutton till after the Civil war. He was succeeded by George and Dwight Dickinson. The manufacture of mattresses gave the farmers an opportunity to dispose of what was otherwise a waste product. The corn was picked in the field and husked at the barn and the husks carefully saved and taken to the mill.

During the period under consideration flourishing settlements grew up at West Farms (now Bradstreet), at West Brook (or North Hatfield), and at West Hatfield. Good-sized schoolhouses were built in these villages in 1860 and 1861 to replace the small ones that served at first. Only the one at West Hatfield remains in use. The building of the brick schoolhouses is noted in Mr. Wells's reminiscences in Part II. None of them were built till after the Civil war.

Hatfield was divided into school districts in 1812 and was organized under the state law of 1826 with a committee to examine teachers. There were only three districts at first,—the Hill, South Center, and North Center. The North Center schoolhouse was on the J. D. Brown lot. A "select school" was established about 1820 for teaching the higher branches of learning to such as had mastered the "three R's." It was conducted in a schoolhouse built on the Silas Porter lot and taught by college students during their long winter vacations. Among those who taught in this school were Walter M. Howland, former treasurer of Amherst College; Rev. Judson Titsworth of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Rev. Joseph Leach of Keene, N. H. The old brick schoolhouse on Main Street was taken down in 1846 and replaced by a wooden one, which was located on the so-called "proprietors lot." It stood where the row of hitching posts is, back of the Congregational church, and was afterward moved to the Morton lot, where it remained till torn down by A. W. Morton in 1908.

The "proprietors lot" was the Israel Williams lot, bought by public-spirited citizens to be reserved for public use. The cemetery was sold to the town in 1846, the church was built in 1849 on the front part of the lot and the town hall and parsonage in 1852. The first town hall was built in 1830 on the Squire Benjamin Smith lot. Its site was where the driveway leading to the cemetery is, one part being on the corner of the Memorial Hall lot. Dr. Lyman's lot was the next to the south.

From 1830 to 1860 the lyceum system was at the height of its popularity. The meetings furnished the chief social diversion of the people as well as giving valuable training in parliamentary practice. There was a lyceum in each school district in the town, that in West Farms being kept up the longest. Whole families attended the gatherings, which were held in the schoolhouses, and the debates on public questions excited great interest. The participants were for the most part citizens of the town, though outside speakers sometimes were secured. Leaders were appointed in advance, but all who wished took part in the discussions. Popular vote decided the argument.

At about the same time the singing schools were a popular feature of the social life during the winter season. A course of twelve or fourteen lessons was given and the season was closed with a grand concert. In 1852 Jenny Lind, who was then spending her honeymoon on Round Hill in Northampton, sang in Hatfield under the large elm tree in front of S. F. Billings's house, which has since been known as the "Jenny Lind elm."

The church history of the period is given in Part II. The town and parish were divided in 1829. Some change from the earlier established order of a union of church and town affairs had begun as early as 1741, for when Mr. Woodbridge was called as colleague of Mr. Williams, he was chosen by a church committee and the choice was ratified by vote of the town. The same was the proceeding when Dr. Lyman was settled. He had his salary paid from the town treasury throughout his pastorate, as did his successor, Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, who was installed as colleague Jan. 10, 1827. Dr. Lyman died March 27, 1828. Rev. Levi Pratt, ordained in 1830, was not hired by the town, but by the church and parish.

About 1845 began the immigration of numbers of Irish and German settlers. The Irish exodus from "the old sod" was caused primarily by the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and between 1845 and 1847 its inhabitants came in great numbers to the shores of America. Some of them found employment in building the Connecticut river railway, which was finished as far as Northampton in 1845. Between 1845 and 1848 the line between Northampton and Greenfield was under construction. The Irish, who were at home farm laborers, settled as permanent residents in all the Connecticut valley towns, where many of them soon acquired farms of their own. The Irish residents of Hatfield who settled in town between 1845 and 1860 were William, Patrick, and Thomas Boyle, Joseph and Michael Clancy, Michael Day, John and Maurice Fitzgibbons, Michael Hade, James Leary, John McHugh, Matthew Nolan, Nicholas and Edmund Powers, John and James Ryan, John B. Ryan, and Daniel and Michael Whalen.

The chief cause of the Germans leaving their fatherland was the failure of the revolution in Germany in 1848. The first settlers of German birth in Hatfield were Christian Carl, with his grown sons, Philip, Frederick, and Jacob, Peter Saffer, Adam Doppman, George Vollinger, Frank Newman, George Chandler, Gottlieb Decker, Joseph Stoddard, Peter Stoddard, and Frank Steele. Many of the German families settled in West Hatfield along the Pantry road, which had not before been built upon to a very large extent.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CIVIL WAR.

"When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast,
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west."

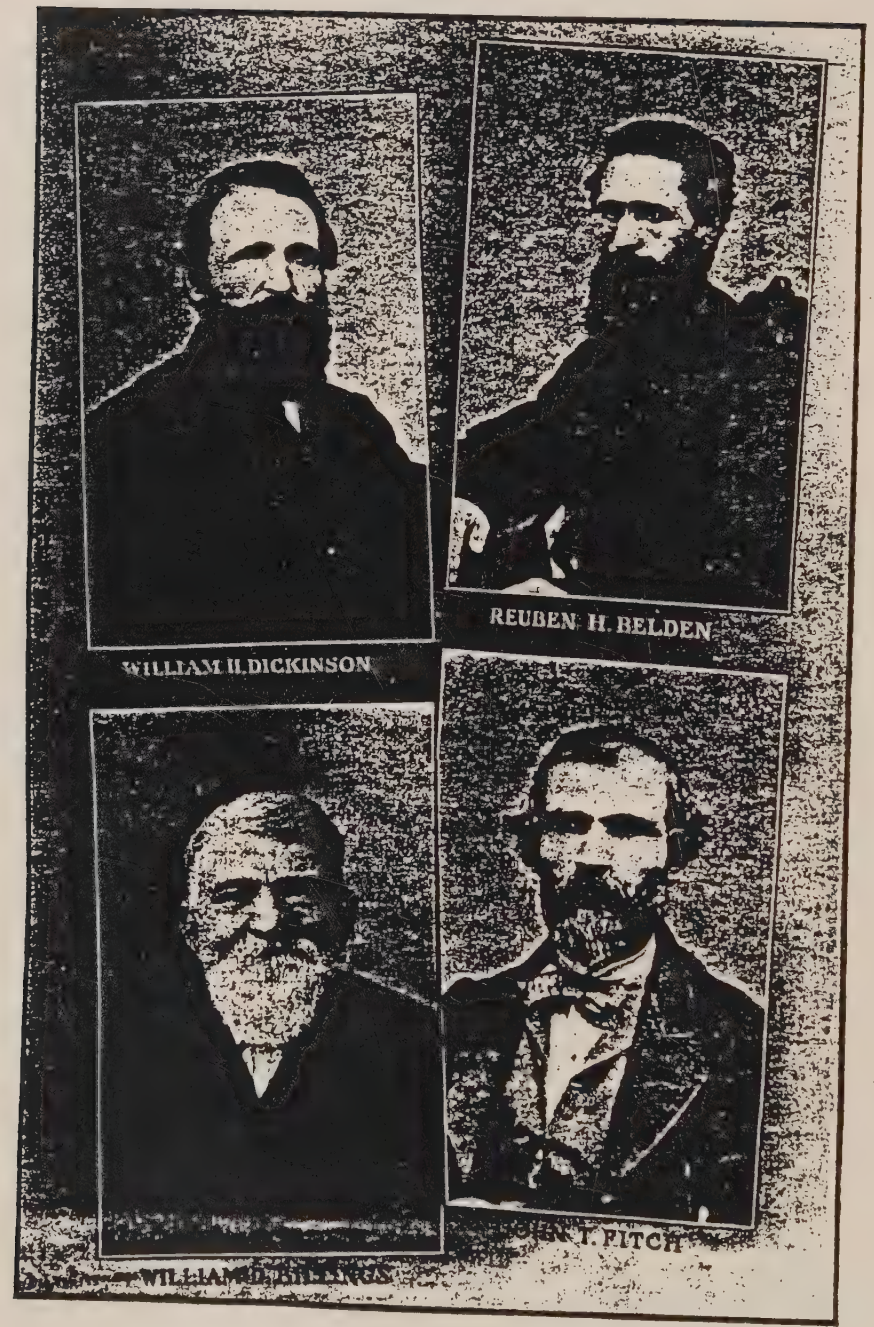
Hatfield's Civil war pastor.—The selectmen.—The first enlistments.—Rallies of the year 1662.—Work of the women.—Farewell to the members of the 52d.—The roll of honor.—The drafts of 1663.

As was the case in the Revolutionary war, so when the struggle between the North and the South came on, Hatfield had an eloquent, ardent, and patriotic minister. Rev. John M. Greene was ordained as pastor of the church Oct. 20, 1857. His able sermons roused the people to the full performance of their duty and his services were in demand at rallies. Filled with ardor for the cause of the Union he desired to serve as chaplain of a regiment, but did not receive an appointment.

The selectmen, who served as recruiting officers, were strong and able men. William H. Dickinson, Reuben H. Belden, and John T. Fitch were the selectmen from 1862 to 1868, put in as young men to replace the former board of older citizens. In addition to caring for the interests of the town they were tireless in the work of filling the town's quota at each call for more men and in looking after any families who needed aid while the men were at the front.

The news of the firing on Fort Sumter aroused great excitement in the town. A high flagstaff was raised in front of the Hill schoolhouse and a new flag spread to the breeze from its top in a great public demonstration. By an unfortunate accident Erastus F. Billings lost a leg. A cannon burst from being charged too heavily and one of the fragments struck him.

It was not long before troops were being hurried south. The Hatfield volunteers in the 10th Massachusetts regiment, that followed close on the heels of the famous 6th in 1861, were James H. Abbott, Charles L. Bardwell, Charles W.



TOWN OFFICERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.
W. H. DICKINSON, R. H. BELDEN, and J. T. FITCH, Selectmen.
W. D. BILLINGS, Town Clerk.

Evans, Judson W. Harris, Dwight Morton, George Warner, and Jonathan D. Warner. The names of the other soldiers with the commands in which they served are given in the table at the end of the chapter. The 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th, 30th, and 31st Massachusetts regiments each took Hatfield men.

By 1862 it was seen that the suppression of the rebellion was not to be the easy task supposed at first and there was talk of the necessity of a draft. The Massachusetts towns were loyally filling the quotas of new men called for, however. Hatfield's quota for the 37th regiment was 16 men. A rousing public meeting was held in the town hall July 14, 1862, at which nearly all the voters were present. It was unanimously voted to raise a bounty fund of $100 for each volunteer called for from the town. Eight men came forward and pledged themselves to be responsible for $100 each in case the town should decide not to raise the whole amount by taxation. They were Elijah Bardwell, Joseph D. Billings, David Billings, Charles M. Billings, Dexter Allis, William H. Dickinson, George W. Hubbard, and Marshall N. Hubbard. Spirited addresses were made by Rev. J. M. Greene, Rev. J. L. Morton, George W. Hubbard, and Edwin Graves.

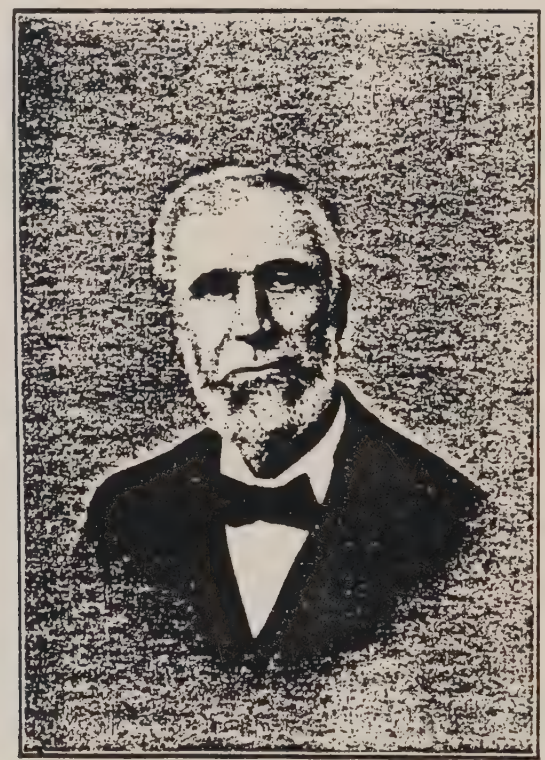
Another meeting was called for the 18th. The *Hampshire Gazette* of July 22, gives this account of it:—

"The greatest event that transpired during the past week was the great mass meeting which occurred at the town hall Friday evening. * * * Rev. Mr. Greene * * * came forward, filled to overflowing with patriotism, and offered his services as chaplain, and said he would shoulder a musket if necessary. Mr. Greene spoke for about an hour and was frequently applauded. He showed himself a patriot, a true American. Mr. Edwin Graves was called for, and after making a few remarks presented a United States enlistment roll and amid the most deafening applause signed his name thereto. He then called upon others to follow his example, and before 12 o'clock the call was responded to by sixteen good men and true—the town's entire quota. * * * Three cheers were given each man as they signed the roll, and hearty cheers they were, too. Thus did old Hatfield raise her quota, and noble men they are, and God bless them, is all we can utter. The music for this occasion was furnished by the Hatfield cornet band."

From the *Gazette* of July 29:—

"HATFIELD.—You have doubtless been informed of the result of the meeting of last Friday evening for enlisting the quota of sixteen men, which were rapidly obtained, and twelve more were ready to go had the quota required. The Sabbath morning following Rev. Mr. Greene announced that he would preach in the afternoon, with particular reference to those who

had enlisted, and it is to be regretted that the weather prevented many from being there. The appropriate hymn for such an occasion, 'America,' was sung by the congregation, followed by a most earnest prayer in behalf of our rulers, our officers and men in the army, and particularly for those about to leave their homes and its influence for camp life with its trials, hardships and dangers; the earnestness and feeling with which they were borne to the throne of grace caused many a moist eye in the house. The sermon was from the text, 'Be strong and of good courage, and I will be



Rev. John M. Greene, D.D.,
Pastor of the Church, 1857-68.

with thee.' * * * Slavery was briefly but pointedly alluded to as being the prime cause of the rebellion, which has been undermining the very foundation of our government, suffering the best interests of the nation, and tending to destroy public institutions of learning, and to do away with civil liberty and freedom, and those who go to do battle for our country, right and liberty, should have in mind that their work is but partly finished unless this blighting curse of our nation is crushed and destroyed. * * * His closing remarks to those who had enlisted were earnest and touching. Seldom do we listen to a sermon of such deep earnestness, combined with such tender feeling."

Hatfield had other citizens of pronounced anti-slavery views, one of the most prominent of whom was Charles

Morris Billings. His house was one of the stations of the "underground railway" before the war, and fugitive slaves were harbored by him till they could be sent on to their destinations.

A letter in another part of the *Gazette* of July 29, 1862, says:—

"The patriotic ladies of Hatfield have sent the following articles to Washington: 128 sheets, 82 shirts, 24 burial sheets, 153 pillowcases, 154 towels, 20 handkerchiefs, 15 bedticks, 43 pillows, 1 bed quilt, 2 pairs socks and bundles of cotton and linen pieces."

Within a month came a call for the enlistment of another regiment for service for nine months, in addition to the volunteers who had previously gone singing, "We are coming, Father Abraham, with three hundred thousand more." For this regiment, the 52d, Hatfield furnished twenty-four men.

A letter signed by "Rally" in the *Gazette* of August 26, tells of the enlistment of men for the 52d regiment:—

"HATFIELD.—At a mass meeting held in the Town Hall last Thursday evening old Hatfield once more showed her patriotism by filling her last quota of men before any other town in old Hampshire, and she stands ready to do it again. The following resolutions were passed:—

"'Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of our government and the army to faithfully carry out the spirit and letters of the confiscation and emancipation acts.

"'Resolved, that we appreciate the kindness of the Rev. J. M. Greene, our pastor, in offering his services as Chaplain and that we as citizens and volunteers of Hatfield will use our influence in procuring his appointment as Chaplain in whatever regiment our volunteers shall be assigned to.'

"Short speeches were made by Geo. W. Hubbard, Geo. W. Waite and Wm. B. Coleman. Mr. C. in closing his remarks invited all who would respond to the next call to take a position upon the stage. In response to this challenge twenty men stepped beside Mr. Coleman and pledged themselves to go at the next call. Hatfield sees no draft, and she never will, until the militia roll is entirely exhausted."

On the 22d of September about 200 of the townspeople gathered to give these volunteers a farewell supper. Following the supper was a presentation of a sword, sash, belt, and pistol to Lieut. H. P. Billings by Rev. J. L. Morton, in the following words:—

"Lieutenant Billings, I am detailed by a few of your friends to perform a most pleasing military duty. I have for an hour to-night, laid aside the inky implement of my profession, for it is only in 'piping times of peace' that 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' and this is the day of the sword's supremacy.

"You and your twenty-two compatriots, the prime and pride of the manhood of our town, have enrolled yourselves among the 'three hundred

thousand more' whom your blended voices have just now—as often before, in the still evening air of our quiet village—told 'Father Abraham' he might soon expect along.

"Your comrades in arms have chosen that you should bear before them this symbol of honor and authority. A few of your friends desire—ere you depart from scenes made delightful by a thousand associations—to express their confidence in your valor and their appreciation of your worth, beg you to accept as a slight token of the same this sword and the equipment pertaining to it.

"They believe you as true as this blade, and that like it your heart is steel against the cries of the traitors you go to fight; that like it, too, your sympathies will bend to the sufferings of the noble boys who go with you.

"Take the sword, Lieutenant, and never let it be dishonored; bear it always in the front rank of danger, and tarnish its brightness only with rebel blood. If you ever come home, be sure and bring it with you, that you may transmit it, an honored relic of some well fought field, to posterity. * * *

"May God bless you, Lieutenant, and the brave fellows who go with you. * * * Be mindful of the prayers—aye, fervent and tearful prayers, which every morning and evening will ascend for you from these fireside altars, and from many lonely and loving hearts."

The regiment was in camp at Camp Miller at Greenfield about two months and was visited frequently by the friends and relatives from the near-by towns. A letter from the camp to the *Gazette* says:—

"The Hatfield boys still abound in good things. * * * They have a large table which they set at meal time in front of their tent and it is daily loaded with articles which plainly indicate the quality of their good mothers at home, while the many elegant bouquets which adorn the interior of their tent, attest the still glowing affection of 'the girl I left behind me.'"

Under date of Oct. 28, 1862, the *Gazette* said:—

"Old Hatfield is bound to be ahead in whatever she undertakes, whether it be fattening cattle or raising men for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. Her first men are in the gallant 10th, whose name will forever shine upon the pages of history. She has also sons in many of the regiments formed in the eastern as well as in every regiment raised in west part of state. The number of 3 years men raised is 54; the number of 9 months men is 24; making a grand total of 78 men sent from a little village whose enrolled militia numbers but 150 including exempts. She has also raised about $8,000 for their support, $5,000 of which was paid as a bounty to the volunteers, and the remainder was for the relief of the sick and wounded."

The first Hatfield man to lay down his life for the cause was Elbridge D. Clifford, a member of Co. I, 21st Regiment, who was wounded in the neck at the time of Pope's defeat in Virginia, in August, 1862. He walked fifteen miles to overtake his regiment, but became exhausted and was placed in a hospital, where he died.

It is no part of the scope of this history to give details of the four years' conflict. The campaigns in which the Hatfield soldiers took part are fully described in the "Regi-

mental" and "Corps" histories, of which several excellent ones have been published, and in other books upon the war.

In spite of the prediction of the letter given above, the dreaded drafts did come. In the summer of 1863 two were made, in June and July. The drafts were extremely unpopular, especially among the foreign born population and, after the New York and Boston riots, an outbreak was feared in Hatfield. No demonstration was made, however, but it was an anxious time for the town officials. A large number of special deputies were sworn in who patrolled portions of the town. Several men who were drafted secured substitutes and the town offered high bounties, in some cases as much as $1,000, for soldiers to take the places of those who were drafted for service.

HATFIELD'S MILITARY QUOTA SERVING IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

Killed in Battle.

Abbott, James H., Sergeant,	Co. C, 10th Mass. Inf., Spottsylvania.
Waite, William R.,	Co. B, 30th Mass. Inf., Petersburg.
Field, John W., Sergeant,	Co. F, 37th Mass. Inf., Battle of the Wilderness.

Died of Wounds.

Harris, Judson W., Corporal,	Co. G, 10th Mass. Inf., Alexandria, Va.
Clifford, Elbridge G.,	Co. I, 21st Mass. Inf., 2d Battle of Bull Run.
Richards, John,	Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf., Cold Harbor.
Clark, Wells,	Co. G, 31st Mass. Inf., New Orleans.
Graves, Edwin, Sergeant,	Co. F, 37th Mass. Inf., Battle of the Wilderness.
Covell, Elihu,	Co. F, 37th Mass. Inf., Gettysburg.
Vining, John H.,	Co. F, 37th Mass. Inf., Cold Harbor.
Bennett, Fernando B., Sergeant,	Co. K, 52d Mass. Inf., Port Hudson.
Hoare, James,	Co. D, 22d Mass. Inf., Alexandria, Va.
McCue, James,	Co. H, 22d Mass. Inf., Battle of the Wilderness.
Hawkins, Lorenzo D.,	Co. B, 21st Mass. Inf., Fredericksburg.

Died in Prison.

Kleastner, Frederick,	Co. A, 27th Mass. Inf., Andersonville.
Richards, Joseph,	Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf., Andersonville.

Died of Disease.

Bolack, Anthony,	Co. B, 31st Mass. Inf., Brashe City, La.
Dennis, Alonzo,	Co. B, 31st Mass. Inf., Fort Jackson, La.
Anderson, Ebenezer,	Co. K, 52d Mass. Inf., Baton Rouge, La.
Dickinson, Henry A.,	Co. K, 52d Mass. Inf., Baton Rouge, La.
Frary, Thomas, Jr.,	Co. D, 27th Mass. Inf., Morehead City, N. C.
Hathaway, Alpheus H.,	Co. C, 31st Mass. Inf., New Orleans, La.
Waite, Charles P.,	Co. F, 37th Mass. Inf., White Oak Church, Va.
Hennessy, Michael,	Co. K, 21st Mass. Inf.,

Survivors at the Close of the War.

Warner, Jonathan D.,	Company D, 10th Mass. Infantry.
Warner, George,	Company A, 10th Mass. Infantry.

Bardwell, Charles L.,	Company C, 10th Mass. Infantry.
Evans, Charles W.,	Company C, 10th Mass. Infantry.
Morton, Dwight,	Company G, 10th Mass. Infantry.
Puffer, Thomas,	Company B, 21st Mass. Infantry.
Babcock, Charles L., Sergeant,	Company I, 21st Mass. Infantry.
Morrissey, Patrick,	Company K, 24th Mass. Infantry.
Billings, Joseph, Sergeant,	Company K, 25th Mass. Infantry.
Bardwell, Henry F., Sergeant,	Company K, 25th Mass. Infantry.
Cowles, Edward C.,	Company K, 25th Mass. Infantry.
Abbott, Richard B.,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Abbott, Lyman B.,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Schaeffer, Simon,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Hitchcock, Henry M.,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Strong, Dwight S., Musician,	27th Mass. Infantry.
Sweet, Cordan,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Morse, Alden F.,	Company A, 27th Mass. Infantry.
Eaton, William H., Corporal,	Company D, 30th Mass. Infantry.
Smith, Obadiah,	Company G, 31st Mass. Infantry.
Graves, Dwight M., 2d Lieutenant,	Company B, 32d Mass. Infantry.
Covell, Emerson L., Sergeant,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Covell, Calvin N.,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Curtis, David B.,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Hubbard, Charles E.,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
King, Jerome E.,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Seitz, Lorenze,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Vining, Oliver S.,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Warner, Oliver,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Field, Henry H., Corporal,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Chaffin, Lysander,	Company F, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Champney, William A.,	Company C, 37th Mass. Infantry.
Billings, Henry P., 2d Lieutenant,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Abels, Dwight G.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Anderson, Henry F.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Bardwell, Caleb D., Sergeant,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Beck, John,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Bristol, Lambert J.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Brown, Jeremiah,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Chandler, George,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Cooley, Myron D.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Cooley, Whitney F.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Cowles, Augustus D.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Doane, John E., Sergeant,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Dinsmore, Alvin D.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Field, Lucius,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Hallett, Alonzo,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Kingsley, Seth W.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Marsh, George L.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Morton, Josiah L.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Morton, Charles K., Corporal,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Strong, Alvin L.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Waite, John E.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Wells, Daniel W.,	Company K, 52d Mass. Infantry.
Rutgers, Lewis,	Company C, 57th Mass. Infantry.
Shea, James,	Company E, 57th Mass. Infantry.
Radesy, Oscar,	Company C, 58th Mass. Infantry.
Hanscom, John H.,	Veteran Reserve Corps.
Bliss, George W.,	Regular Army.
Averill, Philetus,	Berden's Sharpshooters.
White, Eben,*	Berden's Sharpshooters.
Sykes, Lewis,	1st Conn. Artillery.
Carter, Peter,	2d Mass. Infantry.
Lynch, James,	Company H, 2d Mass. Infantry.
O'Sullivan, Jeremiah,*	2d Heavy Artillery.

Evans, Frederick,*	2d Heavy Artillery.
Stutton, Alva A.,*	Company E, 4th Cavalry.
Jebo, Luke,*	Company E, 4th Cavalry.
Wemit, Francis,*	Company E, 4th Cavalry.
Hooker, Christopher D.,*	Company G, 4th Cavalry.
Hooker, William H.,*	Company G, 4th Cavalry.
Rogers, E. Raymond,*	2d Cavalry.
Baldwin, William,*	2d Cavalry.
Burke, Michael,*	30th Mass. Infantry.
Halligan, James,*	27th Mass. Infantry.

Those marked thus * were non-residents, hired to take the places of those drafted or to fill required quotas.

HATFIELD'S NAVAL QUOTA SERVING IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

(All of these were non-residents, hired to fill quotas.)

Chipman, George C.,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1863,	Ship *Maratanzo.*
Canon, William E.,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1863,	Ship *Princess Royal.*
Chase, S. Warren,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1863,	Ship *Tuscarora* and Potomac Flotilla.
Crosby, James E.,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1863,	Ship *Honduras.*
Laighton, Mathew,		Seaman,	1864,	Ship *Circassian.*
Luchenbauch, Francis,		Seaman,	1864.	
Long, William,		Seaman,	1864.	
Murphy, Jeremiah,		Seaman,	1861,	Ship *Minnesota.*
Messer, James,		Seaman,	1861,	Ship *Minnesota.*
Murphy, Thomas,		Seaman,	1861,	Ship *Minnesota.*
Pease, William R.,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1862,	Ship *G. W. Blout.*
Pease, John N.,	Acting	Master's Mate,	1862,	Ship *Canandaigua.*
Shea, James,			1864.	

CHAPTER XVIII.

A PERIOD OF CHANGES, 1865-1910.

"Whate'er of good the old time had
Remains to make our own time glad."

Changes in the population.—The tobacco and onion industries.—Livestock.—The creamery.—Horses.—Manufactures.—Caleb Cooley Dickinson.—Samuel H. Dickinson.—Memorial Hall.—The Public Library.—The Village Improvement Society.—Highway improvement.—Street lighting.—Water supply.—Sewers.—The trolley road.—The growth of 250 years.—Rev. Robert M. Woods, D. D.

The period since the close of the Civil war has seen more changes than any other period of Hatfield's history. The population, which was 1,600 in 1875, steadily declined from that time till 1900 and since the beginning of the present century has steadily risen. Most of the increase has been due to the influx of people from southern Europe, chiefly Poles from Austria and Russia, till the old town has become exceedingly cosmopolitan for a quiet farming community. Bohemians, Slovaks, and Lithuanians are also numbered among the inhabitants and English is the native tongue of scarcely two thirds of the people. Though entirely unacquainted with free institutions of government and differing far more from the native stock in social customs than other immigrants, these new arrivals are possessed of the same industry and thrift that have characterized Hatfield settlers of every generation, of whatever race or creed. For the most part they have been peaceful and law-abiding. None have as yet taken upon themselves the duties of citizenship, though many have acquired property and become permanent residents.

Great changes have also come over the industrial life. The use of machinery has revolutionized farm operations. Mowing machines were not used till about 1857. The tobacco industry has grown till over 1,500 acres are devoted to that crop and large packing houses give employment in

winter to all the men who work on the farms in the summer time. Among the larger growers of tobacco, having from 20 to 30 acres each, are F. H. Bardwell, W. H. Belden, L. A. and S. F. Billings, P. T. Boyle, A. H. Graves, Thaddeus Graves, F. P. Jones, G. E. Morton, B. M. Warner, and the Whalen brothers. Tobacco warehouses and assorting shops are operated by Oscar Belden & Sons, R. L. Belden, G. A. Billings, Roswell Billings, M. W. Boyle, P. T. Boyle, Jacob Carl, J. L. Day, A. H. Graves, Thaddeus Graves, F. P. Jones, J. W. Kiley, John McHugh, Jr., H. W. Marsh, G. E. Morton, L. L. Pease, L. R. Swift, and C. L. Warner.

Onions have become an important crop, to which a constantly increasing acreage is devoted and between five and six hundred carloads are shipped annually. Two large

AN ONION STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

storage warehouses have been built, one at the station at North Hatfield, owned by the Sunderland Onion and Fertilizer Company, the other on the farm of Oscar Belden & Sons at Bradstreet. This building is of hollow concrete blocks with a five-inch dead air space through the entire wall and double shutters, inside and out, at the ventilating windows. It is 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a shed extension on the east side, and has a capacity of 35,000 bushels of onions. It was built in 1909 at a cost of $10,000, the first structure of the kind in New England for storage purposes. The firm, which is composed of Oscar Belden,

George S. Belden, and Oscar E. Belden, raises nearly 70 acres of onions each year.

The live stock industry, once so prominent, has declined almost to the point of passing away. Not many cattle are fattened now and rarely are sheep kept. A few of the farmers in the north part of the town produce milk to supply the Boston market. The cattle industry, however, was of considerable importance till the '80's. In 1878 a creamery was established which did a prosperous business for about eight years. It was in the house now owned and occupied by George Saffer. The managers were Webster A. Pease, John W. Jackson, and Nathaniel T. Abels, in order. Jonathan D. Porter was president of the company and Joseph S. Wells secretary.

The business of breeding horses has occupied the attention of some of the Hatfield farmers during the last half century. Alfred H. Graves and his son, Murray B. Graves, conducted a stock farm for several years. William C. Dickinson gave much of his time to this part of his business and since his decease the Connecticut Valley Stock Farm has been operated by Barnabas Fralic. Electmont, 2.22¼, was bought by Mr. Dickinson from C. J. Hamlin of Village Farm in East Aurora, N. Y. He has sired Lady Sealskin, 2.06¼, Doddie K., 2.13½, Sidney Carton, 2.10, Electrine (3 year old), 2.28, and Snip, 2.28. Another noted stallion owned by this farm is Earl of Chatham by Bingen.

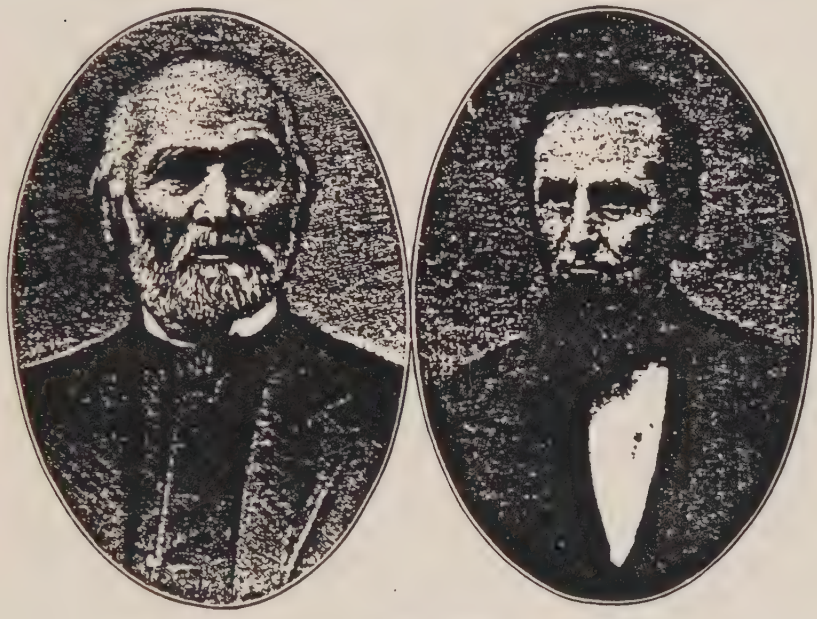
During the period under consideration important manufacturing industries have grown up, which are treated in a chapter in Part II.

One of the most striking features of the last half century is the number of large fortunes accumulated by Hatfield citizens which have been devoted to educational and charitable foundations. The gifts of the Smith family receive special attention in Part II. Two of the other public benefactors have borne the name of Dickinson, both descendants of the first settler, Nathaniel Dickinson.

Caleb Cooley Dickinson, son of Aaron and Experience (Phelps) Dickinson, was born at Hatfield, Nov. 25, 1804, and died unmarried Sept. 16, 1882. He was a prosperous farmer, conducting the old homestead in company with his brother, Aaron. He left the bulk of his fortune of $97,000 to

found Dickinson Hospital in Northampton in the interests of the towns of Northampton, Hatfield, and Whately.

Samuel Huntington Dickinson was born in Hatfield, Jan. 28, 1816, the son of Solomon and Hannah (Huntington) Dickinson. He was never married. He was educated in the public schools of Hatfield and in Greenfield Academy. Then he entered Amherst College, but was obliged to leave on account of delicate health. He inherited a large fortune from his father and was himself a successful farmer and



SAMUEL H. AND CALEB COOLEY DICKINSON.

fortunate in his investments. He died April 6, 1897, and his estate inventoried at $97,000. After legacies to friends, for he survived all near relatives, the will devoted about $80,000 to the American Bible Society, the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Before his death he gave $14,000 for the construction of a Memorial building in Hatfield, in the construction of which he was greatly interested.

The Dickinson Memorial Hall was built in 1892-93 and dedicated on Memorial Day in 1894. The exercises took place in the Congregational church in the afternoon, pre-

sided over by William H. Dickinson. The building was presented to the town in behalf of the donor by Samuel P. Billings, a lifelong associate of Mr. Dickinson, and the response for the town was made by Daniel W. Wells. On the walls of the entrance hall bronze tablets contain the names of Hatfield soldiers who served in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. In a room at the north, where are exhibited the historical collections and relics, is a bronze tablet with the letter of Benjamin Waite telling of the success of his mission to Canada to ransom the captives. Another room on the first floor is the office of town clerk. In this room are placed the town archives in safes and the public documents printed by the state. The whole upper floor is devoted to the use of the public library. The building is of fireproof construction, of brick with steel beams and tile floors.

The Hatfield Public Library now contains about 7,000 volumes. A social library was started as early as 1806, the funds being raised by subscription. It was a circulating library and the headquarters were for a long time the house of Roswell Billings, now the home of David Billings. In 1860 Sophia Smith gave $500 for the purchase of books. The library was then located in a room over the store kept by David F. Wells, where J. T. Burke's residence is, and was used in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. The farmers of the town had by coöperation secured quite an extensive agricultural library. In 1873 the town made its first appropriation for library purposes and a room on the lower floor of the Academy building was set aside for the books of the combined associations, the library being made free. John H. Sanderson was for a long time librarian. He died in 1904. The library was then for short periods in charge of Miss Marian C. Billings, Miss Louise Billings, Miss Ruby Bardwell, and Miss Margaret Allaire. The present librarian, Dr. Chester M. Barton, began his duties in 1905.

Other public structures that have been built since the Civil war are Smith Academy, 1872; the brick schoolhouses, 1869-74; the West Hatfield chapel, 1889; and St. Joseph's church, 1892.

A Village, or Rural, Improvement Society was started in

1885 with these objects: "to cultivate public spirit, quicken the social and intellectual life of the people, promote good fellowship, and secure public health by better hygienic conditions in our houses and surroundings, improve our streets, roads and public grounds, sidewalks, and in general to build up and beautify the whole town, and thus enhance the value of its real estate and render Hatfield a still more inviting place of residence." One of the moving spirits of this organization was Eli A. Hubbard, a member of the state Board of Education, who was always interested in the welfare of the town in which he spent the latter part of his life. He was a descendant of one of Hatfield's early settlers. He was the first president of the Society. Rev. Robert M. Woods was vice-president till his death in 1909.

Much improvement in the appearance of the streets and grounds has been made under the direction of the Village Improvement Society. Fences have been removed and the lawns receive better care, trees have been set out, the cemeteries are kept in good order, and in every way the residents are encouraged to beautify their places.

The town has expended in recent years large sums of money in improving the condition of the highways. Every year sees some permanent roads of stone or gravel constructed, and gravel or concrete sidewalks are being rapidly extended.

A beginning of street lighting was made about 1890, when lamp posts were erected at intervals along several of the streets in the center of the village and the lamps were lit and cared for by property owners on whose places they were located. In 1901 an acetylene gas plant was built for lighting the Congregational church. The plant was removed to Prospect Street in 1903 and greatly enlarged, giving service to many private houses and shops, and a contract was entered into in 1904 with the town for lighting the public streets where the gas mains ran. The stock of the Hatfield Gas Company was subscribed for chiefly by Hatfield capitalists. The Massachusetts Lighting Companies secured control of the company in 1909. Electric lights were made possible by the extension of the system of the Amherst Gas Company in 1907 and the next year they began to light the streets by electricity, extending their

system farther than was possible for the local company to carry the acetylene light.

An excellent water supply was secured by the town in 1896 from Running Gutter brook, a never failing source of supply, situated within the town limits. Water is carried to all parts of the town and the pressure is sufficient for adequate fire protection. There are six organized fire companies of volunteers. The watershed around the brook and reservoir is protected by ownership by the town of the forest lands on both sides of the brook to its source, forty acres in all. The system was built and is operated by the town. Bonds were issued for construction to the amount of $50,000, to be paid for from a sinking fund at the end of thirty years. The sinking fund in 1910 amounted to $14,735. The report of the Water Commissioners for the year ending March 1, 1910, showed that there were then 326 connections with private property, 90 hydrants, 5 water tanks, and water supplied to 5 schoolhouses and to Memorial Hall. It was voted at the March meeting in 1910 to put the water also in the town hall. The total cost of construction to that date was $56,485;18,781 feet of 8-inch pipe, 46,786 feet of 6-inch pipe, 32,596 feet of 4-inch pipe, and 13,048 of 2-inch or smaller.

The trolley road, built by the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company, was opened between Northampton and Hatfield in 1900 and to Greenfield in 1903. This was a great accommodation to the people of the Center village and Bradstreet, who were before two miles from a railroad.

The first public sewer was built in 1904, draining the upper part of Main Street and emptying into the Connecticut river. The main trunk line was laid through Bridge Lane to the river in 1907, with branches on Main and Maple streets. The sewer system is being gradually extended.

And so from the little group of a half dozen houses built two hundred and fifty years ago the town has grown till 340 houses are required to shelter its inhabitants, who number 2,000. The estates of all the inhabitants together the year of incorporation were probably not in excess of £30,000, while the assessors in 1909 reported the total assessed valuation at $1,326,842; real estate, $1,113,203; personal, $213,639; with $97,860 exempt from taxation. The changes

wrought by passing years have been recorded. One thing remains the same. The town meeting has stood the test of time and is still the cherished institution of a self-reliant, self-governing people. Varied as have been the changes in the government of state and nation the people meet to order their local affairs as they have from the beginning and each man has his say.

In this brief narration of the happenings of the past much mention has been made of the services of the leading citizens. It cannot more fittingly close than with a tribute to a man whose influence has been second to none in securing that harmonious coöperation that at all times has united Hatfield people. The pastorate of Rev. Robert M. Woods was among the long ones that have been a marked characteristic of the church in Hatfield. Though "things ecclesiastical and civil" had long been separated when he began his ministry he looked upon the whole town as his parish, its interests in all directions were his interests, his influence was wide. In a memorial address delivered in the Congregational church, Nov. 28, 1909, Pres. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., of Smith College said of him:—

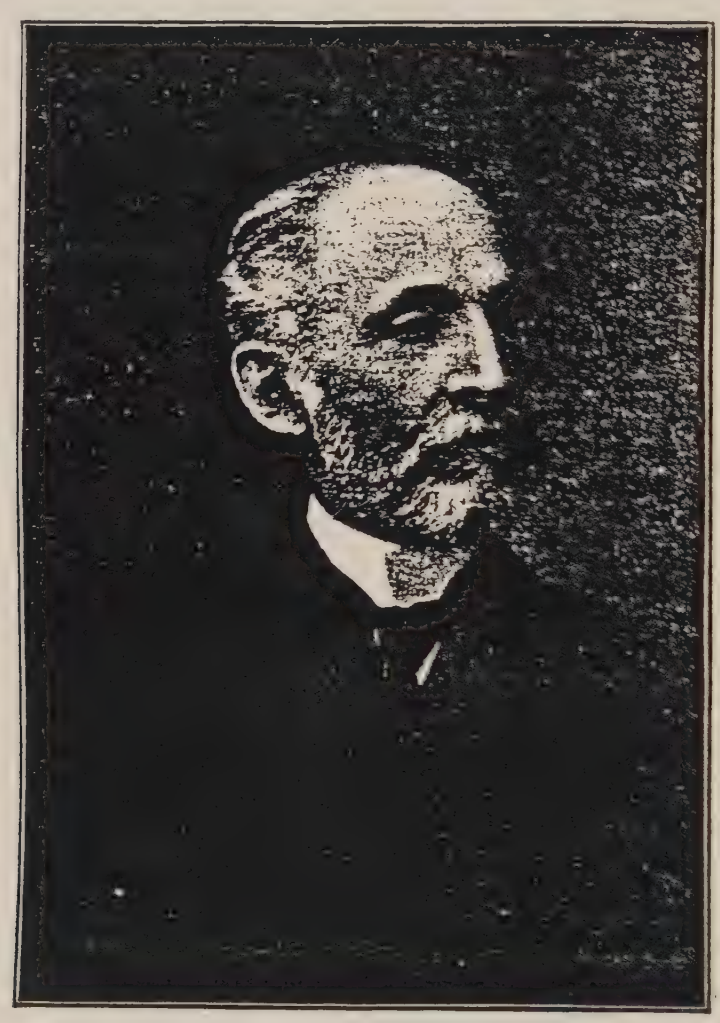
"In November, 1876, he was engaged by this church as a stated supply for one year. His services were so acceptable that he received, before the year was over, a unanimous call to become its settled pastor, and he was installed as pastor of the church in November, 1877, completing at his death last June a pastorate of nearly thirty-three years. It was my privilege to preach his installation sermon and my text then—'It is not ye that speak but the spirit of your Father that speaketh in you'—was illustrated in his future ministry. In him was realized the old-time ideal of the New England minister,—the foremost citizen in ecclesiastical and civic affairs. He was truly the Bishop of Hatfield in the primal sense of the word, so controlling and pervasive was his oversight, and so respected and trusted was his personality. Men saw reproduced in him the type of country parson immortalized in the archaic words of one of our greatest English poets.

"'Wyd was his parisch, and houses fer asondur,
But he ne lafte not for reyne ne thondur,
In siknesse ne in meschief to visite
The ferrest in his parissche, moche and lite,
Uppon his feet, and in his hond a staf,
This noble ensample unto his scheep he gaf,
That ferst he wroughte, and after that he taughte,
Out of the gospel he the wordes caughte,
And this figure he added yit therto,
That if gold ruste, what schulde yren doo?'

"Your minister also practiced the gospel which he preached,—striving faithfully to follow the example of his Master who went about doing good.

"No inhabitant of the town was beyond the reach of his friendly aid and sympathy. In his ministrations he recognized no distinctions of social condi-

tions. The poor, the outcast, the victims of ignorance and intemperance as well as the prosperous and the learned found in him a friend whom they could trust and a counselor whose advice was most helpful. The foreigners who have come in recent years to Hatfield, so that now they form a large and important element in its population, were especially sought out by him that he might bring them under Christian influence and help them to become



Rev. Robert McEwen Woods, D.D.

good citizens. If they were Protestants, whatever may have been their previous church connections, he sought to interest them in the church in Hatfield and to interest the church in them. They were persuaded to send their children to the Sunday School, and to place themselves under those influences which would help them to resist the temptations to evil which beset strangers in a strange land. With the Catholics of the town he was on friendly terms. When they were numerous enough to form a church of their

own persuasion, he was ready to aid them to establish it, believing it was far better for them in the present divergence between Catholics and Protestants to have a church in which they could conscientiously worship than to be without church fellowship. Their priest he treated as a brother minister, and he rejoiced to work with him to lessen the temptations to vice and to elevate the moral standards of the community, confidently expecting the time would come for which every true Christian prays, when the unhappy divisions which have long separated large bodies of Christians from each other would be removed and the unity of Christian believers, for which Christ prayed, might be realized. That unity his own catholic spirit did much to promote. Although preferring himself the Congregational polity, he was not in any sense a sectarian propagandist and was ready to hold fellowship with men, whatever might be their ecclesiastical preferences. Those who differed from him soon lost sight of their differences in his presence. He was so considerate and magnanimous in spirit, so free from intolerant bigotry or militant proselytism, that he speedily brought into spiritual union most of those who became acquainted with him. Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and the various representatives of other ecclesiastical denominations gladly accepted his ministry and were numbered among his parishioners. There was no attempt to form another Protestant church of different polity during his pastorate, and few cared to seek spiritual aid and counsel elsewhere. The longer he lived here, the more he was trusted and esteemed. Men recognized in him a man who was sincerely striving with all his mind and heart to promote righteousness by leading men to love God and keep His commandments.

"His influence was deeply felt outside of his professional work. Men respected and valued him as a loyal citizen, doing what he could by word and deed to improve the social conditions of the community. Every movement for public betterment found in him an efficient helper. In town meetings, in the election of officials of the town, state or nation, in the conditions of the schools, of the roads, the water supply and every civic matter which affected the condition of the people, he was actively interested; and while men sometimes differed from him in opinion, they never doubted his sincerity or his personal integrity and uprightness. There was no trace of hypocrisy or double dealing about him. His course was straightforward on public questions and actuated ever by righteous and praiseworthy motives.

"His public spirit was recognized by his election as one of the presidential electors in the campaign of 1904. The breadth of his sympathy and the extent of his influence may be seen somewhat in the important offices which he was called to fill. He was a trustee of Smith College, an overseer of the charitable fund of Amherst College, a trustee and treasurer of Smith Academy, a trustee of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital at Northampton, and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In all these positions he won the respect and esteem of his associates by his practical sagacity and his unselfish efforts to advance the interests of the corporations which he served. His Alma Mater, Amherst College, gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, as a deserved recognition of his scholarship and his ministerial influence."

PART II.

REMINISCENCES AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Partridge.

REMINISCENCES AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

I.—REMINISCENCES OF SAMUEL D. PARTRIDGE.

Introductory Note. These sketches of Hatfield in the early part of the nineteenth century, with their interesting side lights on manners and customs, were written in 1880 by Samuel D. Partridge, or rather by his wife at his dictation, for he had then become blind. Few men have been better qualified for writing such a description. As a young man Mr. Partridge was elected to the office of town clerk and during the year he held office he copied the records of the first one hundred years, a work of great value to many who have had occasion to consult the old records for historical or genealogical information. His interest in his native town was continued till his death, though much of his active business life was passed in New York, and he delighted in spending his vacations among the scenes of his boyhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Partridge died in Wisconsin, but are buried in Hatfield.

It has long been a matter of regret with me, that I did not in my earlier days improve the opportunities which I had of obtaining information relative to my native town from those who were my predecessors by two generations. This reflection has had some influence in prompting me to write down what I remember of Hatfield as it was soon after the commencement of the present century. The population was then, according to my recollection, a little more than eight hundred, and these, with two exceptions, were descendants of the first settlers in Hadley and Hatfield. The exceptions were Henry Wilkie, who was made prisoner at the defeat of Burgoyne's army, and chose to remain rather

than return to Germany; the other was Michael Kelly, an Irishman, who lived on the Northampton road near the line, and remained but a few years when he removed to New York. There were two colored families living on the Northampton road, and three more living near the junction of the Williamsburg and Deerfield roads.

Very few new highways for travel have been opened since those days. A county road through the North Meadow to West Farms and the Pantry road leading from Northampton to Whately are all that have been made since my memory.

The boundaries of the town are unchanged except that when Williamsburg was set off, the line between the two towns was fixed with a proviso that certain farms lying west of the line should still remain a part of Hatfield, and the dwellers on those farms for a long series of years voted and were taxed in Hatfield, but, some thirty or forty years ago, they were annexed by an act of Legislature to the town of Williamsburg. A considerable portion of Haydenville was situated on one of these farms.

In my earliest recollections I can recall but one schoolhouse, and that a brick structure of about eighteen by sixteen feet, of one story and a gambrel roof, having two windows on the east side and one on the west side. These with one window on the south end lighted an upper room. The lower room had two windows on the east side, two at the south end, and one on the west side. The ceilings in each room, especially in the upper room, were very low. The building stood in the middle of the street about east from Deacon Partridge's house, the same now occupied by Otis Wells. In the winter a school for boys was kept in each of these rooms, the larger boys going into the upper room, which was entered by a staircase on the outside on the north end of the building. I do not think that at this period the town provided any instruction for girls, and all the boys in town who attended school in the winter were taught in these two rooms. I remember them as coming from "the Hill" and from "West Farms." One from West Farms is fixed in my memory, for, when reading in the "English Reader" how "Genius darted like an eagle up the mountain," he read, he "darted like a pickerel up the moun-

tain." The lower room was sufficiently uncomfortable, but the upper was so dark, so low and gloomy, that it is difficult to conceive how it could ever have been devoted to educational purposes; and yet a goodly number of men who have made intelligent and respectable citizens received no other schooling than this house afforded. Wood for the use of the schools was brought at sled length. It was chopped and split by the larger boys and carried in by the smaller boys. The fires in the morning were made by the scholars in turn, though sometimes the job was taken by some one boy for the ashes. Prayers were offered morning and evening, or dispensed with, at the option of the master. The first school exercise was always reading in the Bible by the oldest class.

There was a girls' school kept in the house belonging to Oliver Smith, which stood near the site of the house belonging to the late Mrs. Joseph Smith. (I suppose this was a private school.) In 1813 it was taught by a Miss Childs. I recollect she had an "exhibition" in the meetinghouse, when one of Hannah More's sacred dramas was enacted, Miss Almira Smith (afterward Mrs. S. F. Lyman of Northampton) having the part of Pharaoh's daughter, and the baby, Moses, found by her in the bulrushes was George C. Partridge. A Mr. Barstow kept a girls' school in the same place, but I am unable to tell whether a little before, or a little after, Miss Childs, as I only remember him by an affray between some Democrats and Federalists which occurred in the bell tower of the meetinghouse, and in which Mr. Barstow participated.

Party spirit ran very high in those days, worse than I have ever known it at any subsequent time; but this is the only occasion in which I remember a resort to blows. For many years it was a disturber of social life,—men, women, and children felt its evil influence. The Federalists would have their Thanksgiving ball in one place, while the Democrats had theirs in another; and even between near relatives of different party affiliations there was very little friendly intercourse.

The town meetings—always opened by the minister by prayer—were held in the meetinghouse, one party taking the north side of the center aisle, the other the south. The

contest was generally on the choice of a moderator, it being well understood that the party carrying that office would carry all others.

The want of school privileges was in some degree supplemented by the establishment of a "social library" about the year 1806 and even here the bitterness of party spirit was apparent, the original members being all Federalists.

There was but one religious society, all parochial rights being vested in the town. The church organization was then just as it is now, but the legal voters of the town constituted the parish. Rev. Dr. Lyman, who was settled in 1772, was the minister when I was born, and continued so until I was grown to man's estate. His salary, if I recollect right, was £80, together with his fuel, and the use of the parish lands. This money was raised by a town tax, and collected just like any other tax. There was a law of the state requiring every man to attend divine service once in three months, though I never heard of its enforcement; but I recollect to have heard of one person who was said to go just enough to keep clear of the law.

The meetinghouse stood in the middle of the street, perhaps twenty-five rods north of the brick schoolhouse. The pulpit was on the west side, and over it was a sounding board. It was entered by a staircase on the south side, and at the right of the staircase, in front of the pulpit, was the "Deacons' seat" and the communion table, while the galleries extended around the three other sides. There were two staircases leading to the galleries, one on the southeast, and the other on the northwest corners of the house, and over each of the staircases was a large square pew elevated above the others, and called the "high pews." The house below was divided into square pews by what was called the "broad aisle," running east and west through the middle of the building with two narrow aisles, one at the north and one at the south of it. In addition to these there was one on each of the four sides of the house at the distance of the breadth of one pew from the walls, connecting with the doors and with the stairs leading to the pulpit and the galleries. The building was entered by three doors, one on each of the north, south, and east sides. At the north end there was a tower built up from the

ground to the belfry, surmounted by a tall spire on the top of which was fastened a weather vane in the shape of a brass rooster. The tower was entered by two doors, one on the north and the other on the east side. I think the bell bore the date of 1806. It was cracked some years ago and replaced by another. I have heard a great many other bells, but never one so sweet toned as that.

The town always exercised the right of seating the meetinghouse; and when a reseating was deemed advisable, an article for that purpose was placed in the warrant, and if the vote was in the affirmative a committee was appointed to attend to the business and report to an adjourned meeting, when, if a majority was satisfied with the report, it was accepted. About three families were allotted to each pew as all the children except the smallest were expected to sit in the gallery; the girls in the north and the boys in the south, while the east gallery was divided between them. The front seats were occupied by the singers,—the "treble" in the north, the "counter" in the north half of the front seat in the east gallery, the "tenor" in the south half of the same seat, while the "bass" occupied the front seat in the south gallery. Behind the "singers' seats" were two rows of seats raised by successive steps, one higher than the other, where the children sat, and it was the duty of the tything man to see that they behaved with propriety. Back of these seats, raised one step higher, was a row of square pews running all around the galleries. These were seated by the committee and were occupied by the young men and young women, the former on the south and the latter on the north side, while the east side was divided between them. The maiden ladies were seated in the north "high pew" before mentioned, while the bachelors were assigned the one on the south side. There was always some dissatisfaction with the allotment of the seats, but much less than might reasonably be expected from the seating by such a method, as the seating below was supposed to have some reference to wealth and social position. I recollect one instance of a man who was seated by the north door, who consoled himself by saying that it "was better to be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord, than to dwell with the wicked," and another young man who was seated with two

very old men remarked, that he "supposed the committee feared he would play in meeting." Theology and politics formed the subjects of conversation whenever people met at the store, the tavern, and at social gatherings.

About fifty years ago the belfry and spire were taken down, the bell was transferred to a tower erected at the south end of the church, the pews were taken out and slips were substituted for them. The old high pulpit was removed, and a platform pulpit erected. Until this time no apparatus for warming the meetinghouse had been used. In cold weather every family started out with a foot stove, and the minister stood up and preached in a heavy overcoat and thick gloves. The majority of the society now thought best to attempt making the room more comfortable. Accordingly with great caution, many being opposed to stoves in the audience room, they placed two stoves in the porch at the south end of the building, running pipes through the partition and extending them to outlets at the north end. But the degree of heat thus obtained—though hardly perceptible—was intolerable to the minority, who to the number of about forty, under the leadership of the late Mr. Oliver Smith, "signed off" and left the society.

In my early days no stoves were used in the dwelling houses either for warming or cooking. The baking was done in large brick ovens, or in a shallow, covered iron dish called a "bake kettle." The kitchen fireplace was very large, both broad and deep; and when the fire was kindled it consisted of a large "back log" on which was laid a smaller log called a "back stick." In front of these a large quantity of wood was placed resting on a pair of heavy andirons. In the houses more recently built the kitchen fireplace was furnished with a crane, but the older houses had only hooks and trammels hanging from a crossbar fastened some distance up the chimney. For additional protection against the cold, in many families a "settle" was used. This was a bench some five or six feet long with a high back of closely fitting boards to be drawn up in front of the fire, where one could sit and not have one's back exposed to the cold air. In those days also, the clothing was not well adapted to protect from the cold, as neither men nor boys wore woolen

under-garments, but relied chiefly upon heavy overcoats and camlet cloaks lined with thick green baize.

In severe weather the sleeping rooms were intensely cold, but every family had a warming pan chiefly used by the aged and females; but a boy who should have his bed warmed was an object of derision among his fellows.

The observance of the Sabbath was exceedingly strict; all unnecessary work ceasing at sunset on Saturday, on which evening, so far as I can recollect, it was the custom to have "hasty pudding" and milk for supper. On the Sabbath everything like levity or mirth was severely frowned upon. In the afternoon of that day the children of the family were collected and instructed in the "Westminster Catechism." Sunday schools were unknown until a much later day. On the whole, with the best intentions on the part of their elders, the Sabbath was made to the children about as wearisome as it could be. But the moment the sun disappeared in the west, the Sabbath was over and the mirth and jollity which had been suppressed for twenty-four hours broke forth with little control.

The custom referred to above of eating "hasty pudding" for the Saturday evening supper, gave Northampton the name of "Pudding Town," and the Northampton people were called in derision "Puddingers." Middle Lane in Hatfield was called "Pudding Lane," but for what reason I do not know, nor do I know why the street to the north of it was called "Canada Lane." [It was the road leading north to Deerfield and thence to Canada.]

It was an old custom after the crops had been gathered, to open the meadows for the use of the inhabitants generally, all of whom were allowed to turn in their animals during the period of fourteen days. For this reason, as well as for the fact that cows were allowed to run at large at all times, it was necessary that the meadows should be fenced and gates kept up at the entrances. There was such a gate at a point a little south of the site now occupied by the house of Erastus Cowles, and I propose to begin here and going north give what I remember of each house and its inhabitants.

Close by this gate on the west side of the road stood the house of Nathan Geary. He came from the eastern

part of the state and was, I think, a shoemaker. He married the daughter of the elder Elisha Wait and had five sons and four daughters. The sons all emigrated,—the daughters all remained in town,—of whom Mrs. Polly Graves is the only survivor.

The next house was owned and occupied by Gen. Isaac Maltby, who came from Connecticut, was a graduate of Yale College in 1786 and married a daughter of Seth Murray, who, I am told, was the Murray alluded to in Trumbull's "McFingal." His widow died since my memory. Mr. Maltby was a brigadier general of militia and was in command of a brigade at Boston when Governor Strong, in the last war with Great Britain, called out the militia for the defense of that city. I remember when, on the discharge of these troops, General Maltby, his son, Murray, Israel Billings, and Moses Morton appeared at church on the Sabbath dressed in their regimentals, and offered a "note of thanksgiving to God for their safe return." The offering of a "note of thanksgiving" after recovery from sickness, or deliverance from danger, was an old custom observed in those days; also the formal request of those who were suffering from recent bereavement that prayer might be offered for the sanctification of the event to the good of their souls; those who offered these requests always rising and standing in their place during the reading of the "note." General Maltby removed with his family to Waterloo, N. Y., where he died in 1819.

The house now occupied by Samuel F. Billings is the same as that in which the Murrays and Maltbys lived, and consequently is pretty old. The lot on which it stands is the same with that which in the early settlement of the town was allotted to Richard Fellows. Robert Holmes, who came from Acworth, N. H., and succeeded Simeon Smith as toll-gather, also lived here and manufactured fanning mills. Lyman Bennett, whom I remember as a very worthy young man, learned that trade of Holmes, but afterwards removed to Troy, N. Y., where he accumulated a large fortune in the shirt and collar business.

The next is the lot assigned to John Cowles, one of the first settlers of the town, and was, at my earliest recollection, occupied by Dea. Rufus Cowles, his descendant. None

of his children emigrated. His eldest son, Augustus, died while a member of Yale College. He was one of the best young men I ever knew, and was of great promise, dying lamented by all who knew him. This is one of the two places in town still owned by descendants of the first occupant of the same name. The old house, which was torn down many years ago, faced the north as does the one now standing on the same site. It is probable that the first house built on the lot faced the east, about in the line of the house of Richard Fellows. These two, Fellows and Cowles, were probably the first residents on the "west side," and even then before the Main Street was laid out. On the east side of the lot, as I remember it, Cotton White had a blacksmith's shop, and a little south of that a carpenter's shop.

Across the road leading to "the Hill," was the lot originally allotted to Zachariah Field. At my earliest recollection Elijah, Moses, and Hannah Field, children of Medad Field, lived in a two-story house standing where Alpheus Cowles's house now stands. It then had the appearance of an old house. These three members of the Field family always lived in Hatfield, and died childless.

The house standing on the southeast corner of the same lot was then occupied by Cotton White. I suppose that it was built by Jesse Billings. I have a dim recollection of a blacksmith's shop standing a little north of the house. I well remember that in the street at this point was a place which had been used for heating wagon tires.

North of this was a one-story house which had been occupied by Moses Hitchcock for a store, but after the death of Capt. Israel Parsons was occupied by his widow and family until they left for Canada. The house was removed to the northeast corner of the Cowles lot, and was occupied successively by James Bucknam, David Chapman, and Horace Shumway.

The next house was owned and occupied by Capt. Israel Parsons, and after his death came into the possession of Col. Erastus Billings. The first two ministers of Hatfield, Mr. Atherton and Mr. Chauncey, lived on this place and Nathaniel Chauncey, the first graduate of Yale College, was born there.

In the next house Mrs. Miriam Billings resided with her son, Roswell Billings, and his family. Her sister, Rebecca Dickinson,—familiarly known as "Aunt Beck,"—lived with her. She was a very intelligent woman and her sayings were frequently repeated, she being regarded as a sort of oracle. A horse shed stood a few rods from the street south of the house; and I think that either Capt. Silas Billings or his father, Zachary, kept a tavern on the place. The latter was connected with Col. Oliver Partridge's regiment, which was stationed near Lake George in the year 1758, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga fought on July 6th of the same year.

The next was the house of Lieut. Samuel Partridge, my grandfather, who died in 1809. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Seth Dwight, who inherited this property from his father, Henry Dwight. My grandfather was a lieutenant in Col. William Williams's regiment in the French war, and was in the disastrous battle of Ticonderoga in 1758. He was also at the taking of Quebec and saw General Wolfe brought in mortally wounded. Seth Dwight, my great-grandfather, lived on this place in a house near the northeast corner of John A. Billings's lot about ten or twelve feet from the street, and its north side on the line between J. A. Billings and Otis Wells. At my earliest remembrance there was a building on this spot used as a currier's shop, and the cellar of this building was the same as that under the house of Seth Dwight and his father, Henry Dwight. On the southeast corner of this lot there was a building occupied as a store,—first, by Dwight & Partridge and afterwards by C. & S. Partridge. The house in which my grandfather lived, (and in which I was born), stood between these two buildings occupying the same site as the present house built by Mr. Billings; and was probably when pulled down about one hundred years old. C. & S. Partridge also carried on the tanning business, and their tan yard was directly south of the spot now occupied by Mr. J. A. Billings's tobacco barn. The store at this time was the only one in town, and a smaller proportion of the trade went abroad than in later years.

They were licensed retailers of ardent spirits, but it must be remembered that the traffic in ardent spirits was then

considered honorable; indeed, public opinion and the laws of the Commonwealth required that it should be intrusted only to men of established character and integrity. The courts would not entertain an application for a license unless the good character and standing of the applicant were certified by the selectmen. Ardent spirits were used in every family from the highest to the lowest,—the minister not excepted. A flip-iron was considered as necessary an appendage to the chimney corner as the carving knife was to the table. Flip was a beverage which seems to have belonged to that period, and that section of the country. A principal component was the small beer brewed by every family; to this was added rum and sugar with a flavoring of nutmeg, to which the finishing touch was given by plunging in the red hot iron. As I recall the delicious flavor of this compound, I cannot wonder that it was a general favorite with our fathers. This drink was more particularly used during the winter, and was considered indispensable on high social occasions, and its absence from a meeting of an association of ministers would have been unfavorably noticed. The first Monday in April was known among the juveniles as "Egg Pop day," and it will scarcely be believed by the present generation, that parents, and those, too, of as high moral standing as any in the community, could fit out their boys of eight or ten years with each a teacup of sugar, a half pint of rum, and six eggs to meet their playmates, each one provided in the same manner, to spend the day in play and in drinking "Egg Pop"; yet, such was the custom. But it should in justice be stated that the drinking was under the supervision of some elderly person, and that luckily it only occurred once a year.

It was the custom in some families to have liquor in some form passed around at eleven o'clock every morning, and a very general custom that all who were at work in the field should be served with drink at that hour. It was not uncommon to hear this lunch called a "bever." This custom I have no doubt is very old and was brought from England by our ancestors, as the English had a lunch called by that name consisting mostly of drink, certainly as early as the time of Henry VII., and probably earlier, as the word indicates a Norman origin.

Notwithstanding the general use of spirituous liquors, I think that drunkenness was no more prevalent then than now. In the first place the population was thoroughly Anglo-Saxon,—only men of good character could sell, and they would have forfeited their character by an indiscriminate or careless use of their license. The law authorized the selectmen to forbid the sale of spirits to such individuals as they might designate as unworthy the privilege of buying. Then, too, the article drank had little resemblance to the compound now used; in fact, I do not recollect any case of "delirium tremens" until a much later period than that of which I am now speaking.

At this period also, there was no more suggestion nor suspicion of immorality in the sale of lottery tickets than there was in the sale of schoolbooks. If, for instance, a bridge was to be built across the Connecticut river, after having raised as much money as possible by individual subscriptions, the Legislature would be petitioned for leave to raise the balance by lottery. In those days there were few rich men, and not all who were rich were public-spirited, and there seemed to be no other way of accomplishing large undertakings; and it was never difficult to obtain for the managers of these lotteries men of the highest respectability.

I will turn from this digression. I find that in 1753 Lieut. Samuel Partridge bought of Capt. Seth Dwight the southern half of his homestead, and about twenty years later he bought the remaining half; and that still later he added to the north side two rods purchased of Isaac Graves, while to the south side he added one and one half rods by purchase from Aaron Graves; thus, the old Dwight homestead was not so wide by three and one half rods as the two lots of John A. Billings and Otis Wells. The beautiful elm tree now standing in front of this lot was set out by Josiah Dwight, son of Seth Dwight, about the year 1768.

The house now occupied by Mr. Otis Wells was built by Dea. Cotton Partridge, and is now, I suppose, not far from ninety years old. He died in 1846. His children are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from Vermont to North Carolina, and no descendant of Lieut. Samuel Partridge bearing his name is now living in Hat-

field. When I last saw the homestead the buildings were the same, and occupied the same place which they did in my early childhood.

The next house, on the site now occupied by Mrs C. M. Billings's house, was owned and occupied by Mr. Amasa Wells, the grandfather of Mr. Otis Wells. He was a man of such irreproachable life, and so highly esteemed and respected, that even the bitterest partisan never uttered a word against him. The house on the homestead was very old, and was called the oldest in town. It was two stories in

THE JENNY LIND ELM, ON THE ISAAC GRAVES ALLOTMENT.

height, with the second story projecting in front over the first, for purposes of defense against the Indians. I remember being told while it was in the occupancy of Mr. Wells, that is, before he died, that it was one hundred and eleven years old; which, with the fact that it was built with reference to attacks by the Indians, leads me to conclude that it was built early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Wells was killed by a fall from the roof of this house. He left four sons, all of whom but Elisha emigrated. An only daughter, Hannah, married Joseph Smith, Jr., and lived and died in Hatfield.

The next was the house of Capt. Elijah Smith, brother of Oliver Smith, where he lived with three sons and one daughter, all of whom died in Hatfield. Another daughter was married to Dea. Joseph Billings, and one of the sons, Charles, was afterward married and left the homestead. The only material change which had taken place in the appearance of this homestead when I last saw it, was the loss of the large elm tree which stood in front of the house.

The next house was the residence of the Rev. Dr. Lyman. This was an old house of two stories with a gambrel roof. A few rods south of the house there stood a large elm tree, which I am told was there, though quite small, at the time of his settlement in 1772, and consequently, if still standing, is more than a hundred years old. Near this tree was his study, a small building which was purchased by Mr. Pliny Day about the time of his marriage, removed to the lot where Mrs. Silas Billings now lives, and became his dwelling house for a number of years. It was afterward removed to Mr. Rufus Cowles's lot and became one of his outbuildings. In the northeast corner of the front yard, on the line of the street, there was a small building erected by Jonathan H., son of Dr. Lyman, for a law office, and after he left town used by his father for a study. Some years after the death of Dr. Lyman, this building was removed up the street to a location between the house then occupied by Mr. Joseph Smith, Jr., and the Bardwell place; subsequently it was purchased by Daniel White and removed to his lot in Middle Lane, and finally transferred from thence to the "Stone Pits," where I believe it now stands, though somewhat changed in appearance. The house in which Dr. Lyman lived (before mentioned) was built and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, his immediate predecessor. The home lot, sixteen rods in width, was made up of two rods from the Eleazer Frary lot, John Graves's lot of twelve rods, and two rods of Isaac Graves's lot.

The next object of interest was the old elm tree standing on Benjamin Smith's place, immediately on the street line. It had a large trunk, measuring, at the top of the fence, twenty-seven feet in circumference and about two feet from the ground its circumference was nearly forty feet. It was very old and there is a tradition that it exhibited signs of

age when seen by the first settlers of the town. Mr. Jonathan Morton, brother of Perez Morton, told me forty or fifty years ago, and he was then an old man, that it seemed an old tree as long ago as he could remember. I am told that its stump gave evidence of having stood there four hundred years.

A short distance north of the old elm tree, on the same line, there stood a small building which was known as

"The Old Elm."

"Squire Smith's store," though it never had a stock of goods since my memory, and possibly may have stood there when Mr. Smith came into possession of the property. The dwelling house of Mr. Smith stood some twenty-five or

thirty feet back from the street. It was a two-story gambrel-roofed house handsomely finished inside, and had been in earlier days the residence of Col. Israel Williams by whom it was built. Colonel Williams was a son of the Rev. William Williams, a former minister of Hatfield, and a brother of Elisha Williams, the third president of Yale College. Colonel Williams previous to the Revolution was a man of large influence and filled important offices; but, espousing the wrong side, he lost both office and influence. He is alluded to in the couplet with Murray in Trumbull's "McFingal." He was killed by falling down his cellar stairs in 1788. In the rear was an extension much older than the gambrel-roofed building in front, which was built by his father, the Rev. William Williams, the third minister of Hatfield. In my childhood the house was occupied by Mr. Benjamin Smith, his wife, and daughter, afterwards Mrs. Samuel F. Lyman of Northampton, and his bachelor brother, Mr. Oliver Smith. The lot owned by Benjamin Smith was sixteen rods in width, twelve rods of which comprised the original allotment of Thomas Meekins, and four rods were the balance of Eleazer Frary's lot. The line between this and the Chapin Porter lot has never been changed.

Mr. Oliver Smith, mentioned above, was even then considered a very rich man. When a boy wished himself as rich as Oliver Smith, he was supposed to wish for boundless wealth. Since he will be known to posterity as the founder of the "Smith Charities," it may not be improper to notice some of his prominent characteristics. He had naturally a good mind with plenty of hard common sense, and was of a rather taciturn habit. He was honest in his dealings, intending to claim no more than what rightfully belonged to him; yet he managed to withhold the greater part of his property from taxation, thus adding to the burden of his townsmen. He possessed an uncommon judgment in business matters, so that his investments, so far as I know, were invariably successful. He was ambitious in a certain way, but his ambition was satisfied with being considered the richest man in that region, and the leader of those with whom he associated. Among these associates, I am told, he was genial and often evinced a sense of humor. Al-

though he had naturally a strong mind, yet his want of education and the low estimate which he put upon education had the effect of making him very narrow-minded; so that his only standard of valuation was the result in dollars and cents. He always argued that a liberal education was a hindrance in a man's career, and carried statistics in his pocket which he would often read to enforce his argument and show that learning seldom helped a man to wealth. He was very penurious, spending little on himself and imparting little to others. During the thirty years or more of my recollection of him, he wore the same overgarments; yet by reason of a certain trimness and neatness, he always appeared respectably dressed. It does him no injustice to say that he was destitute of public spirit; and efforts to improve society either by a higher education or by religious teaching met with very little encouragement from him. On one occasion he gave fifty dollars to assist in building a schoolhouse at West Farms, and at another time he gave the same sum for a schoolhouse in West Brook; but few, if any, of his contemporaries supposed that his love for education prompted him to make these gifts. He also made a donation of fifty dollars to the Colonization Society, and for some years gave two dollars annually to the Bible Society. So far from being forward in raising money for the support of schools, if he favored any, it was always the smallest amount proposed; and he also claimed that it was unjust to tax him for the support of schools as he had no children.

The next house was owned by Israel Dickinson, who occupied it with his wife and daughter. He was the son of Elihu Dickinson, and brother of William and Silas Dickinson; his wife was the daughter of Gen. Lemuel Dickinson, and his daughter subsequently became the wife of Rodolphus Morton. Their son, George, was born much later. As Mrs. Dickinson was my aunt, my visits to the house began very early, so that I think I recollect its appearance seventy years ago. It had been painted red, but the paint was considerably worn off. It is the same house occupied by the late Moses C. Porter, by whom its appearance was materially altered. The two elm trees in front are somewhat larger than they were seventy years ago, but their appearance is not greatly changed. [One of these trees is

a hackberry.] Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson removed to Lockport, N. Y., many years ago, where they both died. Their son, George, returned to Hatfield, where he and his sister died. The daughter, Mrs. Morton, was a woman of uncommon intellectual powers and of a lovely disposition. She was a fine scholar and few young women of her day excelled her in mental culture. She engaged in teaching at one time, and there are those now living who will never forget her gracious influence upon them in that capacity. She had the rare and happy faculty of calling out all that was best in her scholars, and her resignation as a teacher was felt to be a public loss.

The house now occupied by Mr. Silas G. Hubbard was then occupied by Lieut. Rufus Smith and wife, and his son, John, and his family. Mr. John Smith's wife was a daughter of Gen. Lemuel Dickinson. The house was of comparatively recent structure. Mr. Smith and his wife and son died in Hatfield, but his son's widow with all the children who had not previously removed from town, went to Connecticut. Previous to the occupancy of Lieutenant Smith this place was occupied by Col. William Allis, the father of Dexter Allis and of Mrs. Jonathan Porter. It includes nearly the whole of two lots granted by Hadley to John Allis and Daniel White, Jr.

The next house north was that of William Morton, which is the same with that now occupied by the widow of his son, Israel, by whom it was repaired and remodeled. As I remember it, it was quite an old house; it might have been painted, but showed no trace of it. Mr. Morton lived here with his wife and a maiden sister, familiarly known as "Aunt Eunice." He had five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived and died in Hatfield, with the exception of one son and one daughter. One of his sons, Pliny, was a surgeon's mate in the United States navy, and died while on a visit at home. The first owner of this place was Obed Dickinson. It was then six rods in width; now it is ten rods, three rods coming from Silas G. Hubbard's and one from Chapin Porter's.

The ground now occupied by Smith Academy is the same as that originally allotted to Samuel Kellogg. The house which was removed to make room for the Academy, in early

days was owned by the widow of Benjamin Morton, who was subject to rather protracted attacks of insanity. She was a sister of Ebenezer White. Her sister, Mrs. Robbins, with two daughters kept the house. Mrs. Morton had no children. This lot was originally six rods wide, but is much wider now having gained most of what Middle Lane has lost. The line between this and Israel Morton's lot has never been changed. On the other side of Middle Lane, on the lot first owned by John Hawks, stood the house of Daniel Wait, occupied by himself and his wife, a daughter of Hon. John Hastings, who both died in Hatfield. They had one child, a daughter, who married Dexter Allis and removed to Springfield. The house seemed comparatively new and when I first saw it had never been painted. It has been considerably changed by additions and otherwise, but is the same as that now occupied by Mr. Baggs.

Mr. Perez Hastings lived in the next house with his wife and four children. He was a blacksmith and the son of Hopestill Hastings, and his wife was a daughter of Salmon White of Whately. He djed in this house, but his children all emigrated to the state of New York. After the death of Mr. Hastings this house came into the possession of Mr. Joseph Smith, Jr., who with his wife lived in it until his death. I suppose this house stands on the land originally occupied by Richard Morton, the first settler in town by that name. The late Moses Morton told me that an old house which stood a little south of this was an old Morton house, was removed from that place by Nehemiah Wait and is the same in which Lewis Dickinson and his sisters lived during the latter years of their life. A few rods north of the house was a blacksmith's shop, which was afterward occupied by a store. The town originally owned a space of sixteen rods between the John Hawks place and the Richard Morton lot, but that ownership ceased before I was born.

The next house north was owned and occupied by the widow of Mr. Seth Bardwell with three sons, William, Jeremy, and Salmon D. Mr. Seth Bardwell was killed by lightning. Mrs. Seth Bardwell was the daughter of Salmon Dickinson, the brother of Col. John Dickinson, the father of Gen. Lemuel Dickinson. This was by no means a new house as I remember it.

Next to this, on the corner of Main Street and Upper Lane, stood the house of Mr. Solomon Dickinson. It was a large square house and apparently new; it has since been burned. Mrs. Dickinson was a Huntington from Norwich, Conn. Mr. Dickinson was the son of Daniel Dickinson, Sr. Their children, with the exception of one daughter who died, still reside in Hatfield.

On the opposite side of Upper Lane, farther back from Main Street, in the house now standing there lived Mr. Elijah Dickinson, his wife, and two sons. Mrs. Dickinson died early and he afterwards married a daughter of Mr. Daniel Dickinson. After the death of Mr. Dickinson, Obadiah, his eldest son, removed from town, and Norman, the younger son, who had been a cripple from his birth, died. Two children by his second marriage are still living, Nancy, the wife of Mr. Joseph D. Billings, and the son, Elijah, whom I well knew as a noble, generous-hearted young man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He has been for many years an inmate of the Hartford Retreat. The general appearance of this house when I last saw it was much the same as when I first knew it.

In the next house lived Mr. Daniel Dickinson, his wife, his son, Daniel, Jr., and his two daughters, Lois and Nancy. His two other children, a son and a daughter, were married. Mr. Dickinson was the brother of Aaron and Roger; his wife was the daughter of Gideon and the sister of Joseph Dickinson. The house in which they lived stood on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. John Brown, and was burned many years since.

Next was a house consisting of one story and, as I remember it, a pretty old house. It was occupied by David Wait, one of whose daughters, Lucinda, became the second wife of Elijah Bardwell, Sr. Jeremy Morton afterwards lived there and subsequently built the house in which his widow now lives. David Wait was a descendant of Benjamin Wait, and this home lot was the dwelling place of that heroic man on the 19th of September, 1677.

The next and the last house on the west side of the street was owned and occupied by Abijah Bliss, his wife, and three sons. Mr. Bliss came from Longmeadow. He was a cloth-

ier and his shop stood near his house. Adjoining the place was the gate leading into the North Meadow.

Directly east of this gate, and very near it, was a one-story building facing the south, which, as I first remember it, was not used as a dwelling house, but afterwards was occupied by Roger Dickinson and his wife. At that time Mr. Dickinson lived in an old-looking, one-story house perhaps twenty feet to the northeast of this house, with his wife, and son, and possibly a daughter. Mr. Dickinson was a blacksmith by trade and in the Revolutionary war joined the British army, and was employed in shoeing horses. He named his son Loyal George, who removed to Leicester, where, after burying five wives, he left the sixth a widow.

The first lot on the east side of the street was granted to Hezekiah Dickinson, the son of Nathaniel, Sr., and the father of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of New Jersey College (later called Princeton). He removed from Hatfield and died in Springfield in 1706.

The first house on the east side of the street, as I recollect, was the house lately occupied by Jeremy Bardwell. It was unpainted and looked old. The first occupants whom I remember were Heman Swift and his wife, three sons, and a daughter. The daughter became the wife of William Bardwell. The rest of the family removed from town many years ago.

In the next house which had two stories and was painted red, lived Mr. Joseph Dickinson, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Nehemiah Wait. He was the father of Mrs. Roswell Billings and of the first Mrs. Elijah Bardwell. At this time the occupants were himself, his wife, an unmarried son, and a daughter. Martha, the daughter, was a woman of more than ordinary mind, manifesting a strong desire for her own improvement and for the improvement of others, using all her privileges, however circumscribed, to the best advantage. It is reported of her that after finishing the tasks of the day, she would sit up far into the night reading and studying, and this self-denying application showed happy results in her superior culture and intelligence. Though she had not a long life her influence for good was not buried with her, but still continues. Caleb, the son, took

down the old house and replaced it by a more modern structure.

The next house was that of Elijah Bardwell, the son of Seth and Hannah Bardwell, who lived here with his wife, the daughter of Joseph Dickinson, and two children. Hannah, the daughter, married a Mr. Wright and removed to Deerfield, where she died. His son, Elijah, Jr., is still living. The house in which they lived has been removed to the Upper Lane, where it now stands. Between this and the next house there was, I think, a barn standing even with the street and a small red building used as a horse shed. The original owner of the Bardwell lot was Samuel Marsh, and the line between him and Nathaniel Foote was directly opposite the south boundary of the Upper Lane.

On the next lot stood the house which was occupied by the widow of Elihu Dickinson with two of her sons, William and Silas. Silas died unmarried. William married a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Smith, and his son, William H. Dickinson, with his children are the sole representatives now living in Hatfield, of the Smith family, which was so numerous since my memory as to furnish on one occasion fourteen voters of that name. The old house has been removed into the Upper Lane and replaced by a very fine building. In front of the house there stood a very old buttonball, with a hole near the foot of its trunk so large that a good-sized boy could hide in it.

Lieutenant Samuel Smith lived in the next house with his wife, who was the sister of Daniel and Elijah White, and four daughters, and one son. These all with the exception of one daughter, who married William Dickinson, died in Hatfield unmarried. Mr. Smith was a very worthy man, the brother of Oliver Smith, and, I think, the oldest of the six brothers. The house showed little signs of paint and appeared to be considerably old. It is still standing. The original owner of this lot was Philip Russell, and it is the most northerly of the lots granted by the town of Hadley in 1661.

Ebenezer Morton lived in the next house with his wife, who was an Ingram from Amherst, and four sons and three daughters, all of whom with the exception of one unmarried daughter, who died in Hatfield, removed from town. The

house, which was an old one, still stands, altered and repaired. Mr. Morton served a term during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the execution of Major Andre.

The house which now stands next to it was owned and occupied by Remembrance Bardwell, a blacksmith, son of Seth and Hannah Bardwell, with his wife, who was the daughter of John Allis, and their children, three daughters and two sons. One son and one daughter died in Hatfield; the others removed from town. His blacksmith shop stood a few rods south of the dwelling house. The first proprietor of this lot was John Wells.

The next house was Mr. Silas Porter's. He was the son of James Porter and his wife was the daughter of Seth Graves, and a granddaughter of Col. John Dickinson. He was a shoemaker and a very worthy, industrious man. He had three sons and two daughters, all of whom but one, Theodore, removed from town. The house was by no means new and is now, I believe, occupied by his descendants. Mr. Porter obtained a pension for his services during the Revolutionary war. His shoemaker's shop stood a little south of the house.

Frederic Chapin, who came from Somers, Conn., had lived in the next house, but he died before I was born. At my first recollection the house was occupied by his widow, with her two sons, Camillus and Frederic. The house was of two stories, painted red and appeared to be old. Frederic removed to New Jersey. Camillus lived and died in Hatfield, but no descendants of either are now in town. There was a large elm tree in front of the house, remarkable for its beauty. Some rods south of the house, on the line of the street, stood the barn belonging to the place.

Adjoining on the same line stood the barn of Perez Morton, who lived in the next house a little further south. Mr. Morton was a son of Jonathan Morton, and his wife was a sister of Ebenezer Morton. He had four sons and three daughters, only one of whom has removed from town. An elder brother of Mr. Morton, Jonathan, lived with him. He was a man of a gentle, refined nature, fond of reading; small of stature, and of delicate health. I remember hearing him say that he had never seen a well day; yet by regular habits, and in every way taking good care of himself,

he lived to be over ninety years of age. The house was painted a light yellow, but with the exception of its color presents much the same general appearance that it did sixty years ago.

Next to this house, on the site now occupied by Elijah Bardwell, Jr., was an old two-story house, in which lived Joseph, the eldest son of Perez Morton. He married a daughter of Joel Day and had two children, a son and a daughter. Some years after his death, his widow and children removed to New Haven, Conn.

The next house was owned by Oliver Smith and stood very near the site now occupied by Mrs. Joseph Smith's house. It was two stories high, painted red, and looked old and neglected. At different times private schools were kept in the house. I remember one taught by a Miss Childs, and another by the late Dr. Barstow of Keene, N. H. A family named Elderkin lived there many years since, but it was generally untenanted.

The next house was that of Dr. Daniel White, who kept it as a tavern many years ago. He was the son of Daniel, whose wife was Submit Morton, and his wife, who was living at my first recollection, was Lucy Allis of Somers, Conn. He afterwards married successively Lucy Burt of Longmeadow, Elizabeth, widow of Cotton White, and Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Fitch. Dr. White had no children. The house, now owned by the children of his nephew, Elisha Wells, is the same, but greatly changed in its appearance. I believe this to be the old White lot, the same originally allotted to John White, Jr.

The next house was that of Joseph Smith, but between that and Dr. White's was a barn, which stood at some distance east from the street, and I suppose is still there, in the rear of the house built by Miss Sophia Smith and now owned by Mr. George Billings. Mr. Smith's wife was a sister of Elihu and Ebenezer White, who lived on "the Hill." Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three sons and four daughters. Of these all but one died unmarried, and that one, Joseph, Jr., left no children. Mr. Smith was a brother of Oliver Smith and the youngest but one of six brothers, who, with one exception, were married and had children, but none of the name are now living in Hatfield, and the number of those

who have removed from town is very small. Three of Mr. Smith's children died before their father, Joseph, had removed from the homestead and lived in his own house, leaving this house occupied by the oldest son, Austin, and two maiden sisters. The homestead owned by Mr. Smith was originally allotted to Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., and the division lines, both on the north and south side, have never been changed. Sophia, the elder of the maiden sisters, was the founder of Smith College, an act which entitles her to the rank of a public benefactress. The greater part of the money which constituted the benefaction was amassed by her brother Austin. Mr. Smith, the father, having little education himself, placed a low estimate upon it for others. He gave his children very meager opportunities for mental culture, teaching them by his example that the chief object in life was to acquire property by industry and preserve it by economy. The grace of giving had no place in his teaching or example. Brought up in this way it is not surprising that his son became rich. This son had good natural abilities, with a quick and ready wit, and under favorable influences might have become a genial and generous man, but, devoting all his energies to the making and saving of money, he became narrow in the extreme and hostile to all public measures which involved any outlay of money. Like his uncle, Oliver, he always favored the smallest sum proposed for the use of public schools. I have known him to introduce resolutions in town meeting forbidding all instruction in those schools of any branches except reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Fortunately, his influence in town meetings was very slight. This brother with two surviving sisters remained in the old homestead, and having become somewhat advanced in life each made a will giving his or her property to the survivor. The younger sister died first, and the brother dying soon after left Sophia sole heir to a large estate. This was fortunate for the cause of education, as from neither of the others would there have been any impulse in that line.

Yet it would be a mistake to infer that Sophia Smith was a person of superior abilities, or that her education surpassed or even equaled the ordinary standards of her day. Her opportunities for school education were slight, and

during her early life she had access to few books. At a later period she availed herself of the advantages afforded by the Social Library, a well-selected, though not large, collection of books, and from this source she acquired considerable information and a taste for improvement. She was conscientious, felt deeply the responsibility attending the possession of wealth, and her need of counsel in regard to the disposition of her estate. She was at heart loyal to her native town, and when she had decided upon the establishment of a female college, she expected to locate the institution in Hatfield. But those to whom she went for advice were of a different mind, some urging the claims of North-

House Built by Lieut. David Billings in 1783.

ampton and some of Amherst, until she was finally persuaded to locate it in Northampton; and it may be that circumstances in the future will justify this conclusion, which now seems so unsatisfactory to the friends of Hatfield. Miss Smith will also be remembered as the founder of an academy in Hatfield. She also gave the town five hundred dollars for the Library, although the benefits she had herself derived from it would have justified a much more generous donation.

The next house was built in 1794 [1783] by Lieut. David Billings, the granduncle of Mr. Joseph D. Billings, the pres-

ent owner. It presented quite a modern appearance as I first knew it, being then some fifteen or sixteen years old. It has always been well cared for and its general appearance is about the same now as then, except that there was a balustrade around the roof, which has been removed. Its occupants in my early days were the widow of Lieut. David Billings, who was a sister to the wives of Hon. John Hastings and Gen. Lemuel Dickinson and a daughter of Rev. Ephraim Little of Colchester, Conn.; Deacon, then Capt. Joseph Billings, his wife, a daughter of Capt. Elijah Smith, and Caroline, a daughter of John and granddaughter of Col. Oliver Partridge. Caroline afterwards married Theodore Partridge, son of Dea. Cotton Partridge, and removed to Phelps, N. Y., afterwards removing to Raleigh, N. C., where they died. This is the original Billings lot, which, with the Cowles lot, are the only ones remaining on the street owned by the descendants of the first settlers bearing the same name.

The next house, which still stands, though uninhabited, was the residence of Dr. John Hastings, his wife, three sons, and two daughters. He was the son of Hon. John Hastings and his wife was the daughter of Elijah Dickinson, Sr. Chester, the oldest son, lived and died in Hatfield. John, the second son, graduated at Yale College in 1815, and is now living in Onondaga, N. Y. The youngest, Justin, still lives in Hatfield and he and his daughter, Mrs. Silas G. Hubbard, are all that remain in town of the Hastings family. Mary, the elder daughter, married Dr. Chester Bardwell and removed to Whately; and Sophia, the younger, lives with her brother in Onondaga, N. Y. The gambrel-roofed one-story building south of the house was built by Doctor Hastings, and the north room was occupied by him for an office, while the south room was occupied by Israel Billings as a law office. I remember afterwards attending a school there (in the south room) taught by Parsons Cook. The first thermometer I ever saw, I believe the first ever owned in town, hung in Doctor Hastings's office. An addition was made on the east side of this building when it was transformed into a dwelling house. In 1672 Thomas Hastings of Watertown married a daughter of John Hawks of Hatfield, where, about that time, he settled as a physician: but so little were the services of a physician required in those days that, although

his practice extended to Springfield, Deerfield, and Brookfield, he still had leisure to teach the town school. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, both as a physician and schoolmaster. He had two sons who settled in Hatfield; one, Hopestill, was a blacksmith and father of Perez Hastings and of Seth, the father of Dr. Thomas Hastings, president of Union Theological Seminary.

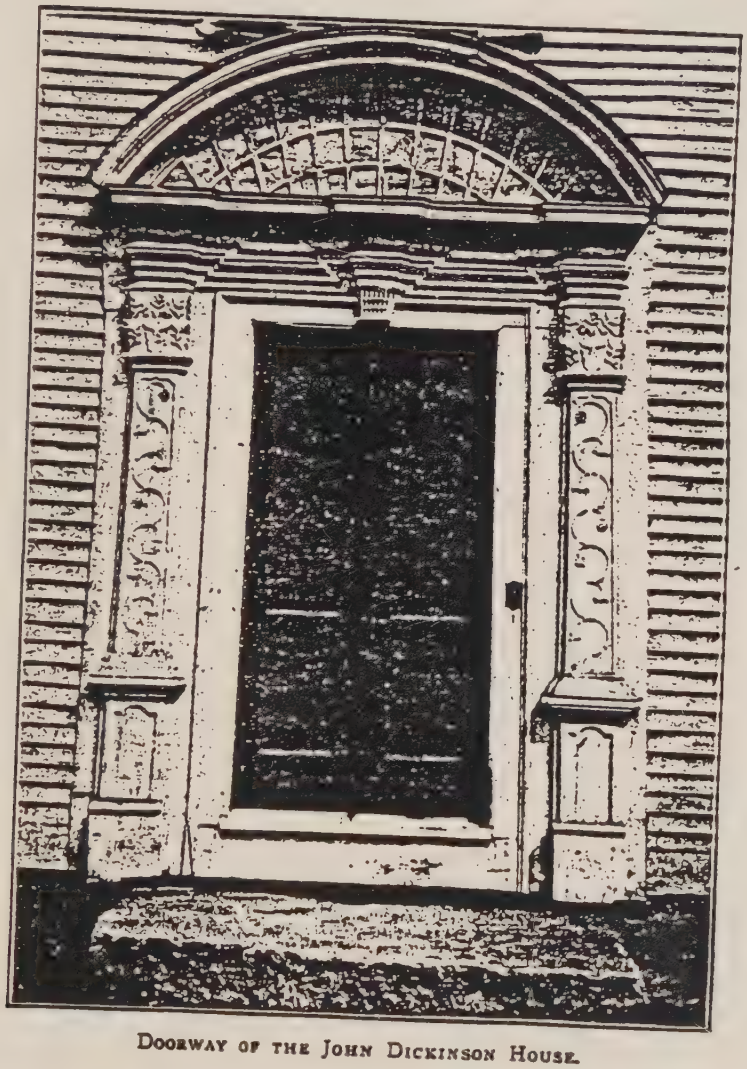
Waitstill, the other son, succeeded his father as a physician in Hatfield and was the father of Hon. John Hastings, who lived in a house a few rods south of his son's office just described with his wife, Content Little, and three unmarried daughters. He died in 1811. I remember to have seen him many times leaning over the front fence, wearing a cocked hat. His was the last of the cocked hats in Hatfield. The house was then old and gave but slight indications of paint, though I think it had been red. Within a few years it has disappeared. "Squire Hastings," as he was generally called, had four sons and four daughters. Two of the sons were physicians,—John, who settled in Hatfield, and Waitstill, who removed to Ohio. Of the other two, Ephraim removed to Heath at an early day, while Samuel remained in Hatfield to a later period. Only one of the daughters was married and she became the wife of Daniel Wait. Squire Hastings was for twenty-eight years either a member of the State Legislature or a member of the Executive Council and for thirty-four years a magistrate.

His son, Samuel, lived in the next house, on the corner of Main Street and the road to the bridge. This house was comparatively new and of a yellowish color. His wife was Lucy Andrews of Ashfield. Before leaving Hatfield they had seven sons, and a daughter was born to them after their removal to Heath.

On the opposite side of the bridge road stood the same house which now stands there, occupied by Dwight, a son of Dea. Cotton Partridge, with his wife, Betsey Sabin, and five or six children. They removed to Phelps, N. Y. This had been the home of John Dickinson, a brother of Gen. Lemuel Dickinson, who removed to the state of New York. The house, which is probably among the oldest in town, remains unchanged in its form.

The toll house, at the bridge, was a one-story building and was occupied by Simeon Smith with his wife, three sons, and

three daughters. This bridge had a fine appearance and was built on four arches. Mr. Smith was the son of Simeon Smith of Amherst and a descendant of Samuel, who was the ancestor of Oliver Smith. He was a brother of Maj.



Doorway of the John Dickinson House.

Sylvanus Smith and of Asa Smith of Northampton, both at one time deputy sheriffs in Hampshire County. He was the first man to raise broom corn and manufacture brooms in Hatfield. In 1816 or 17 he removed with his family to Amherst.

On or near the spot where the house of Mrs. Polly Graves now stands, looking up the street, there stood a house bearing marks of age, where lived Cotton White and his family, who are also the first whom I recollect as occupying the Jesse Billings house nearly opposite. It was an old Dickinson homestead. The last of the family who owned it was Gen. Lemuel Dickinson, who, about the year 1806, removed with his wife, Molly Little, and four sons to Lowville, N. Y. His three daughters remained in Hatfield, Mabel, the oldest, being married to Samuel Partridge (my father), Polly to Israel Dickinson, and Sophia to John Smith. Col. John Dickinson, the father of Gen. Lemuel Dickinson, lived on this place, where he died in 1799 in the ninety-second year of his age, and my impression is that his father, John, who was born in 1667, died here in 1761, aged ninety-four years. The estate was subsequently purchased by Obadiah Smith, son of Windsor Smith of Hadley, who built the present dwelling house and a store a little to the east of the house. This store has since been removed to the Meadow, where it is occupied as a dwelling house. Col. John Dickinson and Elihu represented the town in a Congress held at Watertown in 1775.

Of the forty-seven places on Main Street which I have above attempted to describe with their occupants as they were in my early childhood, only nine now remain in the same name and family; and of all the lots assigned in 1661, only two remain in the same family and name. These are occupied, one by Mr. Joseph D. Billings and the other by Mr. Rufus Cowles.

About midway between the Medad Field place and the Mill river, where the house of Mrs. William H. Hubbard now stands, Dea. Moses Warner lived in a two-story house which has since been burned. Mr. Warner was a descendant of Andrew Warner of Hadley, and his wife was the daughter of Elisha King. They were married in 1779 and the house was probably built about that time. Two sons, Elisha and Moses, and two daughters, afterwards Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Morgan, all remained in Hatfield and all died there, except Mrs. Morgan. Deacon Warner was a man highly esteemed in the church and community, and was regarded with esteem by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman.

John Warner, son of Deacon Moses, lived in a brick house

on the opposite side of the street, and the house now presents the same general appearance which marked it then. Mr. Warner's wife was a Miss Whiton from Berkshire County. They then had two children, but five were added afterwards. With the exception of one, who died young, and James, who now occupies the place, they all found homes away from Hatfield. The north side of Deacon Warner's lot was bounded on the west by Mill river, and from the point where the river turns to the west a fence ran south to the street. Sometime before his death, Deacon Warner ran a fence from the southwest corner of his lot to a point on the river a little above the bridge, inclosing a triangular piece of the highway. The highway south of this road was much larger than at the north, extending south to his pasture a distance of several rods beyond the line of John Warner's front fence. In those days a kind of fine white sand was an important article to housekeepers, and this sand being found here a few feet below the surface, it was said that the town reserved this tract for the benefit of housekeepers.

The next house on the left, beyond the bridge, built by Deacon Church, is the same now occupied by Mr. James Porter, but at the time of which I write it was the residence of Col. Erastus Billings. His wife was Abigail Allis, daughter of John Allis and Esther Partridge. Their three sons and a daughter were born there. The house appeared to be considerably old and showed no signs of paint. David Wait and his family lived there sometime after the removal of Colonel Billings, but the property passed many years ago into the hands of Maj. Jonathan Porter. Between this and the next dwelling stood a building which, after the town was divided into school districts, was used for a schoolhouse, and possibly it was so used previously.

Samuel Partridge, with his second wife and the two daughters of his first wife, lived in the next house. He was generally known as "Lawyer Partridge," was the son of Col. Oliver Partridge, and a graduate of Yale College. His daughter, Caroline, married Harvey Ely of Rochester, N. Y. His other daughter, Clarissa, married Sewall Sergeant of Stockbridge, to which town Mr. Partridge and his wife late in life removed, having sold the place to Mr. Ebenezer Graves. The part of the house which is now standing was built by Col. Oliver Partridge; the back part was built by

Col. Samuel Partridge and was torn down by Mr. Graves when he took possession. The house is undoubtedly more than a hundred years old, as Oliver died in 1792. This is the homestead on which Col. Samuel Partridge settled after his removal from Hadley in 1687 and where he resided from that time until his death in 1740. He was among the ablest men of the colony. Savage and Judd both speak of him as being after the death of Colonel Pynchon the most influential man in the western part of the colony; and he, together with Colonel Pynchon and Colonel Stoddard [of Northampton], were known in Boston as the "River Gods." His son Samuel, my ancestor, returned to Hadley and settled on the property there. His son Edward remained in Hatfield. His grandson, my grandfather, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, was born in Hadley, but removed to Hatfield, where he was married in 1754. Col. Oliver Partridge was quite a distinguished man in his day. He was one of the representatives of Massachusetts in a Congress convened previous to the adoption of the Constitution, held many important offices, and in 1758 commanded a regiment belonging to the expedition for the invasion of Canada which took part in the battle of July 6, 1758, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., where the British were badly beaten by the French under Montcalm. William, the father of Col. Samuel, wrote his name Partrigg, but the form of the last syllable was changed during the life of Col. Samuel, and after his removal to Hatfield. The descendants of Col. Samuel of the same name are not numerous, but probably more than half bearing the name, or the blood of Dwight, among them President Dwight of Yale College, are descended from him.

The next house west was that of Mr. Levi Graves. It had a rather new appearance, more so than any other on "the Hill." Mr. Graves was a man of more than ordinary good sense and a successful farmer. He was a son of Capt. Perez Graves and a brother of Solomon and Timothy Graves. His wife was a Smith from South Hadley. His children were three sons and a daughter. The two eldest sons removed from town. The daughter married Silas Billings and died in Hatfield. The youngest son, Jonathan, resides on the old homestead.

Ebenezer Fitch lived in the next house. He came from Suffield, Conn., and his wife's name was Taylor. A son and

two daughters lived with him; another daughter had been married to Sylvanus Smith. The son lived and died on the old homestead.

The next was the house of Mr. Silas Graves, who lived here with his son, Silas, Jr., and two daughters. Mr. Graves was a brother of Perez Graves. One of his daughters married Mr. Starkweather of Northampton, and the other became the second wife of Elisha Wait of Hatfield. The son died unmarried. Henry Hitchcock lived in the family and the place passed into his hands.

The next house was owned and occupied by Elihu White, a brother of Ebenezer White. His wife was Sarah Smith. Besides the three sisters of Mr. White living in Hatfield, he had three sisters who were married and lived in Vermont, and the wife of Senator Edmunds of that state is a granddaughter of one of them. Mr. White had one son and three daughters. One daughter married Seth Kingsley and remained in Hatfield; the other children removed from town. The house was old, and is now occupied by Mrs. Packard.

The next house was owned and occupied by Mr. Solomon Graves. He was a son of Perez Graves and was highly respected in town. His sense of humor was somewhat remarkable, especially for those severe and earnest days. His wife was a sister of Abijah Bliss. They had four sons and one daughter. The two eldest sons, Thaddeus and Solomon, lived and died in Hatfield. Ebenezer removed to Michigan. William, the youngest, died suddenly while a member of Williams College. He was a young man of bright promise, and died greatly beloved and lamented by all who knew him. The daughter married John Wells of Williamsburg. Thaddeus, the eldest son, died in the prime of life, and was a great loss, not only to his family, but to the town itself, for he was a citizen of enlightened public spirit and alive to all the best interests of the community. He cherished high standards and was always on the side of right. The general appearance of the house, which is now occupied by his grandson, Thaddeus Graves, son of Solomon, Jr., is not materially changed.

Between this and the Northampton line, on the same side, there were but two dwellings. One, near the meadow gate on the road leading to Little Ponsett, was the house of a colored man named Jason and his wife, Orin. The other, at

some distance, and almost to the Northampton line, on the land now owned by James Warner, was the home of Michael Kelly, an Irishman, who married the daughter of Henry Wilkie, Sr., and in a few years left for New York.

Having reached the boundary of the town, we cross the road and, going eastward to the fork of the roads, come to a small house, where lived Thomas Banks and his wife, Sarah. "Tom," as he was generally called, was somewhat of a character about whom many anecdotes are related. I don't know whence he came, but when a boy he lived with "Clerk" Williams. This gentleman, with his wife, was on one occasion about to leave home for a few days and gave Tom particular instructions for taking care of the garden, and, as they drove away, Mrs. Williams called out from the carriage, "Tom, don't you leave a green thing in it." On returning they found that this last charge had been obeyed to the letter, all trace of vegetation having disappeared from the garden. Mr. Williams, who had borne a great deal from Tom, thought this was a little too much, and proceeded to tie him up preparatory to whipping him. By way of preparing Tom's mind to profit by the discipline, he said, "Now, Tom, if you had such a boy, what should you do with him?" To which Tom, with great presence of mind, quickly replied, "Mr. Williams, I should try him once more." Tom was at the battle of Bunker Hill, but is reported to have shown the white feather, and left the field early in the engagement.

Going north from this place, at no great distance, we come to the house occupied by Ebenezer Dwight and his brother, Daniel Dwight. The family of Ebenezer consisted of his wife, two sons, and three daughters, one of whom married Erastus Knight. Ebenezer, the eldest son, married a daughter of Silas Porter and died in Ohio. William married a Miss Sadler of Williamsburg, and lived and died on the homestead. Daniel Dwight was unmarried and had previously been in trade with Lieut. Samuel Partridge.

Further on, though I do not remember its exact location, stood a house said to have been occupied by Gen. Israel Chapin, before his removal to Canandaigua, N. Y. It was then called the "Pest House," having been used for smallpox patients.

Returning now to the Northampton road, and going east a short distance, we come to a house on the left hand side

occupied by Joseph Smith, known familiarly as "Wicked Joe," to distinguish him from another townsman of the same name. A son lived with him, named Joseph. They only remained a few years.

A short distance farther on lived a colored man named Pedro Fenimore.

The next house to the east, and standing directly opposite the house of Solomon Graves, was owned and occupied by Phineas Graves. It had an old appearance and had been owned and occupied by his father, Seth Graves, who was the brother of Silas. His family consisted of his wife, who was a Pomeroy, a son, and a daughter. He died when I was very young, and his family removed from town. The place is now owned by Jonathan D. Porter.

The next house was owned and occupied by Timothy Graves, the son of Perez, who also lived there. His family consisted of his wife, who was a Graves from Middlefield, three daughters, and two sons, who all lived and died in Hatfield except one daughter, who married and went to Maine. The house is still standing and must be a hundred years old, perhaps more. One of the daughters married Henry Hitchcock.

The next house was that of Ebenezer White, brother of Elihu White, Jr., and was kept by him as a tavern. His wife was a sister of Elijah Dickinson and they had five daughters and two sons. The three eldest daughters married and removed from town, while the two younger married and remained in Hatfield. Only one of the sons married, and both lived and died in Hatfield.

Next lived Dea. Jonathan Porter, whose wife was Ruth Chapin of Somers, Conn. He had four sons and four daughters. Reuben, the eldest son, removed to Heath. Jonathan, Jr., married Electa Allis. Chester married Rachel Smith, and both lived and died in Hatfield. Samuel died unmarried. One daughter married John Graves, son of Seth Graves, and removed to Williamsburg. The house, though much changed, is still standing and occupied by Mr. Henry Porter. Mr. Porter was for many years a deacon in the church, and was much respected.

The next house was old, of a light yellow color, and was occupied by the Meekins family, consisting of two brothers, Levi and John, and one sister, Irene, who all died unmarried.

They had not a high social standing, being regarded as very miserly. But after the death of John, Levi showed a desire for a more decent way of life and prevailed upon Mr. Roswell Hubbard to take the house and care for him, and at his death made Mr. Hubbard his principal, if not his sole, heir. The house now standing is the same, but much improved in appearance.

The next house, I am told, was built by Elihu Morton, who married a Miss Ballard and afterwards removed to New Jersey. It then became the property of Ebenezer White and was occupied as a sort of tenement house sometimes by one family and sometimes by another. At length it became a tavern kept by Ebenezer Dwight, but this continued only a few years. When I left Hatfield, it was occupied by Silas White, son of Ebenezer White. Whether the house is still standing, I do not know. I think it was bought and is still owned by Jonathan S. Graves.

In the next house lived Elijah Nash. Of his family I only recollect that he had one son, named John. The family left town when I was very young. After the Nash family left, it was occupied by Gad Wait and his family, consisting of himself, wife, three sons, and three daughters. The parents died in town, but the children all removed. The house was painted red, and was afterwards owned and occupied by Thaddeus, son of Solomon Graves, Sr., and after him by Harvey Graves, the son of Levi, who left it for a home in Wisconsin. It afterwards passed into the hands of Marshall Hubbard, who built, I think, a new house on the site of the old one.

The next house was of one story and unpainted. I seem to remember Adney Smith as living there, but I must have been very young. I have been told that this Adney Smith was an ardent Whig in the Revolution, and that when on one occasion he was attending family prayers at Mrs. Hubbard's, the next house, a Mr. Joel Smith, who was officiating, offered a petition for the king and Parliament, Adney gave him a severe kick, exclaiming, "Now keep in your own country." The next occupant of this house, as I remember, was John White, who married Sophia, eldest daughter of Ebenezer White, and lived here many years, afterwards removing with his family to Ohio.

The next house was owned and occupied by the widow of

Mr. John Hubbard and must be now more than a hundred years old. Mr. Hubbard was one of a large family. His mother, widow of Elisha Hubbard, lived here with John's widow. His children were four sons and one daughter, and these, together with "Uncle Joel" Smith, constituted the family. The eldest son, Stearns, married Electa, daughter of Elijah White; Roswell married Mehitable Packard of Enfield; Elijah married Julia, daughter of Ebenezer White; and John married Clarissa Clapp of Northampton. These all lived and died in Hatfield, and one daughter, Miss Lois, still lives on the old homestead. The two elm trees in front of this house, as I have been informed, were brought from Brook Hollow by the grandfather of Miss Lois more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and are probably among the oldest, if not the very oldest, in town.

Passing northerly, by the old burying ground, the next house was that now occupied by Mr. Samuel P. Billings, and was then the home of Mr. Israel Williams, a bachelor and son of Col. Israel Williams. His housekeeper was Hannah Barker. The house before my day was occupied by a brother of Colonel Williams, who was clerk of the Court and known as "Clerk" Williams. His office was on the opposite side of the street and was removed by the father of Mr. S. P. Billings towards the bridge, where it is now occupied as a dwelling house by Mr. Moses Kingsley.

The first house on the east side was that of Sylvanus Smith, brother of Simeon, and was a one-story building. Mr. Smith's wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Fitch and they had two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, E. Fitch Smith, was at the time of his death a lawyer of some prominence in New York and had been previously a judge in Geneva, N. Y. This whole family removed to the state of New York.

Next, north of this, was a one-story building, flush with the street, which changed occupants from time to time. I do not remember who occupied it in those early days.

The next house was a one-story house occupied by Isaac Sanderson. He had three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married Horace Shumway and remained in town. One son, also, Alvan, remained in town, but the other children all emigrated to the state of New York.

Going towards the Mill bridge, where the Fitch

Brothers built a store which is now standing, was a one-story house occupied by Enos Nash, who came from Hadley and was a carpenter. He had two sons, both of whom removed from town. These were the only houses between the two bridges.

Coming to the Mill bridge, there was at the right hand on the south end an old dilapidated building, called the "Oil Mill." At the other end of the bridge, on the right hand, were the grist mill and sawmill. Turning from this end of the bridge, and going west some twenty or thirty rods, on the left side of the road, stood the house of John Allis, who lived here with his wife, a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Partridge, and two sons. One of these died in infancy; the other remained in Hatfield, where he married and died. The house was old, of two stories, and is probably not standing now. Mr. Allis had living with him two colored boys, Spence and Bob, who attended school in the brick schoolhouse, described in the first part of this paper.

Going still west, about one fourth of a mile, on the same side of the road, lived Henry Wilkie, who was from Wolfenbuttel, Germany, belonged to General Burgoyne's army, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. While on his march to Boston for reëmbarkation to Germany, he made his escape, preferring to remain in this country. He was a barber in his native country, and told me that the barbers there were surgeons to the extent of bleeding patients. He lived in a small one-story house with his wife and four sons. All of these sons attended school in the old brick schoolhouse. One of the sons, Henry, remained in town, where he died at an advanced age. The others left town before their father's death.

Returning, and following the road as it turns to the north, crossing a little stream, and ascending the hill, on the left side of the road at a point a little south of the spot where Henry Wilkie's house now stands was a one-story building occupied by Quartus Knight and his family. Mrs. Knight was Lydia Parsons, who had lived with Lieut. David Billings and was a relative of his wife. The family removed from town many years ago.

Nearly opposite the Knight house, down in a hollow, was a distillery, where Josiah Allis, Remembrance Bardwell, Samuel Hastings, and Austin Smith manufactured whisky.

It was not a pecuniary success, fortunately, and was soon discontinued.

The next house, about thirty or forty yards distant, on the Deerfield road, was occupied by an elderly man named John Curtis, with his son Lebbeus and family. The elder Curtis was a miller, having charge of the gristmill. He, with his son Lebbeus, removed from town long ago, but three of his sons, Edward, Elbartus, and Dorus, remained in town and died there.

At some little distance north was a small one-story house where Primus Easton, a colored man, lived. Still farther on, at the corner of the Deerfield and Williamsburg roads, lived Amos Newport, another colored man, whose father was kidnaped when a child and brought from the coast of Africa. He was owned by the Billings family, and when slavery was abolished in Massachusetts that family gave him a little farm in West Whately.

On the other side of the Williamsburg road were two small houses, little better than huts, one inhabited by Jabez Newbury, a colored man, and his family, and the other by Patience Wells, a little old white woman, commonly called "Aunt Patie," who kept house here and was supported partly by the town and partly by individuals. This woman was a peculiar, and not an unpleasant, object, as her short figure passed along the street, dressed in coarse garments, but with scrupulous neatness and in cold weather wearing a large gray woolen cloak over all, and, whatever the weather, always carrying a good-sized basket on her arm. She used no formality in calling upon her chosen patrons, but opened the door and walked straight in. But her calls were not made at haphazard, for she only favored such families as she held in esteem for their superior cookery and generous housekeeping. She would always sit and refresh herself and have a little friendly chat before announcing the object of her call, which she was accustomed to do with this formula, "Have you got anything to-day for the old beggar's basket?" This question was not put with the air of a beggar at all, but rather of a creditor who had come to collect his just dues; and her friends took care in filling her basket to select only such preparations as were suited to a critical and fastidious appetite. She was liberal in her theological views for those days, and, in fact, she might be called an "advanced thinker."

I heard her relate how she once heard a sermon where the minister told the story of the prodigal son's return, and how his father saw him a great way off and ran and met him and fell on his neck and kissed him, assuring his hearers that was the way Christ felt towards them, "and that," she said, "is the kind of preaching I like to hear."

About half a mile to the west, on the left side of the road, near where it turns to the north, stood the house of Roswell Pease, where he lived with his family. It was a small red building, and there was no other dwelling on this road nearer than the other side of Horse Mountain in Williamsburg.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

Returning eastward toward the Middle Lane, and descending the hill known as "Stone Pits," there was on the right a yellow gambrel-roofed one-story house, then occupied by Nehemiah Wait and his wife. The house still remains there, and I think is probably the oldest house in town. I have mentioned it before as the old "Morton house" removed from the Perez Hastings place not less than eighty years ago.

In a southeasterly direction from this house, and on the opposite side of the road leading to the mill, there stood a two-story, unpainted house, in which lived Joel Day and his

family, consisting of his wife, four sons, and one daughter. One son was drowned in the river near the house. Another son, Zelotes, settled in New Haven, Conn., where he became a wealthy and respected citizen. Alonzo, the eldest, removed to Savannah, Ga. Pliny remained in Hatfield, where he died. He was married, but had no children. The daughter married and removed west, where she became a Mormon. Mr. Joel Day served a short time in the Revolutionary army, and married Mercy, daughter of William Murray.

The next, a two-story house east of Mr. Day's, was that of Lieut. Abraham Billings, who lived there with his son Abraham, whose wife was a daughter of William Morton. These all lived and died in Hatfield, but the children of Abraham, Jr., left the town.

The next house was that of Abner Dickinson, who removed to the state of New York with his family many years ago. I only remember his son Wells, who became a prominent man in that state and a member of Congress. This house was afterwards occupied by Richard Smith. It was by no means new, but had a fresher appearance than any other house on that street except one.

Jabez Belden and his wife lived in the next house. I only remember him as in appearance a very old man and having the reputation of being miserly.

The next house was that of Zebina Dickinson and stood nearly opposite the house of Elijah White. It was of one story and appeared very old. He had two sons and four daughters. The oldest son removed when a young man to Canada; the remaining children lived in Hatfield, where they all died except the widow of Erastus Cowles, who still lives.

On the other side of the street, farther to the east and beside "the Drain," there was a tan yard belonging to Silas Porter, but no dwelling house between this and the main street on either side of the lane.

Going west, next to the tan yard stood the house of Alpheus Longley, a one-story building still standing. Mr. Longley came from Shirley, Mass. He was a mason and stonecutter. His wife was the daughter of Seth Bardwell and granddaughter of Salmon Dickinson. They had a son and daughter. The son died in infancy; the daughter is the wife of James W. Warner. Mr. Longley removed to the

Bardwell house on Main Street, where he died, having held the office of postmaster for several years.

Next was the house of Elijah White, the newest on the lane. It presented, when I last saw it, about the same appearance that it had in my early days, except that it had been painted. His family consisted of himself and wife, four sons, and five daughters. Two of the sons and three of the daughters removed to the states of New York and Ohio; the remainder died in Hatfield.

Mr. Josiah Morton lived in the next house, which was said to be the oldest in town. It was of two stories and stood on the site of the house now occupied by his grandson, Mr. Charles K. Morton. The family consisted of Mr. Morton, his wife, who was from Longmeadow and was a sister of Abijah Bliss; three sons, Moses, Rodolphus, and Leander; and two daughters, all of whom died in Hatfield. Moses married Sophia, daughter of Dea. Cotton Partridge; Rodolphus married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Israel Dickinson; while the other children remained unmarried. The upper story of Mr. Morton's house projected over the lower story, like all the early houses, so built for defense against the Indians.

Going now to the junction of Upper Lane and Main Street from Elijah Dickinson's northwesterly, the next house was that of Silas Bardwell, of two stories, painted red, and pretty old. Mrs. Bardwell was the daughter of William Morton. They had two children, a son, Oliver, who became insane, and a daughter, Louisa, who married Josiah Allis. The house is the same now occupied by James Wait.

The next house was that of Benjamin Morton, though I think he died before my recollection. His wife and children, two sons and three daughters, lived in this house. All of these, with one exception, died in Hatfield. One son, Benjamin, removed to Northampton.

In the next house lived Zechariah Field and wife with their son Seth and his wife and children, three sons and two daughters. The parents and grandparents died in Hatfield, but the children all left town. The house was of two stories and had been painted white.

About midway between this house and the foot of "Clay Hill" there stood a one-story house, which I think was covered with rough boards, very poor in appearance, and occu-

pied by Elijah Graves, who came from South Hadley and after a few years returned to that town with his family, of whom I remember only one son, by the name of Ransom. Between this house and the Field house there was a gate leading into the meadow.

Crossing to the other side of the street, about opposite the Field house, stood an old building in which Gideon Morton had lived, but, as I recollect it, was uninhabited.

Next to this was a two-story house not very old, owned by Chester Morton, in which he lived with his wife and several children. Mr. Morton and his wife died in Hatfield, but his children moved away.

Next to this, towards the east, was a two-story house painted white, occupied by Elisha Wait, his wife, his son Elisha and his wife, with three children, Justin, George, and Dolly. The house is the same as that owned by George Wait at his death. The other son, Justin, bought the house of Silas Bardwell and died there. The daughter married Justin Hastings and lived and died in Hatfield. The elder Elisha Wait was a grandson of the heroic Benjamin Wait, and was born in 1725, seven years before the birth of General Washington and thirty years before the defeat of Braddock. I remember seeing him a great many times when I was a little boy and drove the cows past his house to pasture. He was always sitting at one window and his wife opposite him at another window. He died in 1816, aged ninety-one. I remember seeing no other man born at so early a date.

With the exception of the outskirts, I have now given my earliest recollections of the town, with its houses and inhabitants as they then appeared. I will now proceed to give what I can recollect of the outlying districts.

Commencing with what was then called "West Farms," the nearest house to the Whately line was on the west side of the street and was occupied by Mr. Joseph Guild and his wife. He was an exemplary Christian citizen, and was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. He served through the seven years of the Revolutionary war and was, for a time, at least, sergeant in Colonel Cilley's regiment. He was present at the taking of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, at the battle of Monmouth, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, besides being concerned in other minor affairs. He told me how on two occasions he met

General Washington. Once, when on sentry duty, General Washington, accompanied by General Hamilton, made a movement to pass him, when he stopped them and demanded the countersign. They did not comply with his request at once, and General Hamilton persisted in the attempt to pass, when Mr. Guild cocked his gun and told him if he passed he was a dead man. Upon this, General Washington said something to General Hamilton and they gave him the countersign and passed on. The other occasion was at Yorktown, when General Washington sent him to reconnoiter a certain fort in order to ascertain whether the British still held it. He went, ascertained that they were still in possession, and so reported to the General. In speaking of the depreciated state of the currency at that time, he told me that he had taken his whole month's pay and paid it out for one glass of grog. During the last years of his life he received a pension of eight dollars a month. He had no children, but was well cared for in his declining years by Mr. Aretas Scott, who succeeded to his property.

Next, going south, was a one-story house occupied by Thaddeus Scott, his mother, wife, and two sons. Both of the sons removed from town.

A little above the meadow gate, on the opposite side of the road, was a two-story house occupied by Gideon Dickinson and his family, who removed from town some forty years ago. If I mistake not, this is the same house, though considerably changed, as that now occupied by Solomon Mosher. Jeremiah Belden lived on the west side of the road with his family at some distance south of Thaddeus Scott. He removed from town.

Samuel Belden lived in West Farms, and I think on the east side of the road, but am not sure. He had three sons, two of whom left town; the third, Sanford, lived and died in Hatfield. When he died the town lost a man of strict integrity.

On the west side of the road, considerably south of Jeremiah Belden, there stood a one-story house in which lived Solomon Morton and his wife and several children. All of these removed to Ohio, except Richard T. and Susannah, who married Dorus Curtis. Afterwards Richard T. removed to Whately, where he died.

On the Deerfield road, before it descends into West Farms,

stood an old one-story house in which there lived a family named Munson. I think I am not mistaken, though at that time I was very young. I suppose this to be the house in which William Morton, Jr., lived and afterwards his brother, Cotton.

Not far distant from this house, on the Whately road, in a small one-story house, Edmund Bird lived. I recollect only one house between this and the river at West Brook, and that was a small house on the corner of the Claverick road, where lived an elderly man named Carly, with the accent on the last syllable. This family soon left town.

Passing on towards Whately, soon after crossing the bridge on the north side of the road, in a one-story house, lived Laban Lorin with his wife and three sons. The parents died there, but the sons left town.

On the opposite side of the street lived a Mr. Bennett, I think his name was Phineas, who was accidentally killed. He was the father of Lyman Bennett, previously mentioned. I believe that none of the family remain in town.

Next to this was a two-story house, unpainted, owned by Nathaniel Frary, in which he lived with his wife, one or two daughters, and a stepson named Hillman. Another stepson, Samuel Hillman, was a lawyer in North Carolina. None of this family remain to my knowledge except a daughter who married David Gardner.

Going west, the next, a two-story house, was that of Aaron Dickinson, a brother of Daniel and Roger Dickinson. His wife was a daughter of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Hadley. They had four sons, David, Aaron, Walter, and Cooley. The last named still lives in the same house. The others died in Hatfield, though I am not sure but David removed from town.

A few families lived over the mountain, on farms which belonged to Hatfield, though inside the Williamsburg line. There may have been more, but I only remember two families, Jonathan A. Gillett, who lived with his father on the east side of Mountain Street, and Bevil G. Warren, who lived with his family farther south. He was the great-uncle of Bishop Warren of the Methodist church.

On a road which led over the mountain from Pantry, to the south end of Mountain Street, there was a house occu-

pied by Stephen Green and his family, consisting of two sons.

I have now given account of every house in Hatfield which was standing at the period of my earliest recollection, and I would fix 1812 as a close approximation to the true date, though in regard to many my memory goes farther back.

It should be borne in mind that the preceding pages contain my own personal recollections; that written as they have been without any assistance from documents or contemporaries, it is hardly possible that I should have escaped falling into some errors; but I believe, in the main, my statements may be relied upon as correct.

SAMUEL D. PARTRIDGE.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, 1880.

NOTE.—I had intended to give in the foregoing pages the name of every inhabitant of Hatfield who to my knowledge participated in the French war of 1758, or in the war of the Revolution, but I find that I have omitted to state that my great-grandfather, Col. John Dickinson, commanded a regiment of militia in 1775, when Boston was invested by the Americans under General Washington and Governor Gage with the British troops was compelled to evacuate that city.

S. D. P.

N. B.—I have read with great pleasure the entire text of the foregoing reminiscences by my cousin, Samuel D. Partridge. Our early lives were contemporaneous (being myself only two years the older) and were passed within a stone's throw of each other. My memory harmonizes very closely with his; and I am deeply impressed with the accuracy of his statements of fact and of reflection upon individual character in every instance where he has expressed them.

JOS. L. PARTRIDGE.

August 11, 1891.

II.—REMINISCENCES OF DANIEL W. WELLS.

The interest manifested by many of the people of Hatfield in the reminiscences of our town by Samuel D. Partridge has led us to continue the same through the year 1909. The following pages give the result of our search and inquiry respecting the homes and occupants since the time mentioned by Mr. Partridge. There may be errors and omissions in this list, but it is as correct as present information will allow. The places described are by house row, up one side of the street and down on the opposite side. These notes are offered in hope that they may be of interest and value in future time.

Valley Street.

Beginning at the south end of what was once Main Street, near the old meadow gate, the house of Nathan Gerry was torn down by Samuel F. Billings in 1860. Silas Billings with his wife, Mary Graves, lived on the Richard Fellows allotment. Their son, Samuel F. Billings, who married Elizabeth H., daughter of Dexter Allis, repaired the house, and his widow with her two sons, Edward H. and Louis A., now occupies the place.

The house on the John Cowles allotment was built by Rufus Cowles, who married Fanny P. Moody of Amherst. They had one daughter, Lucy Osborn, who died in 1893. The place was devised to Rufus H. Cowles, who sold it in 1898 to the present owner, Patrick T. Boyle, who married Lizzie Brennan of Whately.

John T. Powers purchased the corner plot of Patrick T. Boyle and built a new house in 1902. He married Kate McGrath, daughter of Thomas McGrath. Before 1854 Pliny Day had a wagon and carriage shop on this plot, which was removed for a farm building by Moses Morton. Just south of this shop was a blacksmith's shop and a small unpainted tenement occupied by Waterman Bartlett and wife, Melinda. They removed from Hatfield about 1855 with their sons, Alonzo and William.

MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE.

The house on the Zechariah Field allotment was owned by Luman Pease, who kept a store on the corner of Main and Maple streets about 1828, afterwards by Ebenezer Graves, brother of Capt. Thaddeus Graves, then purchased by Josiah Brown, who built a new store northerly from the dwelling house, and moved the store from the south corner to the rear of the new building. Mr. Brown sold the property to Erastus Billings, and his sons, Henry P. and Erastus F. Billings, kept the store and also a tailor's shop on the second floor. Erastus F. Billings was postmaster here for a number of years. The store now belongs to George A. Billings and the post office is now in this building with Edwin L. Graves as postmaster. The upstairs tenement is occupied by Rupert D. Graves and his wife, who was Helen Murphy of Hatfield. The dwelling was owned and occupied by William D. Billings, who married Mary L., daughter of James W. Warner. Mr. Billings was town clerk for 47 years. Smith E. Briggs afterwards lived here with his mother and sister. The place was bought in 1905 and repaired by Reuben Field Wells, who married A. Beatrice Fiske of Huntington. They lived there till the spring of 1909. The house is now occupied by Mortimer H. Bowman, superintendent of schools, who came to Hatfield in 1905. He was born in Pamelia, N. Y. He married Margaret Wolfe of Boston.

The house on the Hope Atherton allotment was owned by Col. Erastus Billings and later by his son, Erastus, who married Artemisia Ford of Somers, Conn. They both died in Hatfield and their son, George A. Billings, who married Abby F., daughter of Dea. Jonathan S. Graves, now lives on the place. The house has been greatly repaired and renewed. Henry P., son of Erastus Billings, was 2d lieutenant in Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The house on the Stephen Taylor allotment descended from Roswell Billings to his son David, whose wife was Mary A. Wells of Leyden. Their son David married Emma E., daughter of Dea. James Porter, and now lives in the same house. The social library of Hatfield was kept in this house for many years.

The house on the John and Isaac Graves allotment was built in 1856 by John A. Billings, who purchased the lot from Samuel D. Partridge and tore down the old house. It is now owned and occupied by Samuel F. Billings, Jr., who married Sarah Jenny, daughter of William B. and Sarah Langdon. A large stone was set in front of the place in 1906 by the descendants of Thomas Graves, and the "Jenny Lind" elm is now standing in the street beside it. The old brick schoolhouse in front of this place was torn down in 1846.

The next house, built by Oliver Partridge, was afterward owned by Miss Lois Dickinson, and was the home of Oliver Smith at the time of his decease, and his caretaker, Miss Eliza A. Warner. Edwin Brainerd lived here a number of years. Otis C. Wells, whose wife was E. Lucelia Loomis, daughter of Jonathan C. Loomis of Whately, repaired the house in 1880. They both died in Hatfield and their children removed from town. Harry L. Howard, who married Mabel L., daughter of George A. Billings, now owns the place.

The next house was built on the Amasa Wells place by Charles Morris Billings in 1831. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and his home was one of the underground railway stations. He married Charlotte White, daughter of Ebenezer White. Both died in Hatfield, and were followed by their son, Frederick D. Billings, whose wife was Fanny Hunt of New York. After his decease the family removed to California. Joseph Billings, son of Charles M., was a member of the 27th Regiment, M.V.M., and also of the 2d Heavy Artillery in the Civil war. This place was afterward the home of Merritt F. Sampson, whose wife was Isadore H. Kenny. She lived before her marriage with Dea. Alpheus Cowles. Mr. Sampson was a member of the 4th Mass. Cavalry in the Civil war and afterward in the regular service. The place was sold in 1909 to William H. Burke, son of John and Mary Burke.

On the Eleazer Frary allotment Lucy Smith, the last survivor of Capt. Elijah Smith's children, lived until her decease in 1864. Frederick D. Billings lived here for several years, and it is now owned and occupied by Roswell Billings, son of David Billings. He married Carrie E.,

daughter of Dea. Jonathan Graves. In recent years the two large elms have been blown down by severe windstorms, the one in the street in 1879, and the one in the dooryard in 1895. (See illustration on page 44.)

The next house, called the Dr. Lyman place, was occupied by Dwight P. Morton and his wife, Chloe Cole. This house was torn down after Mr. Morton moved to the home of his father, Moses Morton. The large elm tree spoken of by Mr. Partridge died and was taken down in 1907. On the corner of this lot stood the town hall until it was

MEMORIAL HALL AND THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

moved to the rear of the present meetinghouse about 1849. The Dickinson Memorial hall now stands on this lot, the gift to the town of Samuel H. Dickinson. It was built in 1894. The schoolhouse built in the rear of the meetinghouse in 1846 was moved to this lot and torn down in 1908 by Albert W. Morton, the present owner.

The next house, the Squire Smith place, was torn down in 1852. This lot was secured for public use. The cemetery was laid out and the south center district schoolhouse built on this lot in 1846. The meetinghouse was built here

in 1849, and the old town hall moved to a site in the rear of the meetinghouse next to the schoolhouse. The present town hall and the parsonage were built in 1852. Rev. Henry Neill, the eighth pastor of the church, lived in the Squire Smith house and the Rev. Jared O. Knapp was the first pastor to occupy the parsonage. The large elm tree in front of the meetinghouse fell to the ground of old age in 1868. The elm trees now there were set out in 1876. The town clock was placed in the belfry in 1898. Rev. R. M. Woods moved in 1887 to the Sophia Smith house and the parsonage was occupied by DeForest E. Shattuck, who married Augusta Warner of Bernardston, until his death, Aug. 7, 1909. He was a member of the 1st Vermont Cavalry in the Civil war. The brownstone steps at the front door of the parsonage are the same as were in front of the Col. Israel Williams house, built before the French and Indian war. Rev. Irving A. Flint moved into the house Feb. 1, 1910. He was born in Braintree, Vt.

The next house, in which Moses C. Porter lived, is now owned by Frederick H. Bardwell and occupied by Thomas J. Ryan, who married Mary Ryan, daughter of James and Mary Ryan, and by Percy L. White, who came from Chicopee Falls in 1909. His wife was Clara B. Ellsworth of Chester. It was for many years the home of Caleb D. Bardwell, a veteran of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M. Mrs. Bardwell was a daughter of James W. Warner. Howard W. Dickinson, principal of Smith Academy, 1894-1904, lived here after his marriage to Anna Graves, daughter of Thaddeus Graves, until they left town. In front of this house is the only hackberry tree in Hatfield.

The next house, on the John Allis allotment, was repaired and renewed by Silas G. Hubbard in 1851. He married Rhoda W., daughter of Justin and Dolly Hastings. Mr. Hubbard died in 1890. His widow now lives on the place. The large elm tree in front at one time had a spread of branches one hundred feet across.

The next house, on the Obadiah Dickinson allotment, was, after the decease of Israel Morton and his widow, Lucy Lyman Morton, purchased by Fred P. Pease, who came from Ludlow. He married Harriet Lilla, daughter of Arnold M. Peck. She survives her husband and occupies

the place with a son, Arnold, and daughter, Mildred. Fred G. Howard, who married Etta Black of Florence, rents a part of the house.

Smith Academy, the gift of Sophia Smith, and the town schoolhouse, were both built on the Samuel Kellogg allotment in 1871.

The next house, across School Street on the John Hawkes allotment, was occupied by Theodore Baggs, who married (1) Harriet, daughter of Justin Hastings, and (2) Nellie E., daughter of Luman M. Moore. Mr. Baggs kept a hotel here a number of years and after his decease the heirs sold the place to James L. Day, who now occupies it with his wife, Mary Connelly, from Worcester, Mass.

The next house was built by John F. O'Dea in 1904 and is occupied by him and his wife, who was Barbara Holdfelder of Hatfield.

The next house, on the Richard Morton allotment, after the decease of Joseph Smith, was occupied by John E. Waite, then by Caleb Dickinson, and is now owned and occupied by Thomas Dea, who married Mary McGrath of Hadley.

The next house, called the Seth Bardwell place, was owned and occupied by Alpheus Longley, who married Lois, daughter of Seth Bardwell. Mr. Longley was for some years postmaster and kept the office in the old house. The land is now owned by E. Seward Warner, who tore the house down in 1893. Mr. Warner's mother was Louisa, daughter of Alpheus Longley. Obed Smith once had a store on the south corner of this lot.

The next house, on a part of the Solomon Dickinson lot, was built by Myron Dickinson, who came to Hatfield from Whately in 1873, and afterward purchased by Charles G. Waite, who was born in Whately and returned from the West and married Matilda C. Marsh, widow of Chester Marsh. It has been owned and, since 1897, occupied by Dr. Charles A. Byrne, who married Mary Shank of Hamilton, Ohio. A small schoolhouse once stood on this part of the lot.

The next house, on the site of the Solomon Dickinson house, which was burned in 1868, was built in 1871 by E. Ashley Bardwell, who married Sarah E., daughter of

William H. Dickinson. After Mrs. Bardwell's decease Wilder B. Harding and wife, who was Sarah Houghton of Putney, Vt., the principal and preceptress of Smith Academy, lived here for some years. It was afterward purchased by Maj. Charles S. Shattuck, who served with the 6th Vermont Infantry in the Civil war. His wife, now deceased, was Addie M. Doolittle of Hinsdale, N. H. Mr. Shattuck now lives on the place with his niece, Mary Thayer, who married Vernet H. Keller of Ohio.

The next place, the Elijah Dickinson house, was torn down in 1892 by Edward B. Dickinson. The site is now vacant.

The next house, called the John Brown place, is now occupied by his widow, Augusta S., who was a daughter of Josiah Allis. Her daughter, Harriet A., who married George B. Barnes of Warehouse Point, Conn., lives with Mrs. Brown. The north center schoolhouse once stood on this lot.

The next house, on the Benjamin Waite allotment, was occupied by Jeremy Morton and his wife, who was Temperance McCullock. Both died in Hatfield. Matthew J. Ryan and wife, who was Jane, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Powers, now live on the place.

The next house was occupied by Richard T. Morton, afterward by Champion Dickinson, then by one Lockjaw, then by Edward Proulx, who married Hannah Larkin. He now lives on the place with his son, Michael J. Proulx and wife, who was Mary Hamel, daughter of Marble Hamel.

The next house, called the Abijah Bliss place, was occupied by his son, William C. Bliss, whose wife was Laura Munson of Whately. He was a prosperous broommaker. Both died in Hatfield. Afterward this place was owned by Levi L. Pease, who came from Ludlow. He married (1) Amelia L., daughter of William C. Bliss, and (2) Fidelia Murdock of Baltimore, Md. Both wives are deceased. He now occupies the place. He was a member of the 46th Regiment, M.V.M., during the Civil war.

The next house was owned and occupied by George W. Smith, who married Dolly Bliss, widow of Austin

Bliss. Frank Dugal purchased the same and his widow and son, Archie, now occupy the place.

The next house upon King's Hill was built by one Willard, afterward occupied by Joseph Richards, who was a member of Co. C, 27th Regiment, M.V.M. He died at Andersonville. The next occupant was Matilda S. Marsh. Marble Hamel lived here and was ferryman to Hadley. The place is now owned by John J. Breor, who married Emma, daughter of Mr. Hamel, and succeeded him as ferryman.

The next house was built in 1909 by John Anabel of Hadley, who married John J. Breor's daughter, Irene.

Main Street, East Side.

On the east side of Main Street in Little Meadow, so called, is a house built by Joseph Celtka in 1906. He sold it in 1909 to Peter and Franczika Mazukaitis.

The next house is now the home of Joseph Levitre. The building was formerly the north center district schoolhouse and once stood on the John Brown home lot.

The next house is the home of Anthony Douglass, who married Lizzie Bolac of West Hatfield. This house was once the northerly wing of the Alvin L. Sanderson homestead.

The next house was the site of the Roger Dickinson dwelling. The present house was built by Charles H. Jones, who married Angelia, daughter of William C. Bliss, and removed to Northampton. The place was afterward occupied by George L. Marsh, who married Bessie Owen of Belchertown, then by Michel Proulx. His widow, Hannah Twomey, and her son, Alfred B. Proulx, now occupy the same.

The next house, so long used as a tavern, was built by Dwight Smith about 1830, and enlarged by Solomon Mosher. Orsamus Marsh, who married Harriet Smith of Hadley, kept tavern here 45 years. He was also a ferryman and had a horseboat; afterward a wire across the river. He was succeeded by Lemuel S. Bliss, who married Martha E. Claghorn; then by Michael J. Proulx and Frank O. Bardwell; then by John T. and William H. Burke. The

place is now owned by Levi L. Pease, Benjamin M. Warner, and Matthew J. Ryan. The hotel barn was removed in 1908. George L. Marsh, son of Orsamus, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was built by Austin Bliss and was owned and occupied by his son, Lemuel S. Bliss, who kept a grocery and drug store in the ell part of the house. He was followed by Lemuel A. Waite and wife. Their daughter, Myra L. Waite, married Horace Shumway, who now owns the place. It is occupied by John Bitner, who married Margaret Dea of Northampton.

The next house, which was built by Hiram Marsh, was long the home of William Dougherty, a painter. His wife was Elvira B. Osborn of Hadley. Their children all removed from Hatfield. The place is now occupied by Edward A. Ryan and his wife, who was Kate A. Twomey of Whately.

The next house, also built by Hiram Marsh, was the home of Alvin L. Sanderson, who married Janette Reed of Whately. Their daughter, Mary Jane, married Frank W. Prince, and they now live on the place.

The next house was built by Caleb Dickinson, son of Giles Dickinson of Whately, about 1861. Caleb married Almaria L., daughter of Rodolphus Rice of Conway. The family removed from Hatfield, and George Saffer, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Boyle, now lives on the place.

We now come to the first house on the east side of Main Street spoken of by Mr. Partridge, that of Jeremiah Bardwell, whose wife was Rosamond Harris. They both died in Hatfield. The house was repaired in 1907 by John L. Proulx, who now lives here with his wife, who was Delvina Parent of Hadley. Charles Smith lived some years on this place.

The next house, built by Caleb Dickinson, was occupied by Caleb D. Bardwell; afterwards by Albert Webber, and since his decease by his widow, who was Emma D. Sanderson of Conway, and their daughters.

The next house was the Elijah Bardwell house. He was known as Squire Bardwell. The house he lived in was moved to North Street and is the home of William B.

Langdon. One wing of the old house is now the home of Margaret Hade on School Street. The present brick house was built in 1864 by Henry F. Bardwell, who married Alice L., daughter of John D. Brown. Mr. Bardwell was a grandson of Squire Bardwell and also a member of Co. F, 27th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. The house is now occupied by Dr. A. J. Bonneville and his wife, who was Agnes Gertrude Hunt of Providence, R. I.

The next house, on the Nathaniel Foot allotment, was the home of William H. Dickinson, who married Angeline, daughter of Justin Waite. The old house was removed to North Street in the rear of Major Shattuck's lot. Mr. Dickinson and his son, William C. Dickinson, built the large new house, now standing, in 1875. Both William H. and William C. Dickinson are deceased and their widows now live on the place. Mrs. William C. Dickinson was Clara L., daughter of Thaddeus Graves.

The next house, on the Philip Russell allotment, was the home of Lieut. Samuel Smith and the birthplace of his son, Oliver Smith. It was afterward owned by William H. Dickinson, who moved the house to North Street, where it now stands, used as a tenement. The hollow buttonball tree is still standing, but the site is now vacant.

The next house, on the above lot, was built in 1901 by Emma A., Mary L., and Ellen A., daughters of James O. Waite, and is now occupied by Webster A. Pease and his wife, who was Anna Hastings of Amherst.

The next house, on the Samuel Gillett allotment, was occupied by James Morton, son of Ebenezer Morton, and repaired after Mr. Morton removed from town, by Charles G. Waite. I think Moses Morton and Charles N. Coleman each lived a few years in the house. It was purchased by Cordelia A., wife of Elisha Hubbard, who died here. She now lives on the place.

The next house, on the John Wells allotment, was owned by Boswell Controy and afterward purchased by John McHugh, whose wife was Mary Kounalty. Their son, John McHugh, Jr., tore down the old house in 1904 and rebuilt on the same place. The scroll and casing of the front door of the old house, supposed to have been built by Samuel Hastings before the French and Indian war, are

preserved in Memorial hall. Mr. McHugh now lives on the place with his son, John McHugh, Jr., who married Helen A. Welch of Hadley.

The next house was built by Charles Smith about 1820. He married Oritha Morton, daughter of Ebenezer Morton. Both died in Hatfield. Afterward William P. Allis, who married Amelia Baker, lived here. He built a large stock barn on the site, which was burned in 1884. The family removed from Hatfield and John Hervey Howard, whose wife was Emma Bullard of Swanzey, N. H., purchased the place and built the village store, which he now occupies. Mr. Howard came from Easthampton in 1879. He was a member of Co. C, 10th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house, on the Silas Porter place, is occupied by Silas Porter, son of Theodore Porter, who was a shoemaker. His shop was torn down in 1908. The large elm tree is now standing in front of the house, which has a very old appearance. The town of Hatfield owns the place, subject to the life estate of the occupant, Silas Porter. A schoolhouse, which stood on the north corner of this lot, burned at the fire of William P. Allis's barn in 1884.

In 1860 David F. Wells built a store north of his house. This was burned down in 1878. On this site once stood the house of Frederick Chapin, in which he lived with his sons, Frederick W. and Camilas. The house was torn down and they lived on the Smith Academy lot. On this site also John F. Burke built a new house in 1903 and he now lives on the place with his wife, who was Nellie Whalen.

The next house was built by Dr. Addison S. Peck about 1837. He removed with his family from Hatfield. David F. Wells, who married Harriet, daughter of Solomon Dickinson, purchased the place. Both Mr. Wells and his wife died in Hatfield, and Samuel H. Dickinson, Abby H. Dickinson, and George W. Hubbard, who married Philura T., daughter of Solomon Dickinson, all lived and died here. The place is now owned by George Eberlein, the village blacksmith. He married Maria E. Zoller.

The next house, the Perez Morton house, was occupied by his son, Edwin Morton, and two maiden daughters,

Mary and Dorothy. They all died in Hatfield. It is now occupied by a nephew, Eugene I. Morton, who married Maria L., daughter of Jonathan D. Porter.

The next place, the Elijah Bardwell place, is now occupied by his son, Frederick H. Bardwell, who married Maria I., daughter of Lucius G. Curtis. The barn was once the old meetinghouse. There was a country store just south of this house, kept by Moses Morton. This was moved back from the street by Elijah Bardwell and used as a broom shop, as he was a broom maker. This has been torn down.

The house south of this was built in 1909 by Jonathan E. Porter and is occupied by Mrs. Myron C. Graves and her stepmother, Mrs. Moses C. Porter.

The next place, the Edward Benton allotment, was owned by Oliver Smith, but he did not live on it. James Morton purchased it and sold it to Hannah W. Smith, widow of Joseph Smith. She built the present house in 1863. Joseph S. Wells, who married Emma, daughter of Daniel G. Phelps of West Lebanon, N. H., lived on the place for thirty years. He sold it in 1909 to Malcolm Crawford, who married M. Antoinette Morton. He came from Putney, Vt. The row of elm trees in front of this and the Dr. White place was set out in 1862. Edward J. MacLane, a painter, who came from Vermont, occupies the place with his wife, who was Minnie Sizer of Holyoke.

The next house, on the John White, Jr., allotment, was occupied by Elisha Wells, who remodeled the house in 1870. His son, Daniel W. Wells, now lives on the place. He married Hannah A., daughter of Dea. Reuben H. Belden of Bradstreet, who died Jan. 28, 1909. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. Dr. Daniel White, who kept a tavern here, was the first postmaster in Hatfield. His widow, Sarah Fitch Burt, who survived him, lived here and died in 1870, aged 91.

The next house was built by Sophia Smith in 1867. She was the founder of Smith College and Smith Academy. She died here in 1870. The place was occupied afterward by George A. Billings, who removed to his father's house, and it has since been owned by Smith Academy and occupied by the family of Rev. Robert M. Woods, D.D., who died June 19, 1909. His wife was Anna Fairbank, daughter

of Rev. Samuel Fairbank, a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in India, where she was born.

The next house is the one Austin Smith occupied with his sisters, Harriet and Sophia, now owned by Smith Academy. Smith College alumnae recently placed a bronze tablet on the house to mark the birthplace of Sophia Smith. The well-sweep in the south yard was the last in the village

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SOPHIA SMITH.

to be removed, about 1860. William D. Billings, town clerk from 1858 to 1905, lived here for several years and his widow, who was Mary Warner, daughter of James W. Warner, now rents the place.

The next house, the Joseph D. Billings place, is now occupied by his daughter, Mary A., who married Edward B. Dickinson. The house has the same appearance as of old, having been kept in excellent repair. It was built in 1783 by Lieut. David Billings.

The next, which was the Dr. John Hastings place, was afterward occupied by his son, Chester Hastings, and later owned by Joseph D. Billings. It was torn down a few years ago by Edward B. Dickinson, his son-in-law, and the site is now vacant.

The next house, which was Dr. Hastings' office remodeled into a dwelling, was occupied for a time by Obed

Hastings, a son of Chester Hastings, who removed from Hatfield. The place was afterward purchased by Luman M. Moore. He married Melissa L., daughter of Henry Wilkie, 2d. Both died in Hatfield. It was sold in 1909 by their daughter, Nellie E., who married Theodore Baggs, to Dennis E. Holley. His wife was Hattie Matson. It was occupied for a few years by David I. Mullany, who married Margaret, daughter of Nelson Allaire.

The next lot was the home of Hon. John Hastings, and occupied in our memory by tenants. This house was removed by Samuel F. Billings, whose heirs now own the land. The house site is vacant, while the house is now standing on the Samuel F. Billings place and used as a storehouse.

The next house, on the Hon. John Hastings lot, was built by Charles J. Abbott in 1902. He married Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Samuel F. Billings. Mr. Abbott died in Hatfield and his widow owns the place. It is occupied by Aurin Wood, who married Florence Bullard. They came from North Grafton.

The next house was the home of Samuel Hastings, son of Hon. John Hastings; afterward occupied by John A. Billings and then by Otis C. Wells. It is now owned by Albert W. Morton and occupied by tenants.

The next house, across Bridge Lane, was Dwight Partridge's home. He removed to New York state and it was the home of Moses Morton, who married Sophia, daughter of Dea. Cotton Partridge. Both died in Hatfield, and their son, Dwight P. Morton, lived here with his wife, Chloe Cole. Their unmarried son, Albert W. Morton, is now upon the place. Their oldest son, Josiah L. Morton, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and afterward removed to the West.

The site of the old toll house at the bridge is now in the Connecticut river. It is not known when the old bridge was removed, but the bridge company sold the toll house and site to Peter Ingram of Amherst in 1823, and it was probably removed before that date. It was built in 1807 by lottery and Dr. Joseph Lyman preached a sermon on the opening of the bridge.

The house standing at the head of Main Street, called

the Capt. Thaddeus Graves house, was long occupied by his widow, who was Polly Gerry, a daughter of Nathan Gerry. Her son, Edwin Graves, was first sergeant in Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and died of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness. His widow, who was Ursula Moody, was made postmistress and for many years kept the post office in the house. The place was then occupied by Edgar P. Lyman with his cousin, Achsah Lyman, a niece of Mrs. Israel Morton. One part of the house is occupied by Eugene Bushee. It is owned by E. Langdon Graves.

Valley Street, East Side.

The next house, on the east side of Valley Street, was built by the maiden daughters of Nathan Gerry, Martha and Lucretia, about 1836. They were tailoresses and made clothing for the youth of the village. Afterward Mary Esther, daughter of Capt. Thaddeus Graves, who married Sylvanus Miller of New York, lived here, then Edwin M. Graves, son of Sergt. Edwin Graves, lived here with his wife, Carrie L., daughter of William B. Langdon. She survives him and now occupies the place with two sons and one daughter.

The next and last house is the Erastus Cowles place, built in 1831. He married Olive, daughter of Zebina Dickinson. Both died in Hatfield. Their son, Augustus D., was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. A younger son, Edward C. Cowles, was a member of Co. F, 27th Regiment, M. V. M., in the Civil war. Ernest Godin, who married Amelia, daughter of Joseph Smith, now occupies the place.

South Street.

Coming back to the East Division road and below the meadow gate we follow the building of recent years. The first house on the east side of the road was built by Joseph Viszaway in 1903. His daughter Theresa, who married John Wesaloski, was the first girl of Polish descent to be bound out under the will of Oliver Smith.

The next house, built by Erastus Billings for his foreman, Gottlieb Decker, is now occupied by Charles I. Stowell,

who married Fannie, daughter of Dexter and Emeline Jones.

The next house was built in 1903 by Michael and Mary Banasz.

The next house, on the west side of the road, was built by Michael and Katie Piwatka in 1908.

The next house was the Windsor Smith store, moved from the corner of the Capt. Thaddeus Graves place, and was long the livery stable of Horace Shumway. It is now owned by John Yarrow.

The next house was built by Frank Zagrodnick.

Maple Street.

Beginning on the north side of Maple Street, on the Zechariah Field allotment, is the house built by Pliny Day, son of Joel Day, who lived on School Street. Pliny's wife was Chloe. She afterward married Capt. Samuel Parsons of Northampton. They had no children and after his decease in 1853 the wagon shop on the opposite side of the road was closed. The place is now owned by Miss Cornelia A. Billings, a daughter of Capt. Silas Billings.

The next house, the Moses Field place, was purchased by Alpheus Cowles, who married Sophia Wells of Leyden. A new house was built in 1841 and they now live there at an advanced age.

The next house was built after the Deacon Warner house was burned in 1855, by his son, Moses Warner, who lived here with his sisters, Mrs. Mercy Hubbard and Mrs. Sarah Morgan. They all died in Hatfield in February, 1857. The place is now owned and occupied by John Firtch and wife, Anna.

On the opposite side of Maple Street is the house built by Hon. George W. Hubbard, who married Philura T., daughter of Solomon Dickinson. They afterward lived with their brother, Samuel H. Dickinson, on Main Street. Both died in Hatfield. They had no children. E. Seward Warner purchased the place and married Mary Julia Hunt of New York. She died at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. Warner and his two daughters now live on the place.

The brick house next was the home of James W. Warner,

who married Louisa Longley. The place is now owned by his son, E. Seward Warner, and occupied by tenants. Jonathan D. Warner, brother of James W., was a member of Co. C, 10th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was built by Baltazar John Goetoski in 1903. This man is called Joe Belden. He now occupies the place.

Elm Street, South Side.

Now crossing Hill bridge, going up Elm Street, is the Edward Church place, owned and occupied by Dea. James Porter, who married Sarah Randall of Belchertown.

The next house, built by Col. Oliver Partridge, was the home of Levi Graves, Jr., who married Tabitha, daughter of David Field of Conway. He removed to Springfield with

A View on Elm Street, the "Missionary House" at the Left.

his family and, at his decease, willed the use of his Hatfield farm to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and the American Bible Society. It has since been called the "Missionary Farm" and for many years has been occupied by Alfred E. Breor as tenant. He married Catherine Dalton.

The next house, called the Levi Graves house, was, after his decease, occupied by his son, Dea. Jonathan S. Graves, whose wife was Caroline Smith, followed by his son, Alfred H. Graves, who married Anna H. Breed of New York. Their son, Murray B. Graves, and his wife, who was Emma B., daughter of Charles A. Jones, live with them.

Next, on the Ebenezer Fitch lot, Benjamin M. Warner built a new house in 1898. He married Ella E., daughter of George C. Fitch. They now live on the place with their three daughters.

The old Fitch house on the same lot was occupied by John T. and George C. Fitch and afterward by Benjamin M. Warner. It is now occupied by tenants. The house has been kept in good repair.

The next house, also on the Fitch lot, was built and occupied by John T. Fitch in 1843, and also occupied by George C. Fitch. It was long the home of William M. Jones, whose first wife was Julia Packard of Pelham, and second, Nancy F. Rhoades. After their decease it was used by Benjamin M. Warner as a tenement.

The next house was the Henry Hitchcock place and was occupied by Silas and Leonard Hitchcock. Eldad Stebbins and his son, Giles Stebbins, lived here a few years; afterward it was occupied by Charles L. Graves, who married (1) Fanny Hamilton, and (2) Susan Wing. His widow now lives here with her son, Edward, and daughter, Eva.

The next house was occupied by widow Bethia Packard and son, George. Both died in Hatfield and the house was torn down. The site is vacant and is now a part of the Charles L. Graves home lot. Seth Kingsley, father of Moses W. Kingsley, once occupied this house.

The next house was built by Charles E. Kingsley about 1857. His wife was Chloe Dane of Whately. The place is now owned by Thaddeus Graves, and used as a tenement.

The next house, on the Solomon Graves place, is owned and occupied by his son, Thaddeus Graves, who married Mary A., daughter of John Hubbard. The two small houses on this lot were built by Thaddeus Graves and used by him as tenements.

The next house, which was once the home of Elijah N. Sampson and stood on the corner of the lot of Isaac B. Lowell, was removed to this lot by Mack LaMountain, who came from Canada. It is now owned by his son, Henry LaMountain, who married Fosine, daughter of Alfred Jubinville.

The next house, built by Thomas Whalen about 1860, is now owned by his son, Dennis, and occupied by Thomas W. Ryan, who married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Whalen.

The next house was built by a Mr. Rowe, who was a blacksmith and soon left town. It was owned afterward by Henry S. Porter, then by Jonathan D. Porter, now by Patrick T. Boyle. It is occupied by tenants.

The next house is the Richard Fitzgerald place. He married Mary Brown and built the house about 1863. His wife died in Hatfield. He now occupies the place with his daughter, Mary, who married Edward Burke.

The next house was built by Peter Pianker and wife in 1904.

The next house was built by John Ryan and is now occupied and owned by Homer Raboin.

The next place was built by Joseph Bush, who removed from town. Afterward Louis Raboin moved the house to the east and used it as a shop and built a new two-story house on the old site. His son, Israel Raboin, now occupies the place.

The next house was built by Walter William Crump in 1898. He married Eva, daughter of Joseph Patrick, and removed from town.

The next house, the Mary Dunn place, was occupied by Joseph Patrick. He removed from town. This and the Crump house are now owned by Benjamin M. Warner and occupied by tenants.

The next house, opposite Banks corner, which at one time was the Samuel Graves cornhouse, was removed by Mack LaMountain to the present site and converted into a dwelling, where he lived until he removed to his later place on Elm Street. His son, Henry LaMountain, now owns the place and it is occupied by tenants.

The John Wilson house, near the Northampton line, was

torn down by Charles L. Warner, who now owns the land. This was called by Mr. Partridge the Kelly house.

On the northerly side of this road the Tom Banks house has disappeared.

Banks Corner Road.

The Ebenezer Dwight house, on the road leading to the railroad station, was burned, and Alvin L. Strong owns the farm. Mr. Dwight died in Hatfield. The family removed from town.

The next house, on the Col. Israel Chapin place, was built by Amariah Strong; afterward owned by Jacob Carl and now owned by Henry A. Wade, who married Kate Partenheimer. He enlarged and repaired the house and it is now occupied by him with his son, Charles W., who married Nellie, daughter of Henry W. Bardwell of Whately.

The next house, opposite the railroad station, was built by William Curtis and afterward occupied by John Vaile. John Denlein now owns the place. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Stenglein.

Elm Street, North Side.

Returning to the Northampton road we find the cabins of the negro settlement are now destroyed and the five houses recently built are owned as follows: John and Nellie Pelc, built in 1904; Jorko Watoszn, built in 1905; John and Agnes Kosior, built in 1906, now owned by Symko and Katie Karkut; John and Margaret Karakula, built in 1904; John Vachula, built in 1903. The negro cabins were for many years a picturesque feature on the road to Northampton. They were occupied by descendants of some of the slaves owned in Hatfield in colonial times.

The next house was built by Michael Larkin about 1854. He married Ann Mack. The house was occupied by Daniel E. Cahill for some years. He moved to Holyoke and sold the place to Patrick Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr.

The next three one-story houses were built by John T. and George C. Fitch. The first on the westerly side is owned by Thomas Fitzgerald, the next by Mary A. Graves, and the next by Joseph Raboin.

The next house was built by Francis Dunikin about 1860. It was afterward owned by Mary King, then by Mary Esther Miller, and is now owned by Nelson Allaire, who married Mary Callahan of Whately.

The next house, built by Joseph Douyard, who married Lena, daughter of Mack LaMountain, is now occupied by him. A house was burned on this site, owned by Patrick Mullany.

The next house is owned and occupied by John Gendron and his wife, who was Kate Callahan of Whately.

Negro Cabin on the Road to Northampton.

The next house was first the shoemaker's shop of Henry Childs and stood where S. W. Kingsley's house now is. Austin Abels moved it to its present location and occupied it with his wife, who was Aleatha Jones. He built the two-story addition now attached to the old shop. Afterward Moses W. Kingsley and wife, who was Rachel Curtis, lived here. It is now owned and occupied by Mack LaMountain, who married Evelina, daughter of Alfred Jubinville. Dwight G. Abels, son of Austin, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was built by Lorenzo P. Dole, who married (1) Abigail Packard, (2) Anna Dunikin. He had one daughter, who died young, and one son, Benjamin, who now lives in Hatfield. The place is now owned by Valentine Porado.

The next house was built by Ashley Graves, who removed to the West. It was the home for about forty years of Jonathan D. Porter and after him of his son, Frank K. The former married Phila E., daughter of Jeremy Morton. She sold the place in 1909 to Patrick T. Boyle.

The next house, the Timothy Graves place, is now owned by Charles L. Warner and used as a tenement. The large elm trees mentioned by Mr. Partridge are now standing in front of the house.

The next house was built by Samuel Graves. It was afterward owned and occupied by Fred Allaire and now by Patrick J. Whalen, who married Catharine A. Mahar of Easthampton.

The next place, the Ebenezer White tavern, was moved to the rear by John T. Fitch and used as a tobacco warehouse. He built in 1861 the large two-story house on the same site. His widow, who was Julia A. White, lived, until her death in 1909, in this house with Charles L. Warner, who married her daughter, Maria L. Fitch. Charles E. Warner, son of Charles L., who married Myra, daughter of Henry H. Field of North Hatfield, now lives here also.

The next house, the Chester Porter place, was occupied for many years by Lewis S. Dyer, who married Mary, daughter of Chester Porter. The family removed from Hatfield. The place is now owned by Dennis Whalen, who married Margaret Sheehan of Hatfield.

The next house, the Henry S. Porter place, is owned by Fred Wenzel, who married Hannah S. Hor. The house standing before this one was burned while the family were at the Sunday service and was rebuilt in the winter season, a thing unusual at that period.

The next place, the Roswell Hubbard home, descended to his nephew, Dea. Henry S. Hubbard, who married Mary Houghton of Putney, Vt. Mr. Hubbard died in 1908. His widow and sons, Silas G. and Claude H., and one daughter, Olive, now live on the place.

The next house, on the Silas D. White place, was built by Dea. Jonathan Graves in 1868. The old house was moved in the rear to the Mill pond and since then has burned. Alfred H. Graves first occupied the new house, now owned and occupied by Isaac B. Lowell, who came from West Springfield. His wife was Annie Addie Streeter of Chicopee and their daughter, Annette, married Ashley H. Thorndike, principal of Smith Academy 1893 and 1894, and now a professor in Columbia University.

The next house, on the corner of this lot, was the home of Elijah N. Sampson and was removed to the Mack LaMountain place as already mentioned. Mr. Sampson removed to St. Louis, Mo., where one of his sons is now living.

The next house, the M. N. Hubbard place, was built in 1863. Mr. Hubbard married Julia Bodman of Williamsburg. After his decease the place was owned by Eli A. Hubbard. He was a prominent instructor and a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The place was bought by John S. Carl, who married Mary Augusta, daughter of Thaddeus Graves. He died Dec. 29, 1909. Thaddeus Graves, Jr., who married Cora King of Sandusky, Ohio, occupies a part of the house. The old house on this place was moved farther east and used as a tenement till it burned in the winter of 1910.

On the site of the tenement was once a house occupied by Ebenezer Boynton. He died in Hatfield and his widow and son removed from Hatfield to South Hadley, and the house was torn down. Before this the house was the home of Capt. John White.

The next house, on the John Hubbard lot, descended to Roswell Hubbard, 2d. He married Fanny, daughter of Sergt. Edwin Graves. Both are now living on the place. The elm trees spoken of by Mr. Partridge were removed for the street railway in 1898. The old cemetery on the east of this lot is kept fenced and well cared for by the town. Few stones are broken.

The brick schoolhouse was built in 1869, an old two-story schoolhouse having been moved to the south end of what is now Porter Avenue.

School Street, South Side.

Beginning on the south side of School Street the first building is the schoolhouse before mentioned, built in 1871.

The next house was built by Oliver Warner in 1874. Mr. Warner died in Hatfield and the family removed from town. He was a member of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. The place was afterward occupied by Joseph S. Wells, and is now owned by Dr. Chester M. Barton, who married (1) Clara Whitman, and (2) Jennie, daughter of George Stearns of Conway.

The next house is the rectory of St. Joseph's Church, built in 1906. The church was built in 1892. It has since been enlarged and is now the place of public worship of 1300 people.

The next place was the Zebina Dickinson home. The brick house now standing was built by Dr. Alonzo Lewis, who died in 1873. It is now owned and occupied by Hugh McLeod, who married Helen, daughter of Jonathan E. Porter.

Next, the Jabez Belden place, is owned and occupied by Miss Mary A. Dickinson with her sister, Fanny M., who married Marshall H. Burke. He died in Hatfield in 1906.

The next place was occupied by Richard Smith. It is now owned and occupied by Jacob Carl, who built the present house. He married Abby Partenheimer. Their son, Henry W., who married Fanny Stearns of Galesburg, Ill., lives with them. The house occupied by Richard Smith was removed to the side of the lot. He died here in 1854, and the house was then removed to another site, where it was burned. Obadiah Smith, son of Richard, was a member of Co. G, 31st Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The house of Abraham Billings was occupied by Silas Bardwell and his son Oliver. It was torn down by Elijah P. Dickinson, who rebuilt upon the site. The place is now occupied by his widow, who was Phebe Hemmingway, and her niece, Julia, who married William W. Gore.

The next is the Joel Day place, now occupied by Joseph Smith, who came from Canada with his wife, Betsey Goodchild.

The next house is occupied by Patrick McGlynn, who married Rose Lawler in 1892.

The next house is occupied by William P. Boyle, who married Annie, daughter of John B. Ryan.

The next house, owned by Margaret Hade, widow of Michael Hade, was once the wing of Squire Bardwell's house on Main Street, moved to this location in 1868.

The next house, on the Benjamin Morton lot, was torn down and a dwelling built by Alfred Jubinville on the same site. Mr. Jubinville removed from Hatfield and Smith E. Briggs now lives on the place with his sister, Mary E. Briggs.

School Street, North Side.

Crossing to the northerly side of School Street, the first house is on the Nehemiah Waite home lot. It is now occupied by George Sulick. The house was built in 1900.

On the Nehemiah Waite place, where Lewis Dickinson and sisters lived, the dwelling which Mr. Partridge called the Richard Morton house remains standing and for many years was occupied by Joseph Godin, who married Emily, daughter of Joseph Smith. It is now owned and occupied by Michael W. Kiley, who married Armena Rohoda of Florence.

On the site of the Jonathan Dickinson house, William Hayes built a new house in 1898. He married Nellie, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Powers. His widow now lives on the place.

The Elisha Hubbard place is owned and occupied by Michael Hayes, who married Margaret A. Ryan of Northampton. A part of the house is rented to Thomas Mullany, who married Katherine Higgins of Gloucester.

The next house is occupied by Charles K. Morton and his wife, who was Mary W. Kellogg of South Hadley. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. The old sycamore tree is still standing in front of the house.

On the Elijah White place was the home of his son, Daniel, who married Lucy Elvira, daughter of Josiah Rice of Conway. After his decease his brother, Quartus, who married Julia Ann Wilkie, lived here. The widow of Quartus also occupied the place. She married (2) E. L. Dickinson and died in Hatfield. Jonathan E. Porter pur-

chased the place, tore down the old house, and built a fine new one in 1907. He married Mary D. Smith of Hadley.

The next house, the home of Alpheus Longley, was occupied by Quartus White before he lived on the last mentioned place. Dexter Jones afterward occupied the place. His widow, Emeline Jones, now lives here.

The next house, on the Silas Porter tan yard, was built by his son, Theodore Porter, in 1824, and purchased by Josiah Allis, who married (1) Salome Osborn of Hadley, (2) Louisa, daughter of Seth Bardwell. Josiah Allis had by his first wife Augusta S., who married John D. Brown, and Harriet, who married James Morton. John Bury now lives here.

The next is the market and a tenement built by Graves & Pellissier. It is now owned by Louis J. Pellissier, who came from Hadley. He carries on a successful meat market.

The next and last house on School Street was built by Harry E. Graves, who married Ella, daughter of Philip Carl. They now occupy the same. This house stands on the home lot formerly of Dexter Allis, deceased.

Prospect Street, East Side.

Beginning on the easterly side of Prospect Street after crossing Hill bridge was the home of Moses W. Kingsley, who married Rachel Curtis. The house he lived in has been removed to the foot of the hill and is now a part of the blacksmith shop. This was once occupied by Henry Childs, a shoemaker, who married Sarah, daughter of David Field of Conway. A new house was built on the site by Seth W. Kingsley, who married Mary E., daughter of Quartus White. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war and now occupies the place.

The next house, on the above home lot, was built by Herbert D. Smith, who came from Hadley. He married Lida, daughter of Seth W. Kingsley. They now occupy the place.

The next house, on the same lot, was built by Harry N. Hunt, who came from Hadley and married Harriet, daughter of Seth W. Kingsley. After Mr. Hunt's decease the

widow returned to her father and Henry F. Kingsley, a son of Moses W. Kingsley, occupies the place.

The gas house, next to this place, was built in 1895.

The next place was the home of Lucius G. Curtis, whose wife was Maria Frary. He was a prosperous broom maker. Both died in Hatfield. The place is now owned and occupied by Lewis H. Kingsley, the town clerk of Hatfield. He married Lizzie J., daughter of Jonathan W. Dickinson of Whately.

The next house was built by Stephen G. Curtis, who married Mary Reed of Whately. They had two children, who both died in Hatfield. It was the home of John E. Doane for many years. His widow, Sarah E. Sanderson, married John H. Sanderson and they lived there until their death. The place is now occupied by Sanford L. Sanderson. He married Martha, daughter of Chauncey Davis of North Amherst. John E. Doane was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was once a store built by Fitch Brothers and afterward the home of Edward Curtis. It is now occupied by tenants.

The next is a brick store built by John T. and George C. Fitch. It is now occupied as such by Matthew J. Ryan.

The next is the lathe shop of J. E. Porter and Hugh McLeod, and the gristmill of H. D. Smith on the site of the first mill of Thomas Meekins. Harvey Moore once had a gristmill here, which was burned.

Across the mill bridge is the gun shop of Maj. C. S. Shattuck and a storehouse a little to the north of the shop. This is also the site of the Prescott pistol shop, which was burned a number of years ago. Before this Harvey Moore had a sawmill here as did also the Fitch Brothers and it was probably the site of the first sawmill built by Thomas Meekins. The Bay State Screw Company commenced the manufacture of automobile supplies here in 1909.

The next house, built by Fred Cleval, is now owned by Michael Wiskjewjcz.

The next is the shop of Henry Wilkie, who was a wheelwright.

The next house, on the Lewis Dickinson home lot, was built by William Szastowicky in 1905.

The next house is the home of Gabryel Toezko and Walenty Jielenski.

The next house was built in 1904 by Patrick Brennan, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas McGrath, and is now owned and occupied by John Wesaloski.

Crossing Chestnut Street is the site on the corner of Obed Smith's store, which was moved from the Alpheus Longley lot and remodeled into a dwelling. It was long the home of James Sykes and family. The house now on the lot is owned by Martin Wilk.

The next house, formerly owned by Michael Boyle, who married Mary Ryan, is occupied by their son, James L. Boyle, who married Mary Donovan of Northampton.

The next house was built by James Buckley and afterward occupied by Michael O'Dea, whose wife was Mary Fitzgerald. Their son, James L. Day, sold the place to James Welch, who married Elizabeth Garvey of Hatfield.

Prospect Street, West Side.

On the westerly side of Prospect Street is the home of John and Ricka Wenzel.

The next house, to the south, was built by John Sheehan. He died in Hatfield. His widow, Ellen, and her son, Daniel P. Sheehan, who married Mary Holdfelder, now live on the place.

The next, a brick house, was built by Anthony Allaire and afterward occupied by Dennis P. McGrath and is now owned and occupied by John Sheehan, who married Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Ryan.

The house on the corner, occupied by negroes, has passed away and the old house on the Henry Wilkie place, once occupied by John Curtis, was burned.

The next house, built by Henry Wilkie, 2d, who married Sybil Graves, was long the home of Charles E. Wilkie and his sister, Charlotte. After their decease it was occupied by the widow of Henry Wilkie, 3d, and her grandson, Frank, who married Mary D. Dwyer of Hadley.

The next house was the home of Thomas Frary, whose wife was Sarah Morton of Whately. Their son, Thomas, was a member of Co. D, 27th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war and died at Morehead City, N. C. The house is

now owned by Frank Lovett, who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Powers.

The next house was the home of Lewis Covell, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Calvin Marsh of Whately. They had three sons in the Civil war: Calvin L., Emerson L., and Elihu, all of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M. Elihu died of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

The next house, just north of the brook, is the home of George Doppmann and his wife, who was Eva Zollar.

The next house was the home of David Chapman, a blacksmith. His shop, together with a cider mill, was on the common in front of the house and was torn down. The house is now the home of Frank Newman.

The next house across mill bridge was built by Harvey Moore and was the home of Levi Moore and John W. Field, who was sergeant in Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., and was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. The place is now owned by John W. Kiley, who married Lizzie, daughter of John B. Ryan. Horace Shumway lives in a part of the house. His wife was Myra L., daughter of Lemuel A. Waite.

The next house, built by Daniel Lynch, is occupied by Lawrence B. Waltz, who married Elizabeth G. Mulcare of Northampton.

The next house is the home of William Murphy, who married Agnes G. Mulcare of Northampton.

The next place was built by Arthur F. Curtis, and after his decease was owned by Alfred Breor. It is now owned and occupied by Karol and Peter Zimnowski.

The next house is the home of Anthony Penkoski and wife.

The next house was built by Samuel P. Billings after the old house of Israel Billings was burned. The new house was burned March 23, 1910. It was owned and occupied by Allen W. Houghton.

The next house was built by Lemuel B. Field, who removed from town. The place was purchased by Charles E. Hubbard, whose wife was Julia Dayton of Northampton. He was a member of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. His widow still lives on the place.

On Porter Avenue, which runs off from Prospect Street, the following houses are owned by the Porter Machine Works: first house, occupied by L. A. Dube; second house, by Albert Matthews; third house, by Joseph Fox and Frank Takubiel; fourth house, by Julius Kociela and William Fox; fifth house, by L. A. Schmitter and B. L. Graves.

The house on the other side of Porter Avenue was built in 1904 by Charles Winter and he occupies it.

North Street.

Beginning on the northerly side of North Street, formerly called Canada Lane after Canada Waite, the redeemed captive, the first house on the rear of the Elijah Dickinson home lot was built in 1906 by Peter Celtka and John Jackowski and is now occupied by them.

The next house was the home of Justin Waite. He was followed by his son, James O. Waite, who married Louisa Lyman of Easthampton. Both died in Hatfield. The place was afterward owned by John Burke and is now occupied by his widow, Mary Burke.

The next house is the Squire Bardwell house, moved from Main Street and now occupied by William B. Langdon, who married Sarah Gibbs of Ware. Before the house was placed on this lot Edwin Brainerd lived here in a small cottage house, and later Christian Carl and family occupied the place. The cottage was burned.

The next house was the home of Charles Morton, son of Chester Morton. It was a small house and looked old, but was not mentioned by Mr. Partridge. It stood just south of the corner of King Street and has been torn down. Before this Benjamin Morton had a small house on this site.

The next house was the home of Justin Hastings. James Breor, who married Bridget Curtis, repaired the house, and, since the decease of Mrs. Breor, Lawrence A. Powers, who married Mary A., daughter of James Breor, has lived with Mr. Breor.

The next house was the home of Arnold M. Peck. The house was burned and the site is vacant. Joseph Rypka now owns the land.

Just north of this on the Cow Bridge road was a small

brown house occupied by Eleazer Allis and afterward by John Vaile. This house was torn down in 1892.

The next house, long the home of William Bardwell, who married Sabra Swift of Whately, was occupied by John B. Ryan. His widow and son, John C. Ryan, now live here.

There is a house on the top of Clay hill built by Patrick Russell, which has had many tenants. It is now owned by John C. Ryan.

At the foot of Clay hill on the southerly side of North Street is a small cabin, which was occupied by William Boyle, on land of the heirs of William H. Dickinson. It is now occupied by Polish tenants.

The house opposite the Langdon place was the home of Chester Morton and was occupied by Edwin Brainerd, whose mother married Chester Morton, as his second wife. Afterward the place was purchased and repaired by Frederick Carl, who married Mary Partenheimer. They now live here.

The next house was the home of George Waite. He married Melissa Preston of Granby. Both died in Hatfield. Their son, Henry L., lived here until he removed to Hadley. Edwin Brainerd lived here until his decease, as did his widow, Julia, the daugter of Russell Waite. The place is now occupied by James L. Bardwell, who married Grace Webber, daughter of Albert and Emma D. Webber. Two sons of George Waite were in the Civil war: Charles P. Waite in Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., who died at White Oak Church, Va., and John E. in Co. K, 52d Regiment, M. V. M.

The next house is a tenement belonging to the heirs of William H. Dickinson, occupied by John Merrick, who married Annie Heafey of Whately.

The next house is the birthplace of Oliver Smith, and formerly stood on Main Street. It is now occupied by Jacob and Charlotte Geis.

The next, the old home of William H. Dickinson, is now owned by his heirs and occupied by tenants.

King Street.

Beginning on the northerly side of King Street at the

corner of Main Street, the first house was built by Frank Lampron and is now the home of James and Mary Ryan.

The next house was built by Eldric Gongeou; afterward purchased and repaired by Edward Proulx. It is now used as a tenement.

The next place was the home of John Leary. This was a part of the old town hall moved from Main Street. The place was burned in 1900, and his son, John F. Leary, built the present house the next year, and now occupies it. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Phillips of Whately.

John O'Neil built the next house and after his decease it was occupied by John J. Breor, who sold it to Alfred H. Breor. It is now used as a tenement.

The next place was built by John Goodchild and afterward rebuilt by Hamilton Dickinson. It is now occupied by Louis Murray and his son, Louis Murray, Jr.

The next house was built by George Gowash in 1909.

The next house was built by Louis Murray and is now owned by Joseph Gowash, who married Mr. Murray's daughter.

On the southerly side of King Street the first house was the home of Joseph Pockett, who removed from Hatfield. It was long the home of John and Mary Burke. It is now owned by Alex and Agnes Koziasz.

The next house was built by William Burke and is now the home of William F. Boyle, who married Anna Quinn of Whately.

The next place was built by William Boyle and is now the home of Patrick J. Boyle, who married Mary, daughter of Marble Hamel.

Bridge Street.

Beginning on the northerly side of Bridge Street in front of the Shattuck gun shop, the first house was built by Thomas Dinsmore and his son, Almeron L. Both removed from Hatfield and this place was long the home of John Smith. After his decease his widow and sons, John and Adam, occupied the place. Alvin D. Dinsmore, son of Thomas, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was built by Anthony Allaire, a brick-

maker, and it is now the home of John H. and Ellen Ryan.

The next house was built by Henry Wade and is now the home of Joseph E. Stoddard, who married Margaretta Doppmann.

The next house was built by John Jewski in 1905. This is just before the mill swamp is crossed.

Crossing the Connecticut River Railroad, the first house was the home of Thomas Cutter, who was followed by his son, James Alonzo Cutter. Both died in Hatfield. The place is now owned by his son, William R. Cutter, who married Mary A. Dickinson of Hadley.

The next house, a double one, was built by Alvin L. Strong for his sons, Edson W., who married Harriet Bardwell, and Eugene S., who married Anna Knight.

Crossing the street to the southerly side in returning, the first building is the West Hatfield chapel.

The next house, built by J. D. Cutter, was purchased by Chester Hastings, who lived here with his son, Ephraim. After this it was the home of Philip Carl, who married Minnie, daughter of John Smith, and their son, John S. Carl. It is now occupied by J. M. Towne and his wife, Magdelene.

The next house is the tenement of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, which was the Alonzo Dennis house.

Across the bridge is the house built by Frederick Wagner, now the home of John S. Denlein, who married Margaret Lohr. A short distance east of this house is the road which formerly ran to the south on the line of the Charles E. Wilkie land, where the house of Henry Wilkie, Sr., stood, and ran into the present road on the John Allis lot.

The next house, the home of John Allis, was purchased by Horatio Strong, who married Sarah Elwell of Westhampton; he was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son, Parmenus Strong, lived here with him until they removed to West Hatfield. The old house has been torn down and a new one built by the present owner, Michael W. Boyle, who married Annie Mullaly of Whately.

Chestnut Street.

Beginning at the foot of Stone Pitts, on the northerly side of Chestnut Street is the house once standing on the

site of Smith Academy, once the home of Camilas and Frederick Chapin, and then of Daniel W. Allis. It was afterward moved to the lot of St. Joseph's Church and used as a rectory, and again moved to the present site by E. S. Warner and used as a tenement.

The next house, on the top of Stone Pitts hill, was built by Jacob Jandziejszki in 1907, and is now occupied by him.

The next house was built by David Landry in 1904.

The next house was built by Frank J. Saffer in 1905, and is now occupied by him. He married Connie Doppmann.

The next house is the home of Peter Tolpo.

The next house across the Deerfield road is now occupied by Margaret O'Neil.

The next house is the home of Samuel Osley and was the old Pratt house owned by James Mullins and moved to this site.

The next house is the home of John and Anna Foosick.

The next house was built by Joseph Schepp, who married Elizabeth Merte. The place is now occupied by Fred W. Schepp, their son.

The next house was built by John B. Schepp and is now owned and occupied by Paul and Beningna Wirgilewicz.

The next house was built by Antoine Wickles in 1908 and is now the home of his family.

The next house was built by Peter Balise. He now lives here with his son, Paul Balise, who married Selina Rohoda of Florence.

The next house was built by Robert McGrath. He died in Hatfield and his widow and two sons now live here.

The next house, built by Michael Whalen, who removed from town, was the home of John Holdfelder and is now owned and occupied by Frank Vollinger, who married Mary Lokary of Northampton.

The next house northerly from the above on the old road to the depot was built by James Ormand. It was afterward the home of John May, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Stenglein. He died in Hatfield and his widow married John F. Betsold. They now occupy the place.

The next house, on the old depot road was built by Henry

Stenglein. He and his wife both died in Hatfield. His son, John J. Stenglein, who married Margaret Sitz of Northampton, now occupies the place. The road across the Hastings pasture is of recent date. The shop on this place was once the home of John Betsold.

Coming back to the new road is the home of George Vollinger at the crest of Mill Swamp hill. The road through the swamp has been known from earliest times as "Middle Going Over." The bridges are old but the fill is of comparatively recent date.

The next house was built by John Vollinger and is now occupied by himself and son, John, who married Elizabeth Sitz of Northampton.

The next house across the railroad was built by Patrick Boyle. He died in Hatfield. His sons, John L. and William E., now live on the place. John L. married Bridget, daughter of Jerry Heafy of Whately. There was once a pail factory on this site, also a steam sawmill.

Crossing to the southerly side of the street, the first house was built by Pliny Billings, son of Abraham; later owned by George I. Dickinson, who married Sophia, daughter of Moses Morton. It was afterward owned by Adam Doppmann, who died in Hatfield. The present occupant is his son, Lorenze Doppmann, who married Eva Betsold. On this lot near the railroad Adam F. Doppmann built a new house in 1907. He married Carrie Hilbert of Hatfield.

On the easterly side of the railroad formerly stood the Hatfield depot until removed farther south to its present location.

The next, the Elnathan Hastings place, was purchased by Patrick Daly, and was his home for several years. It is now occupied by Peter Denlein, who married Margaret, daughter of Adam Doppmann. Peter Denlein built a house on the site of the old one.

The next place, called the Pratt house, was purchased of William Hurley by James Mullins, who married Kate, daughter of Patrick Boyle. The old house was removed by Samuel Osley and Mr. Mullins built the new house and now lives here.

The next house was built by Matthew Nolan. He died,

and his widow and daughter, Mary A., who married Michael O'Dea, now occupy the place.

The next house was built by James Nolan, whose wife was Mary Fitzgerald. Both died in Hatfield. The place is now owned by their son, Thomas A. Nolan, who built the new house just east of the old one. He married (1) Bridget Boyle, and (2) Annie L. Keefe of Hadley. The old house is occupied by Joseph Schepp, who married Mary Hilbert.

The next house was built by John Kiley. It is now occupied by his widow and her family.

The next house was built by Nicholas Powers, who married (1) Margaret Cooney, and (2) Margaret Ryan, widow of John Ryan. Nicholas Powers died in Hatfield, and his widow now lives on the place.

The next house is the home of John Wilk and wife.

The next house is the home of Sebastian Meyer and wife.

The next house is the home of Koskrete Kiakoski and wife.

The next house is the home of John Lizork and wife.

The next house was built by Eugene Bushee and purchased by Anthony Nowak.

West Street, West Side.

Beginning on the west side of West Street, or Pantry road, at the Northampton line, the first house was the home of Nathan Gould, a member of Co. C, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war; afterward the home of James Sykes and purchased later by David B. Curtis of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. Lewis Sykes, son of James, was a member of the 1st Connecticut Battery in the Civil war. The house is now owned and occupied by Melvin Dennis, who came from Northampton.

The next house was built by John F. Fitch; afterward occupied by E. A. Dickinson and Austin Abels and his son, Nathaniel. Mary A. Abels, daughter of Austin, married Alonzo Sweet and lived here. The place was then purchased by Melvin P. Bradford, who married Louisa, daughter of E. S. Munson of Whately. They now live on the place.

Turning westerly on the road to the sawmill of Alvin L. Strong once stood the home of Lorenz Seitz on what is now Mr. Bradford's land. Mr. Seitz was a member of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. He removed to Amherst and the house is no longer standing.

On the opposite side of the road near the sawmill is the house built by Daniel Gould; afterward the home of Joseph Stadter, who died in Hatfield. Lewis Casten, who married Emma Steele, lived here and it is now owned by Alexander Donnis.

The next house was built by William Miller and is now the home of William Casten, who married Ricka Miller.

On what is now the home lot of John M. Strong was a small house that Parmenus Strong lived in when he removed from the John Allis house. On the corner of West Street is the house built by E. Phelps Billings, who was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun at the corner of the sawmill yard. Parmenus Strong, who married Miranda, daughter of Thomas Frary, purchased the place and greatly repaired the house. His son, John M. Strong, who married (1) Olive Bardwell of Whately, and (2) Addie Cleveland, now occupies the place.

The next house was built by Lorenzo D. Cutter; afterward occupied by C. C. P. Bardwell, then Amariah Strong, then J. C. Melendy, then E. A. Howard, and now owned by John J. and Eva Betsold.

The next house was the home of Albert Pease; next, owned by Henry Dwight, who married Flora Field. He built a new house on the site and it was occupied for many years by his son, Silas S. Dwight, who married Isabelle L. Parsons.

The next house was built by Mrs. Alonzo Dennis. Alonzo Dennis was a member of Co. B, 31st Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. He died at Fort Jackson, La. He lived in the Abraham Billings house on the corner, on the chapel site.

The next house was built by Isaac Sampson in 1840; afterward the home of James Howes from Ashfield; then owned by Anthony Bolack, a member of Co. B, 31st Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. He died at Brasche City, La. This place was for some time the home of John Smith

and wife, Minnie. He died in Hatfield and the family removed to Springfield. The place is now owned by Joseph Gollier.

The next house was built by Charles Casten. It was later occupied by Andrew Hilbert and is now the home of his widow, Margaret Hilbert. A small schoolhouse was once on or near this site.

The next house was built by C. P. Bardwell near the mill pond and afterward moved to its present location by Frank Newman. It is now owned by Lorenze Doppmann and used as a storehouse.

The next house was built by Charles Miller and sold to the Casten family. It is now owned and occupied by George Stenglein, who married Margaretta Steele.

The next house was built by John Smith, and is now the home of Joseph Kleasner, who married Anna Merte.

The next house at the foot of "The Rocks" was built by Frank Steele. His widow, Mary, and their son, John, who married Grace Mayer, live on the place. The next house was built by Rowland Stebbins, who married Marilla W. Harris. His sons, Judson and Segar, were in the Civil war. Judson was in Co. C, 10th Regiment, M.V.M. He died at Alexander, Va. Segar was in Co. G, 37th Regiment, M.V.M. This place was afterward the home of Oliver Graves of Whately, who married (1) Electa Frary, and (2) Lusylvia, daughter of Ebenezer Clapp. It is now owned and occupied by George Bitner, who married Anna Chandler.

The next house, supposed to have been built by Samuel Bartlett, was occupied by Charles D. Bartlett and his father, Samuel; afterward by John Ryan. It was then repaired and occupied by Joseph S. Newman, who married Emma M., daughter of Peter Saffer.

The next house, built by Thomas Frary, and then owned by Patrick Ryan, who removed to Hadley, has been torn down by the heirs of Edmund Powers.

The next house was built and is now occupied by Charles Casten, who married Anna Chandler.

West Street, East Side.

Crossing to the easterly side of the street the first house is the Rodolphus Graves place. He married Luthera Par-

tridge of Rockingham, Vt. The place was afterward purchased by Patrick Ryan, who sold it to Edmund Powers, who married Mary Ryan. They both died in Hatfield. Their daughter Kate, who married Peter J. Donovan of Whately, and her sister, Mary A. Powers, now live on the place.

The next house was built by Ebenezer Clapp who came from Deerfield before 1830. He married (1) Sally Clapp of Deerfield and (2) Abigail Anderson. The place was purchased by Peter Saffer, one of the first Germans to settle in Hatfield. With his wife, Johannah, he now lives on the place.

The next house built by Lyman Hastings, was afterward the home of Erasmus Orcutt, then of John Betsold. It is now owned by his son, Frank J. Betsold, who married Emma Denlein.

The next house, built by Lawrence Vollinger, is now the home of George Steele, who married Mary Betsold. The property is owned by the New Haven and Northampton Company.

The next house was built by John Chandler and is occupied by his sons, George Chandler, who married Barbara Rosecup, and Joseph Chandler, who married Minnie Maher of Florence.

The next house, built by John Kempkes, was the home of Adam Doppmann, who married Barbara Vollinger. This house was burned and the site is now vacant.

The next house was formerly the home of George Vollinger and his widow, Sidonia. It is now the home of Lawrence Vollinger and his son, Lawrence, Jr.

The next place was the home of Daniel Downing, who removed to Goshen; afterward owned by Austin Abels and his son, Nathaniel; also by Frank J. Saffer. It is now occupied by George Dippolt, who married Connie Gollier. On this same lot was once a house built by Lyman Hastings. The building was burned and the site is vacant.

The next is the schoolhouse built in 1861. The second story was built at a later date.

The next house, built by A. M. Richmond and afterward occupied by John M. Strong, is now owned by John J. Betsold and occupied by tenants.

The next house, on the corner, was built by one Crandall; afterward the home of George W. Smith. Obed Smith also lived here. Dea. Alvin L. Strong, who married Anna B. Searle of Huntington, next owned and repaired the place. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and now occupies the place.

The next house, where the chapel now stands, was the home of Abraham Billings. Alonzo Dennis moved the house across the railroad where it is now the railroad tenement, occupied by the station agent, Silas S. Dwight.

The River Road in Bradstreet.

Beginning on the easterly side of the Deerfield road in Bradstreet, at the southerly end of the street, the first house was built by Reuben Belden of Whately about 1845. His son, Dea. Reuben H. Belden, who married Sarah, daughter of J. C. Loomis of Whately, lived with him. They all died in Hatfield. The son of Dea. Reuben H. Belden, William H. Belden, who married Emma Eaton, now occupies the place.

The next house, built by Reuben Belden, was occupied by Austin S. Jones, who married Electa, daughter of Reuben Belden. Since their decease their daughters, Anna B., who married (1) Dr. Alonzo Lewis, and (2) Edwin H. Eldridge, and Emma L., who married Rudolph Weber, have occupied the place.

The next house was built by Francis Mosher. He married Jane, daughter of Herrick Anderson. His widow and daughter, Mary Mosher, now live here. Miss Mary Mosher is postmistress and keeps the office in the dwelling. There is a small tenement house on the lot just south of the house.

On the road leading into the meadows there is a house built by Charles W. Marsh used as a tenement.

East of this is a house built by Oscar Belden and sons and used as a tenement.

The next place on the Deerfield road belonged to Solomon Mosher, where he built a two-story house. He married (1) Elvira Belden of Whately and (2) Lucy, daughter of Reuben Belden. This place was once occupied by Mrs. James Fisk, and was burned. The site is now vacant.

The next place was the Gideon Dickinson house. A new

house was built here by Solomon Mosher; afterward occupied by Leander Cooley; next by John W. Field; then by John W. Morton and Horace W. Field. It is now occupied by Reuben Belden, who married Nellie, daughter of Leonard Stearns of Conway.

On the next lot is a tenement house set back from the street, owned by Gilbert E. Morton. There is also another tenement owned by Sarah R. Wight, and to the north a shop which stood on the opposite side of the street and was the home of Lewis Harris before Joseph E. Wight bought the farm.

On the west side of the street, beginning at the Whately line, is the home of the last survivor of the Revolutionary war who lived in Hatfield, Joseph Guild. This was the home of Aretus Scott; afterward occupied by Richard T. Morton, 2d. It is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Celia Duesler.

The next place is the David Turner house, once occupied by John W. Field, who married Julia Warren of Williamsburg; afterward the home of Henry G. Moore, who married (1) Electa, daughter of Austin S. Jones, and (2) Myra, daughter of Lyman Parsons of Northampton.

The next house is the home of O. Stanley Graves, who married Martha, daughter of Abel W. Nash of Whately. This house was moved to its present location from the Calvin B. Marsh place at the south end of the street and repaired by Mr. Graves.

The next house was built by Mrs. Adeline A. Marsh and after her decease owned by John Foley.

The next house was built by Archie P. Graves in 1900. He married Margaret, daughter of Alfred H. Harris. They now live on the place.

The next house was built by Edwin Harris, who came from Dover, N. H. He was a carpenter. He married Caroline E., daughter of Aretus Scott. Both died in Hatfield and their son, Arthur, lived here until killed by a bolt of lightning while in the hay field. He was followed by his son, Alfred H., whose widow, Estelle S. Harris, and family now occupy the place.

The next place, the Thaddeus Scott place, was occupied by James Scott, who married Lucy, daughter of Aretus

Scott. He was followed by Samuel Graves; then by Eurotas Morton, who married (1) Anna Stockbridge of Whately, and (2) Fidelia Adkins. Their son, Gilbert E. Morton, who married Nellie, daughter of Charles A. Jones, now lives on the place.

The next house was built in 1868 by Joseph E. Wight, who married Sarah, daughter of Rodolphus Rice of Conway. He died in Hatfield, and his widow still lives on the place with her son, Leland H. Wight, who married Blanche Howard of Putney, Vt. Lewis Harris had a home here in the old house, now across the street.

The next house was built in 1905 by Charles D. Harris, who married Estelle Eastman of Amherst. It is now occupied by Howard E. Belden, son of William H. Belden, who married Anna E., daughter of Howland Belden.

The next house was built by Charles A. Jones in 1867. He married (1) Mary Smith of Hadley, and (2) Carrie Phillips of Ashfield. After his decease the place was purchased by Clarence E. Belden, who married Nellie Maud Snow of Providence, R. I.

The next house was built by Reuben Belden and was the home of Joseph H. Knight, who married (1) Diana, daughter of Reuben Belden, and (2) Caroline Warren of Williamsburg. The place was afterward the home of Reuben Belden, 2d. The house was burned and the site is now vacant.

The next place had a house built by Reuben Belden and occupied by Calvin B. Marsh, who married (1) Hannah, daughter of Reuben Belden, and (2) Eliza W. Graves of Whately. Mr. Marsh sold the first house to O. Stanley Graves and built a large new house. He was followed by his son, George C. Marsh, who married (1) Maria Russell of Hadley and (2) Julia Clark of Easthampton. The house was burned and the site is now vacant. The land is owned by Frank P. Jones.

Depot Road in Bradstreet.

On the road leading to the railroad station on the southerly side is the Sanford S. Belden place, occupied by his son, Dea. Oscar Belden. He built the present house in 1865

and married Harriet, daughter of George Stearns of Conway. Mrs. Oscar Belden died in Hatfield and a son, George S. Belden, who married (1) Nellie Carl and (2) Emma Adams of Wilmington, Vt., now occupies the place with his father.

The next place was built by Leslie R. White. The house was burned and rebuilt by Dea. Oscar Belden and used as a tenement.

The next place was built by Austin S. Jones. This was burned and rebuilt by Charles A. and Frank P. Jones, and is now occupied by tenants.

On the next lot was a tenement made of the ell of the Dea. Reuben H. Belden house in 1865. This was burned and the site is now vacant.

The next house was built by Oscar E. Belden in 1900. He married Emma Luce of Northampton. They now occupy it.

The next place was the Solomon Morton place, occupied by his son, Richard T. Morton. It was afterward the home of Alvin Hall, who married Sarah, daughter of Reuben Belden; then the home of Charles D. Bartlett, who married Lavinia, daughter of Amaziah Langdon. The house has been torn down. The land is now owned by Ashley L. Cooley of Orange, who married Alice, daughter of Charles D. Bartlett.

The house on the road to the plain was the home of Eli Thayer; then of one Dane; then of David Powers, who rebuilt the house after it had been burned. He now occupies the place.

James Cronan once had a house on the top of the hill, on the plain. It has been removed.

The next house built by Walter Field, who came from Leverett, was afterward occupied by his son, Horace W. Field, who married (1) Elizabeth M. Hillman and (2) Caroline Harris. Edwin W. Field, son of Horace and Elizabeth, who married Sarah Hall of Pittsfield, now occupies the place with his son, Samuel H. Field, who married Alice Clark of Northampton.

The next is the Dennis Cooley place. He married (1) Melvina Moore and (2) Rosilla Howes. He removed to Springfield, and the place was afterward occupied by Martin

Lyons. It is now owned by Harry W. Marsh and used as a tenement. Myron D. Cooley, son of Dennis, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

The next house was occupied by Lysander Cooley, who married Rhoda Dennis of Woodstock, Vt. Their adopted son, Whitney F. Cooley, was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. The place is now occupied by Charles H. Waite, who married Lucy Sanderson of Whately.

The next is the Eleazer Cooley house. He died in Hatfield and the place is now occupied by his widow, who was Melissa J. Stoddard of Templeton.

On the northerly side of the street is the brick house, the home of Lemuel Cooley. After his decease it was occupied by his son, Leander, who married Louisa Beebe. The place is now owned by John Brennan.

The next place is the Abner Field home. He removed to Leverett, and was followed by William Field. The place is now owned by Edwin W. Field and occupied by George Englehart.

The next place, the old red house, was the first home of Walter Field and family; afterward the home of Franklin Field, who married Alma Scott. The place is now owned by Edwin W. Field.

The next house is a tenement built by Edgar H. Field.

The next house was the home of Edwin Eaton; afterward of Foster C. Anderson, who married Clara Vining. It is now owned by Henry H. Field, who married Myra Wade of Northampton. He was a member of Co. H, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. His son, Edgar H. Field, who married Jessie Ingram of South Deerfield, now occupies the place.

The next house is the home of Albert H. Marsh, who married (1) Emma, daughter of Caleb Dickinson and (2) Clarissa J., daughter of Hiram Anderson. It is now occupied by him.

The next place was the Capt. Calvin Marsh home, in a one-story red house. The present house was built by his son, Elihu Marsh, who married (1) Mary Ann Warren, and (2) Elvira Elwell, and (3) Adeline A. Eaton. All died in Hatfield, and his son, Charles W. Marsh, who married

Alice, daughter of Chester K. Waite of Whately, followed him. It is now occupied by Harry W., son of Charles W., who married Minnie, daughter of George A. Billings.

On the next lot was the old house of Capt. Calvin Marsh, which was burned. Reuben Mosher also lived here. Frank P. Jones built the present house and now occupies it with his wife, who was Fanny, daughter of Samuel B. White of Whately.

The next house, built by Dwight D. Bartlett, who married Louisa, daughter of Lemuel Cooley, is now the home of Walter H. Langdon, who married Cora, daughter of Edwin Eaton. On this lot is a tenement which was once the wood house on the Sanford S. Belden place.

The next is the brick schoolhouse built in 1874, after the wooden one was burned.

West Brook.

On the plain road toward West Brook is the home of John Karen, who now occupies the same with his son, John.

On the westerly side of the street in West Brook is the house built by James and Michael Clancy. Both are deceased, and the place is owned by John J. Slattery and occupied by tenants.

The next house was the home of Edmond Bird. It was afterward occupied by his son, Niles Bird; later the home of John Fitzgibbon. After his decease it was occupied by his sons, John T. and Dennis, with their sister, Margaret Fitzgibbon.

The next house was built by Horace Waite, who married (1) Julia Robinson and (2) Mary Bridgman. His son, William R. Waite, was a member of Co. B, 32d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and was killed before Petersburg. The place is now occupied by John J. Slattery, who married Anna, daughter of John Fitzgibbon.

The next house was built by Charles W. Wolfram and is occupied by tenants.

The next house was the home of Joseph R. Abbott, who married Minerva Frary. He was killed by the cars while attending to his duties as station agent at North Hatfield. Three of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war: James H. Abbott in Co. C, 10th Regiment, M.V.M., killed at Spott-

sylvania, Va.; Lyman R. Abbott in Co. A, 27th Regiment, M.V.M.; Richard B. Abbott in Co. A, 27th Regiment, M.V.M. This place was afterward the home of Philip Jubenville. He was a blacksmith and his shop now stands a short distance south of the house. This was the old schoolhouse moved to this place. The Abbott house is the one near the railroad. Mr. Jubenville built a large new house, which was burned. He removed from Hatfield, and Henry W. Wolfram, who married Bertha, daughter of Theodore Baggs, built the house now standing on the site.

The next house was built by Elijah A. Graves and his widow, who was Julia A. Hart, married Heman Belden and lived there. It is now the home of Luman S. Crafts, who married Lavinia, daughter of Herrick Anderson. She is deceased and he lives with his son, Edson S. Crafts, who married Lisette Schneider of Syracuse, N. Y.

The next house was built by Carlton H. Crafts, who married Cora L., daughter of Charles R. Crafts. They now occupy the place.

The next place was built by Sylvanus Crafts, who married Caroline A., daughter of Henry Smith. It was then occupied by J. Wesley Waite, who married Fanny O., daughter of Theodore Morgan; afterward by Charles Potter, who married Frances Wrisley. They are both deceased. William P. Connelly, who married Mary Lee of South Deerfield, now occupies the place.

On the opposite side of the street was a house built by Rufus M. Swift and occupied by Edward C. Waite, which was burned, and a new house built by Charles R. Crafts, who married Lizzie C., daughter of Reuben Crafts of Whately. Charles R. Crafts was captain of Co. G, 21st Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and he and his wife now occupy the place.

The next house was built by Daniel Vining, who married Clarissa, daughter of Lemuel Cooley. Both are deceased. The next occupant was Thomas Hanrahan, who removed from town. The place is now owned by Frank Sadowsky.

The next house was the home of Leavitt and Orphronia Vining. They had two sons who were soldiers in the Civil war; John H. Vining in Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., who died at Washington, D. C., from wounds received at

Cold Harbor, Va., in 1864; and Oliver S. Vining of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M. The place was afterward occupied by Henry Manchester, whose wife was Susan Vining; then by Stephen Knapp, Sylvanus Crafts, and Henry Wedemeier. It was later the home of Edward Flynn from Whately. After his decease it became the home of his widow, who was Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Margaret M. Garvey.

The next house is now the home of John Natovitz. This is the J. R. Abbott house, moved to this place by Philip Jubenville, where he lived a short time after his dwelling was burned.

Across the railroad is the house formerly occupied by Lemuel A. Waite, who married Louisa Dickinson of Whately. They removed to Main Street and were followed by one Hosford, then by John and Christiana Wenzel. It is now occupied by John Bokum.

The next house was built by Charles W. Wolfram and occupied by his daughter, who married John K. Holt. On this lot was a small house, the home of Dwight Morton, who was a member of Co. C, 10th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war. The house has been torn down.

The next house was the home of Justus Morton, son of Dea. Levi Morton of Whately. He married Lydia Allis of Whately. They died in Hatfield. The place was afterward occupied by Jerome E. King, a member of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war; then owned by Harvey Moore, Charles W. Wolfram, and Smith E. Briggs, and now by Leon Zaksesky.

The next house was built by Charles W. Wolfram and is now occupied by his daughter Mary, who married George O. Whitcomb.

The next house was built by Charles W. Wolfram and occupied by E. S. Wayne, who removed from town. It is now owned by Stephen Omasta, who married Christine Adamec.

Pantry Road in West Brook.

On the easterly side of the Pantry road is a house built by Herrick Anderson for his son, Charles; afterward owned by Josephus Crafts and occupied by J. Wesley Waite, Rich-

ard B. Abbott, and John C. Field, then owned by Willis Holden, now by his son, Harry R. Holden, who married Anna, daughter of Charles W. Wolfram.

Across the street to the south was the home of Levi Graves, who married Bathsheba, daughter. of Jeremiah Graves of Whately. Their son, Henry R. Graves, married Laura, daughter of Benjamin Tufts. Henry R. Graves rebuilt the house on the same site. His daughter, Hattie M., married George M. Donalson and they now live on the place.

The next house was the home of Herrick Anderson. He married Clarissa Bisbee. Both died in Hatfield. The place was afterward purchased by Daniel Garvey, who married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Daly of Hatfield. It is now owned by Stephen Vachula.

The next house was the home of Ebenezer C. Anderson, son of Herrick. He married Minerva N. Belden of Ashfield. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war and died at Baton Rouge, La. His widow made this her home until her decease. It is now occupied by their son, George Anderson.

The next house was the home of Luther Wells, who married Elizabeth Smith of Greenfield. Their sons, Charles and Luther, both died here, leaving large estates. Elizabeth and Augusta, daughters of Luther Wells, Sr., made their homes here until their decease. The place is now owned by Paul Holic.

The next house, built by Charles W. Wolfram, is his home, with his son, William W., who married Alida Mawright. Across the street is a tenement of Charles W. Wolfram, and to the south of it is the two-story brick schoolhouse built in 1871.

Across the West Brook bridge was the Phineas Bennett home, afterward called the Larrabee place. This has been torn down. Edward N. Dickinson now occupies the land.

The next house, called the Nathaniel Frary house, was occupied by his children. The daughter, Sophronia, who was the widow of David D. Gardner, was the survivor. After her decease the place was purchased by Timothy J. Slattery of Northampton; then occupied by Edward N.

Dickinson and followed by George McKeon. The house was burned in 1908 and the site is now vacant.

The next house was the home of Aaron and Caleb Cooley Dickinson. After the decease of Caleb Cooley, who founded the Dickinson Hospital in Northampton, his brother David, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Brown of Whately, lived and died here. His son, Champion B., followed. He married Martha Richtmyre. He was followed by his son, Edward N. Dickinson, who married Elvira McKeon. The house was burned and a new one built by Edward N. in 1907.

The next house on the location of the sawmill and huskmill was built by Edward Waite; then owned by Lemuel Cooley, Solomon Mosher, Kitridge and Dutton, Andrew Dutton, George and Dwight Dickinson and Francis G. Bardwell, who married Martha E., daughter of Otis Moore of Whately. He built the present dwelling, the former house having burned. He was a member of Co. D., 52d Regt., M.V.M., in the Civil war. His widow now lives on the place.

Across the bridge on the Whately line is the house built by Russell Waite, who married Mary, daughter of Daniel Morton of Whately. After their decease the place was owned by David Fitzgerald, who removed to Boston, and it is now occupied by tenants.

The next house was built by Harris Waite for Oliver Vining; afterward the home of George Russell, who married Mary O., daughter of Harris Waite. Later it belonged to Reuben Mosher, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Herrick Anderson. It is now the home of Cornelius and Kate Murphy.

Across the railroad is the store and dwelling built by Ezra M. Martin, and now occupied by George H. Danforth. The North Hatfield post office is kept here.

The next house is owned by the Connecticut River Railroad company and is occupied by the station agent, William I. Bishop, who married Mary Parsons.

Straits Road.

The next house, on the Straits road, is the home of William Coffey and family.

The next house was the home of Thomas O'Hara. He removed from town. The house was burned and the site is now vacant. The land is owned by Luman S. Crafts.

The next house is the home of George Pfeiffer and family.

The next house is the home of Dennis Reagon and family. This was formerly the home of John Saverzopf.

South of the Aaron Dickinson house on the Pantry road, the first house, built by Henry Knights, is now owned and occupied by George P. Graves, who married Nellie M., daughter of Edward E. Sanderson of Whately. On this site Edward A. Stockbridge built a house, which was burned.

The next house was built by John H. Vining, whose wife was Clarissa Wilcox. It was afterward occupied by Fred Vining, who married Laura C. Manchester, and it is now the home of Hiram Graves.

The next house, built by Reuben Mosher, was the home of Morris Fitzgibbons until his decease. His daughters now live on the place.

The next house, on the easterly side of the highway, called the Michael Tobin place, was afterward occupied by William Richtmyre, who married Jane Griffeth, later by Henry A. Wilder, and is now owned by Albert A. Nickerson.

DANIEL W. WELLS.

III.—THE HISTORY OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Congregational Society.—Freedom from division.—The pastors.—The deacons.—Missionary spirit.—The present church building.—The revival of 1850.—Changes in the manner of worship.—Organizations.—Statistics.

St. Joseph's Parish.—Difficulties of the Catholic pioneers.—Holding of services in Hatfield.—The first altar.—Building the church.—The pastors.

The Congregational Society.—Much of the early history of the Congregational Church has already been given in connection with the growth of the town. Hatfield has had only one Protestant church and that has fortunately been free from strife that led to divisions. The spread of Unitarianism in the early part of the nineteenth century caused a few to "sign off" from support of the church, but no attempt was made to form another society and many whose views were Unitarian continued to worship under Dr. Lyman and his successors. The church has had as attendants many who were allied with other denominations and not a few of them have united with it. In 1844-1846 meetings were held by some Methodists in the town hall, but no society was formed.

The first records of the church that have been preserved date back only to 1772—the church book of Dr. Lyman. No book of parish records separate from those of the church was kept, at least none has been preserved, till 1876, the time when the pastorate of Rev. Robert M. Woods began. The first parish was organized in 1830 and thereafter the church received no aid from the town. The ministers of the church have been as follows:—

Rev. Hope Atherton, ordained 1670; died June 8, 1677.
Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, installed 1683; died Nov. 4, 1685.
Rev. William Williams, ordained 1686; died Aug. 31, 1741.
Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, ordained as colleague Nov. 14, 1739; died June 3, 1770.
Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., ordained Mar. 4, 1772; died Mar. 27, 1828.
Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, installed as colleague Jan. 10, 1827; dismissed Feb. 24, 1829.
Rev. Levi Pratt, ordained June 23, 1830; dismissed May 9, 1835.
Rev. Henry Neill, ordained Apr. 16, 1840; dismissed Apr. 15, 1846.
Rev. Jared O. Knapp, installed Dec. 11, 1850; dismissed Apr. 10, 1855.
Rev. John M. Greene, D.D., ordained Oct. 20, 1857; dismissed Feb. 17, 1868.

Rev. William L. Bray, installed Jan. 12, 1869; dismissed Nov. 22, 1869.
Rev. John P. Skeele, installed May 4, 1870; dismissed Apr. 29, 1873.
Rev. Robert M. Woods, D.D., ordained Nov. 21, 1877; died June 19, 1909.
Rev. Irving A. Flint, engaged as stated supply Feb. 1, 1910.

The list of deacons is as follows, probably not complete for the first one hundred years, as the names have to be gathered from incidental reference to them in the town records:—

Edward Church, appointed (probably) 1670; died Sept. 19, 1704.
John Coleman, appointed (probably) 1670; died Jan. 22, 1712.
Samuel Marsh, appointed (probably) 1704; died Sept. 7, 1728.
John White, appointed (probably) 1712; died Nov. 13, 1750.
Nathaniel Dickinson, appointed (probably) 1726; died 1745.
Nathaniel White, appointed (probably) 1735; died Feb. 15, 1742.
Samuel Bodman, appointed (probably) 1735.
John Hubbard, appointed (probably) 1746; died Sept. 4, 1778.
John Belding, appointed (probably) 1746; died 1758.
John Smith, appointed (probably) 1750.
Simeon Waite, appointed (probably) 1764; became deacon in the Whately church in 1771.
Elijah Morton, elected Nov. 25, 1772; died Oct. 5, 1798.
William Williams, Esq., elected Nov. 25, 1772; died Mar. 1, 1808.
Obadiah Dickinson, elected Apr. 8, 1773; died June 24, 1788.
Jonathan Porter, elected May 23, 1785; died Apr. 25, 1833.
Lemuel Dickinson, elected May 23, 1785; left town about 1806.
Cotton Partridge, elected Feb. 28, 1799; died Nov. 13, 1846.
Benjamin Morton, elected Jan. 7, 1807; died Feb. 4, 1810.
Moses Warner, elected Mar. 1, 1810; died Aug. 1, 1828.
Joseph Billings, elected Oct. 30, 1817; died May 23, 1850.
Rufus Cowles, elected Aug. 31, 1827; died Feb. 6, 1840.
George W. Hubbard, elected July 10, 1849; resigned Aug. 30, 1870.
Erastus Cowles, elected Aug. 28, 1850; resigned Sept. 11, 1861.
James Porter, elected Sept. 11, 1861; resigned Apr. 4, 1875.
Alpheus Cowles, elected Oct. 21, 1869; resigned Apr. 4, 1875.
Caleb Dickinson, elected Oct. 21, 1869; resigned Apr. 4, 1875.
James Porter, re-elected Apr. 8, 1875; resigned Dec. 18, 1889.
Alpheus Cowles, re-elected Apr. 8, 1875; resigned Dec. 29, 1886.
Jonathan S. Graves, elected Apr. 8, 1875; died Feb. 27, 1883.
Daniel W. Wells, elected Apr. 8, 1875; resigned Dec. 29, 1891.
Oscar Belden, elected Apr. 5, 1883.
George A. Billings, elected Dec. 29, 1886; resigned Dec. 19, 1894.
Henry S. Hubbard, elected Dec. 18, 1889; died Aug. 26, 1908.
Joseph S. Wells, elected Dec. 29, 1891; resigned Dec. 21, 1892.
Daniel W. Wells, re-elected Dec. 21, 1892.
Alvin L. Strong, elected Dec. 30, 1896.
George A. Billings, re-elected Dec. 30, 1908.

The church has long been known as a missionary church. Dr. Lyman was one of the first presidents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1823-1826. Rev. Robert M. Woods was connected by marriage with the Fairbank family, which has furnished many members who have devoted their lives to service in India. During his pastorate $38,000 were expended in benevolences. Contri-

butions for both home and foreign missionary work have always been generous.

The present house of worship was built in 1849, while the church was without a pastor. In 1867 the vestry was added and an organ loft built and the present organ put in place. The parlors were built in 1891. The next year extensive interior repairs were made, the galleries were changed and new seats and stained-glass windows were put in. The clock was placed in the belfry in 1898. The Woods memorial window was placed in the front of the church in 1909. It is a copy of Hoffmann's celebrated painting "Behold I Stand at the Door and Knock." The south memorial window is to Dr. Joseph Lyman, whose services extended over a period of 56 years. On the window opposite are inscribed the names of the other ministers who died at their posts,—Rev. Hope Atherton, Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, and Rev. William Williams.

A great revival occurred in the church in 1850 under the preaching of the evangelist, Rev. J. D. Potter. The church was at that time without a settled pastor. At the August communion one hundred stood in the broad aisle to be received into the fellowship of the church. It was the most powerful revival in all its history. At its beginning in the spring people said, "It is impossible to have a revival now, when planting time is coming on." Nevertheless, the whole town was soon deeply stirred and the services were largely attended.

The Scriptures were not read in meeting during the first four pastorates. The custom was introduced by Dr. Lyman in 1812. The weekly "lecture day," usually Thursday, was religiously observed by all the church members from the first organization of the church. It was an afternoon service at which the people listened to the exhortation of the pastor; seed time and harvest were no excuse for non-attendance. Prayer and conference meetings in which laymen took part did not appear till about the close of the eighteenth century. Dr. Lyman found them helpful in his work, though at the beginning of his ministry he was opposed to the movement and said, "I will not allow such wild fire in my parish." There was no responsive reading of the Psalms, no repeating of the Lord's Prayer or of the Apostles' Creed till the nine-

teenth century. Regular midweek prayer meetings were instituted by Mr. Neill about 1840.

The Sunday school was started about 1830 and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in 1885. The Ladies' Benevolent Society was started in the '40's and has been very helpful in organizing and directing the charitable work among the women of the parish. It became an auxiliary of the Women's Home Missionary Association in 1881. The Real Folks, organized in 1869, is an important factor in the social and benevolent activities of the church. A Men's Club was formed in 1904. The women of the church are organized for foreign missionary work as an auxiliary of the Woman's Board of Missions. The children were interested in missionary work in the '60's by the formation of a band of Gleaners, which later became the Wide-Awakes.

The statistics of membership reported by the clerk at the annual meeting in December, 1909, were: Males, 102; females, 162; total, 264; non-resident, 37. The membership has been well kept up, though the native American population of the town has shrunk 25 per cent. or more. The largest number on the rolls of the church in recent years was in 1892, when there were 319.

St. Joseph's Parish.—The first settlers of the Catholic faith in Hatfield labored under extreme difficulties. There were no churches or priests of their order nearer than Greenfield and many times when sick calls came it was necessary for some one to walk to that town to secure assistance. An instance is recorded where a man set out at eleven o'clock at night to secure the services of a priest. He covered the distance of sixteen miles in less than two hours, so it is said. It was in the spring and a flood was running high. On the trip from Greenfield the priest had to drive through water so deep that it reached the body of the carriage, but he reached the bedside in time to administer the rites of the church.

As the Catholic population increased after the immigrations of the '40's, churches became more numerous. The Hatfield Catholics belonged at first to St. Mary's parish in Northampton. They were faithful in their attendance at the services, though many were obliged to make the trip on foot. By 1879 there were over 500 French, German, and Irish in the town of Hatfield and they desired to have serv-

ices held in their midst. Those who were most active in the matter were Michael Larkin, Bridget Kelly, and Mrs. Lorenz Doppmann. In the fall of 1879 an entertainment was given in the town hall to raise funds, in charge of a committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nolan, Mrs. Peter Denlein, and Mary Proulx. It was so successful that about $200 was cleared. The Protestants of the town also took great interest in the entertainment and the efforts of their fellow-townsmen to have a place of worship for themselves. Academy Hall was placed at their disposal.

One cold, stormy night in December, Michael Larkin brought up from Northampton an altar, and with the help of neighbors set it up in Academy Hall. The next day, which was Christmas, mass was said by Rev. Michael J. Barry of Northampton, and thereafter once each month a service was held in the hall. After him Rev. John Kenney of Northampton was in charge of the parish, holding services in Hatfield twice a month, attended by between two and three hundred people.

A subscription fund for a church building was started in 1891. It was a propitious time, as that year and the next were among the most prosperous years that the Hatfield farmers had enjoyed. By that time many of the Catholics had acquired farms of their own and were successful in the management of them. Nearly $2,000 were raised. The subscription committee was John McHugh, Jr., treasurer; John Doppmann, Michael Boyle, Peter Saffer, and John T. Slattery. Labor for grading and laying the foundations was given by the parishioners to the amount of about $600, the committee in charge of this work being John McHugh, Jr., chairman; James Mullins, and Peter Saffer. St. Joseph's Church was built in 1892, the first service was held in it New Year's day, 1893, and it was dedicated the next day by Bishop Beaven of Springfield. It was considerably enlarged in 1905. The parish house was built in 1907.

In the summer of 1895 Hatfield and Deerfield were made one parish under the care of Rev. R. S. J. Burke of South Deerfield, who was succeeded by Rev. M. O'Sullivan. During the pastorate of Father Burke two fairs were held, in 1896 and 1897, to reduce the debt, about $1,200 being

cleared. In January, 1899, Hatfield was made a separate parish and Rev. Charles J. Boylan was settled as the first resident pastor. He had previously held pastorates in Oxford and Pittsfield. Under him the parish had a remarkable

St. Joseph's Church.

growth in numbers, wealth, and influence. In April, 1909, he was transferred to All Souls' Church in Springfield and was succeeded by Rev. William E. Foley, who had previously been pastor in Williamstown and in Springfield. The

latter has made many improvements in the buildings and grounds, has installed a new altar, and is raising funds for a new organ. There are two choirs, senior and junior, under the direction of Miss Maude E. Boyle. The parishioners number nearly 1,300. A great change has come over the membership of the parish in the last ten years or more. The first communicants were Irish, French, and German, but of late the number of Poles has greatly increased, so that they comprise nearly half of the parish, and are desirous of having a house of worship of their own and a priest who speaks their own language.

An interesting event in the history of St. Joseph's Church was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Boylan's elevation to the priesthood, which was held Jan. 5, 1904. After the entertainment at dinner at the church of thirty visiting clergymen, public exercises were held in Academy Hall, largely attended by Protestants as well as Catholics. Music was furnished by Jackson's orchestra and the choir of St. Joseph's Church. The history of the parish was related by John McHugh, Jr., and addresses were made by Rev. John Kenney of Northampton; for the town and its officers by Matthew J. Ryan, Daniel W. Wells, and Charles L. Graves; in behalf of the young people by William E. Ryan; and by Rev. Robert M. Woods, pastor of the Congregational Church. In the absence of Dennis P. McGrath, who was ill, Mr. Woods presented to Father Boylan a large purse and silverware as a token of the regard of those the latter had ministered to.

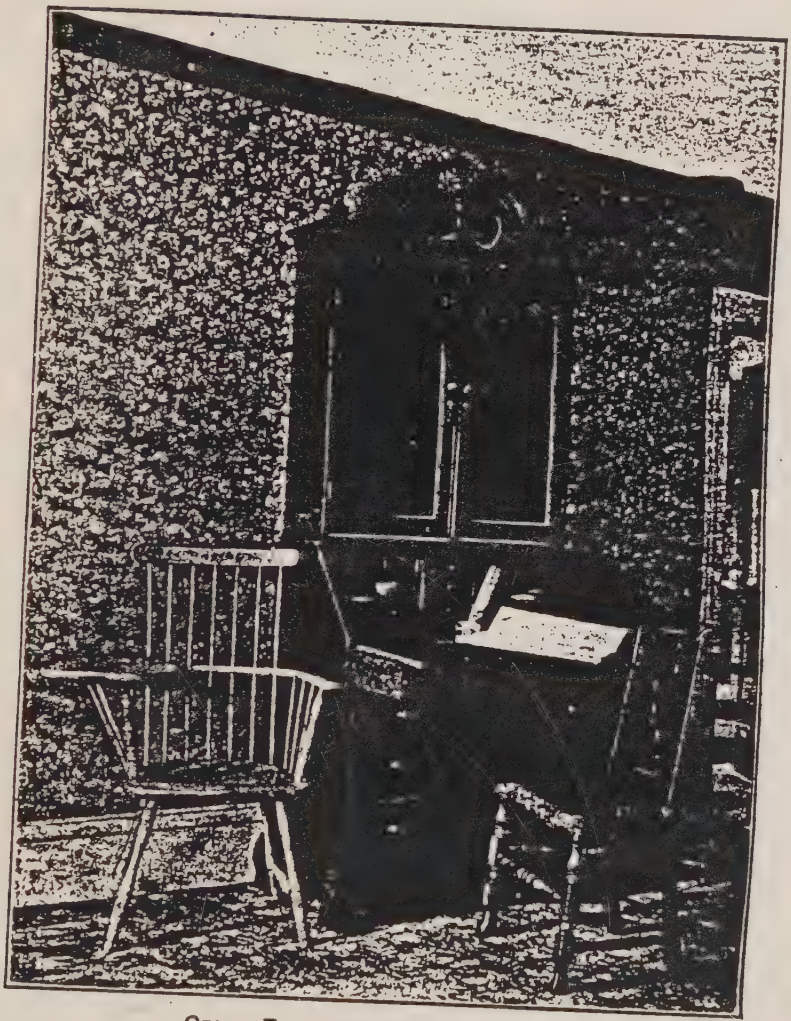
IV.—THE SMITH FAMILY AND THE INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED BY THEM.

Two members of the Hatfield Smith family, descendants of Lieut. Samuel Smith, one of the first settlers of Hadley, have become famous through the legacies they left for charitable and educational purposes.

Oliver Smith, youngest son of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Morton) Smith, was born in Hatfield, Jan. 20, 1766. His mother was left a widow when he was but a year and a half old. The family was in only moderate circumstances. It is said that Oliver received on coming of age land valued at $500 as his share of his father's estate. He was shrewd and frugal and before he was thirty had acquired a comfortable fortune. He never married. He had only limited educational opportunities, but was possessed of a good deal of native wit. He was a thoughtful and taciturn man, not very popular with his neighbors, who called him eccentric. His integrity was unquestioned. His religious sentiments were Unitarian. In politics he was at first a Jefferson Democrat, but after the election of Levi Lincoln as governor of Massachusetts, a Whig. His sympathy was with the middle class and he had a democratic contempt for pomp and parade. He was not a seeker after public office, but he twice represented his town in the state Legislature, 1827-1828, and was a member of the convention that in 1820 revised the constitution of Massachusetts. He was a presidential elector in 1824 and voted for John Quincy Adams.

As a business man, Oliver Smith was unusually successful. He was economical to the point of parsimony. His first accumulations were made in the business of fattening cattle. As his wealth increased he invested in mortgages, but never held title to large amounts of real estate. He always preferred safe investments at a small profit to great risks with the hope of large gains. In later life, taught, so it is said, by Austin Smith, he was highly successful in operations in the New York stock market, which he visited in person often. He was long a director of "the old bank" in Northampton.

At his death, Dec. 22, 1845, he left an estate valued at nearly $400,000. His will, of which extracts are given in the Appendix, Note 11, was a most remarkable document. It provided for a unique charity which has grown into the



OFFICE FURNITURE OF OLIVER SMITH.

institution known as the Smith Charities, the resources of which for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1909, were $1,470,806 and which distributes annually over $50,000 for the various charities named in the will. The heirs-at-law made a contest on the ground that one of the witnesses,

Theophilus Parsons Phelps, was incompetent on account of insanity. They engaged Rufus Choate as their lawyer, while the will was defended by Daniel Webster in one of the most renowned legal controversies ever witnessed in the Connecticut valley. The case came up before the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, July 6, 1847. Two days were occupied in hearing the arguments. The courthouse was crowded to overflowing. The verdict sustained the will.

The system of charities devised by Oliver Smith was put in operation in 1859. The fund for the Agricultural School became available for that use in 1905 and $50,000 were turned over to the city of Northampton for the purchase of land for the purpose. The Smith's School was opened for students in 1908 along the lines laid down by the founder. $261,000 of the Agricultural Fund remain in the hands of the trustees of the Smith Charities, the income of which is used for the maintenance of the school.

Sophia Smith, daughter of Joseph and Lois (White) Smith, was born in Hatfield, Aug. 27, 1796. She was a niece of Oliver Smith. In her youth the education of girls was considered of slight importance. They were not allowed to recite with the boys, but might sit on the doorstep of the schoolhouse to hear them recite. In this way Sophia Smith picked up crumbs of knowledge beyond what the "dame school" she attended bestowed. She had as a child a thirst for knowledge, a studious and teachable disposition. At fourteen she attended school for a term of twelve weeks in Hartford, Conn., and at eighteen was enrolled as a student at Hopkins Academy in Hadley, but did not complete the course.

Dr. Joseph Lyman had a great influence upon the early, formative years of her life. She had an unbounded admiration for his character and received help and inspiration from his teaching. Though she considered that she became a Christian at the age of sixteen, she did not unite with the church till she was thirty-eight because most of her family were Unitarians, though they attended Dr. Lyman's church, and differed also from the minister in political faith. Sophia Smith was of a sensitive nature and she shrank from becoming out of sympathy with the other members of the household. She had three brothers and three sisters, only one

SOPHIA SMITH.

of whom, Joseph, was married. Elihu, Miranda, and Louisa died between 1828 and 1831. Austin, Harriet, and Sophia continued to occupy the homestead, the house on which was built by their father. There Sophia Smith lived an uneventful life till her brother Austin died in 1861, leaving her an estate of about $450,000. Harriet had died in 1859.

The care and disposal of this large fortune had the effect of deepening and strengthening her character. She was unused to business affairs and the responsibility weighed heavily upon her. As the least robust of the family she had been shielded all her life, for her sister Harriet assumed most of the responsibilities of the management of the household. Hon. George W. Hubbard was her financial adviser. She also sought the advice of her pastor, Rev. John M. Greene, D.D. With a deep faith in her sex and a vision of the possibilities of higher education for women, which had been denied her, the idea of a college for women became firmly fixed in her mind under the guidance of her advisers. Other objects to which she considered giving part of her funds were a deaf-mute institution to be located in Hatfield, an academy for Hatfield, and a scientific school in connection with Amherst College. She was troubled with the infirmity of deafness. The need of a deaf-mute institution was supplied by a donation by John Clarke in 1867. Then the plans for the woman's college became the most absorbing topic with her. There was a time when she wished to leave all her money to it, but Mr. Hubbard insisted that the part of her plans that related to the establishment of an academy in Hatfield should not be given up. Regarding the plans for the college, Dr. Greene has said:—

"It required arguments and some pleading to make her willing to have the college bear the name of Smith. She was afraid the people would call her selfish. She rose above self and prayerfully and conscientiously aimed at the most good to the greatest number. The college became to her a delightful subject of thought, of private conversation and study..

"It was decided at first to locate the college in Hatfield. * * * But the aim of Miss Smith was not to build up her native town. * * * Where will the college do the most, and do it best, was her only question. It is not strange that when this came to be carefully considered, Northampton, by reason of its ease of access, its literary and social attractions, its church accommodations for pupils of different religious denominations, as well as its comely natural sites that seem to have been designed at creation for colleges to stand on, should have the precedence. After long deliberation, and advice from many and varied sources, she decided to change the location from Hatfield to Northampton.

"There never was, in Miss Smith's design of a college, any hostility to

any existing institutions for the education of young women. She aimed at a *real* college, where women should be educated, according to their nature and needs, in the most perfect manner. She intended to furnish something above and beyond the ordinary ladies' school, more generous and extensive in culture, more self-reliant and spontaneous in government, more homelike and natural in watch and discipline, more thorough and comprehensive in its instruction, with the greatest elegance and refinement of manners, delicacy and purity of taste, as well as benevolence and consecration of spirit, yet not unnecessarily restrictive and repressive, not gregarious. She did not think the atmosphere of crowded halls was healthy. Well-ordered Christian homes were the places where young ladies, especially, should spend their formative years. She would not set up a rival to any institution. She thought there were many young women who desired to prosecute their studies further than any existing schools for ladies would carry them. As writers, as teachers, as translators of books, as home missionaries and foreign, and in whatever position the providence of God should place them, the usefulness and happiness of women would be greatly increased by a more liberal education. She believed in the divine injunction that we should 'add to virtue knowledge.' She thought that 'knowledge is power': that 'virtue is an angel, but she is a blind one, and must ask of knowledge to show her the pathway that leads to her goal.'

"She would have this college create a new era in woman's education, and always occupy the van to lead up the steeps of knowledge higher and explore the fields wider. Its spirit should be progressive. It should teach not only what has been discovered, but 'such other studies as coming times may develop or demand for the education of women or the progress of the race.'

"The aim of the college, in her mind, was not the deification of culture. Culture is only a means, not the end, of life. It was not the *ideal* perfection of woman that she aimed at, but her perfection in *service*, according to the words, 'whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.' She claimed that all culture and accomplishment are naught unless the heart and life are united to God and Christ."

Sophia Smith spent the last years of her life in a new house which she built, standing just north of her birthplace, both now owned by the trustees of Smith Academy. A memorial tablet has been placed on the old house by the alumnæ of Smith College.

After her death, June 12, 1870, it was found that she had left $75,000 in trust to endow an academy in her native town. Her will appointed as trustees of this fund Joseph D. Billings, George W. Hubbard, Jonathan S. Graves, Alpheus Cowles, Silas G. Hubbard, Frederick D. Billings, William H. Dickinson, and Daniel W. Wells. Death has removed all of these except Mr. Cowles and Mr. Wells and their places have been taken by Eli A. Hubbard and Rev. Robert M. Woods, both also deceased, and by Charles K. Morton, Thaddeus Graves, Alfred H. Graves, David Billings, Frederick H. Bardwell, and Clarence E. Belden.

Smith Academy was opened Dec. 4, 1872, with an attendance of 32 boys and 25 girls. The founder in her will gave directions that the school should be co-educational and that

the female teachers should be equal in numbers or be within one of the number of male teachers and that the former should have a voice in the management of the institution. During the first years of its existence it had a number of pupils from out of town, but with the growth of high schools in the neighboring towns or provision by them for secondary

SMITH ACADEMY.

education their numbers grew less and Smith Academy has come to supply the place of a high school for the town of Hatfield, which pays for the tuition of Hatfield pupils who are enrolled. The management of the school is in the hands of the board of trustees, which is self-perpetuating.

PRINCIPALS.		PRECEPTRESSES.
Wilder B. Harding,	1872-1885.	Mrs. Wilder B. Harding.
William Orr,	1885-1888.	Mary Houghton (Hubbard).
Sanford L. Cutler,	1888-1893.	Miss Anna Billings.
Ashley H. Thorndike,	1893-1895.	Miss Emma Hubbard.
Howard W. Dickinson,	1895-1905.	Miss Edith Ayres.
Clayton R. Saunders,	1905-1906.	Mabel G. Bacon (Ripley).
Albert J. Chidester,	1906-1908.	Miss Carrie A. Clarke.
Arthur L. Harris,	1908-	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

William B. Russell,
Louisa Graves (Tead),
Nellie Eggleston (Dizer),
Miss Ellen Miller,
Emma E. Porter (Billings),
Charlotte Pettis (Orr),
Clara L. Graves (Dickinson),
Miss Margaret Miller,
Cora King (Graves),
Miss Bertha Dillow,
Ruby Bardwell (Chidester),
Miss Marian C. Billings.

THE GRADUATES OF SMITH ACADEMY.

Class of 1876.

Carrie E. Graves, studied at Tilden Seminary, West Lebanon, N. H.; taught in public schools in Hatfield; married Roswell Billings.
M. Antoinette Morton, married Malcolm Crawford.
Emma E. Porter, taught in public schools in Hatfield and in Smith Academy; married David Billings; died 1909.
Rev. Charles A. Wight, graduated from Yale University in 1882; editor *Yale Literary Magazine;* member 'Varsity crew; studied theology at Yale, 1883-1884; ordained to the Congregational ministry May 19, 1885; pastor of churches in Detroit, Mich., Anthony, Kan., St. Louis, Mo., Platteville, Wis., Hallowell, Me., and Chicopee Falls, Mass.; author of "Doorways of Hallowell," "The Hatfield Book," and frequent magazine articles; resides in Chicopee Falls.
Fannie E. Woodard, died 1888.

Class of 1877.

Clarence E. Belden, trustee of Smith Academy.
David Billings, trustee of Smith Academy.
Hattie A. Brown, married George B. Barnes.
Maria I. Curtis, married Frederick H. Bardwell.
Albert L. Dyer, studied at Yale University; resides in Northampton.
Lilla H. Peck, married Frederick P. Pease.
Mary L. Waite, taught in the public schools in Hatfield and Minneapolis, Minn.; died 1904.
Carrie L. Warner, taught in the public schools in Hatfield and Minneapolis, Minn.; married Arthur Holt; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Class of 1879.

Anna H. Billings, graduated from Smith College in 1891; Ph.D. from Yale, 1898; taught in Smith Academy, University of Southern California, Riverside, Cal., Redlands, Cal., Long Beach, Cal., and State Normal School, San Diego, Cal.; resides in San Diego, Cal.
Mary E. Dodge, taught in the public schools in Westhampton; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carrie S. Porter, taught in public schools in Springfield; married Nathaniel B. Wade; resides in Springfield.
Nellie A. Waite, taught in the public schools in Milford and in Minneapolis, Minn.; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Class of 1880.

Bertha M. Forbes.
Clara S. Hawkes, married Eros Blakeslee.
N. Gertrude Hubbard, married William Smith; resides in Northampton.
Alice Woodard, married Frank Montague; resides in Westhampton.

Class of 1881.

Emily G. Billings, graduated from Music Department, Smith College, in 1885; teacher of music; died 1894.
Fannie I. Bennett, died 1903.
Kate A. Chaffee, married William Hall; died 1895.

Henry A. Cutter, resides in St. Louis, Mo.
Myra L. Howes, married Cooley Dickinson; resides in Whately.
Lovisa J. Montague, resides in Westhampton.
Margaret Miller, taught in Smith Academy; author of "My Saturday Bird Class"; resides in Deerfield.
Charles Porter, resides in Northampton.
Amy E. Stebbins, married Henry A. Cutter; resides in St. Louis, Mo.

Class of 1882.

George Douglass, resides in Leeds.
Albert Holcomb.
L. Iola Pearl, taught in Hartford, Conn., and Quincy; resides in Chesterfield.
Cora B. Delano, married —— Shipman; died 1892.
Emma L. Warfield, married —— Eldredge.
Frank E. Wing, studied at Yale University.

Class of 1883.

Mary A. Whipple, taught in the public schools in Belchertown and Pelham; resides in Amherst.

Class of 1884.

Arthur H. Beers, resides in Whately.
Elsie E. Elder, married Edward Frary; resides in South Deerfield.
Lulu E. Field, married Ernest Frary; resides in South Deerfield.
Sarah G. Langdon, taught in the public schools in Whately; married (1) Arthur Jenny; married (2) Samuel F. Billings.
Charlotte A. Porter, taught in the public schools in Springfield; engaged in Y. W. C. A. work in Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and in New York, N. Y.
Herbert L. Richardson.

Class of 1885.

Charlotte W. Billings, resides in Redlands, Cal.
Arthur S. Damon.
Thomas Powers.

Class of 1887.

Hattie A. Carl, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married Wilbur L. Davis; resides in Amherst.
Carrie C. Field, married Charles Cobb; resides in Boston.
Clara L. Graves, studied at Mount Holyoke College; taught in Smith Academy; married William C. Dickinson.
Laura H. Graves, studied music in Germany; resides in New York, N. Y.
Sarah E. Kingsley, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married George Carleton.
Grace B. Marsh, resides in Easthampton.
Elizabeth D. Porter, taught in the public schools in Hatfield and Springfield; graduated from Boston University in 1887 and Springfield Training School in 1892; instructor in physical culture in the Y. W. C. A. in Lowell; M.D. at Boston University in 1901; married Dr. F. Mason Padelford; resides in Fall River.
Nellie E. Powers, married —— Collins.
Grace E. Webber, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married James D. Bardwell.
Charles O. Wells, graduated from Amherst College in 1891; prominent in athletics; holder of records in one and two mile runs, N. E. I. A. A.; president of N. E. I. A. A.; died 1892.
M. Anna Wright, resides in Wallingford, Conn.

Class of 1888.

George E. Barton, graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1891; resides in Millville, N. J.

Mary J. Breor, taught in public schools in Hatfield; married Laurence A. Powers.
Nellie A. Carl, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married George S. Belden; died 1898.
Hattie S. Marsh, resides in Boston.
Lizzie E. Ryan, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married John W. Kiley.

Class of 1889.

George S. Belden.
Jennie M. Barnes, married William G. Keating; resides in Manchester, N. H.
Bridget C. Day, teacher in business school in Springfield.
Elizabeth Fairbank, graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1893; taught in Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls; married William W. Hastings, Ph.D.; resides in Springfield.
Myra J. Field, married C. Edward Warner.
M. Augusta L. Graves, married John S. Carl.
Howard M. Graves, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.
George W. Hubbard, graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1894; physician in South Hadley and Springfield; resides in Springfield.
Mary J. Mosher, postmistress at Bradstreet.

Class of 1891.

Carrie M. Allaire, died 1892.
C. Louise Bardwell, taught in Deerfield and Minneapolis, Minn.; married Charles Crosby; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.
C. Mabel Barton, studied at Bridgewater Normal School; graduated from Springfield Training School in 1901; teacher in the public schools in Hatfield; also taught in West Springfield.
Mabel L. Billings, married H. L. Howard.
Alice De Riemer, studied at Smith College; taught in Illinois; died 1903.
Rose Fairbank, graduated from Smith College in 1895; M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1900; missionary in India; married Dr. Lester Beals; resides in India.
Anna M. Graves, married Howard W. Dickinson; resides in Springfield.
Hattie W. Kingsley, married Harry Hunt.
Lida A. Kingsley, married Herbert D. Smith.
Annette M. Lowell, graduated from Smith College in 1895; married Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike; resides in Yonkers, N. Y.
Ethel Moffette, married Leslie R. Smith; resides in Hadley.
William A. Morton, killed by the cars in 1891.
Bertha B. Thayer, graduated from Smith College in 1897; married Rev. Eugene Lyman; resides in Bangor, Me.

Class of 1892.

Lena M. Douglas, trained nurse.
Thaddeus Graves, graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1901.
Harry L. Howard.
Mabel Marsh, taught in the public schools in Springfield; married Porter Hemenway; resides in Springfield.

Class of 1895.

Mabel Bradford, taught in the public schools in Springfield and Hatfield.
Edith B. Cooke, resides in New York, N. Y.
Katherine W. Day, teacher in the public schools in Hatfield.
Mary D. Fairbank, graduated from Smith College in 1899; taught in Utica, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J.; missionary in Jhansi, India.
S. Marion Field, taught in the public schools in Leverett; married Julius H. Trott; resides in Amherst.
Hannah Leary, married George Doppmann.

Class of 1896.

Oscar E. Belden.
Mary E. Breor, taught in the public schools in Hatfield; married George Pellissier; resides in Orange, N. J.
Ella M. Carl, married Harry E. Graves.
Emma L. Carl, married Dr. George Johnson; resides in Morristown, N. J.
M. Reba Graves, married Robert L. Belden.
Edith A. Howard.
Alice E. Marsh, married Walter Thayer; resides in Williamsburg.
Helen L. Porter, married Hugh McLeod.
Mabel M. Strong.
Carrie H. Warner, taught in the public schools in Hatfield and Allston.

Class of 1897.

Marian C. Billings, graduated from Smith College in 1901; taught in the public schools in Springfield and Warren and in Smith Academy.
Margaret D. Harris, married Archie P. Graves.
Minnie C. Riis, graduated from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; taught domestic science in New York city, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Spokane, Wash.; married Harry W. Olney; resides in Spokane, Wash.
Reuben F. Wells, graduated from Amherst College in 1901; studied at Bridgewater Normal School; taught in South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, N. J.

Class of 1898.

Clarence M. Bradford, resides in St. Louis, Mo.
William R. Cutter.
Monda M. La Mountain, resides in South Hadley Falls.
Clara A. Wade, married Roscoe L. Bartlett; resides in Portsmouth, N. H.
E. Edward Wells, graduated from Amherst College in 1903; resides in New York city.

Class of 1899.

H. Louisa Billings, graduated from Smith College in 1905; taught in the public schools in Deerfield, Hatfield, and Newton; demonstrator in physics in Smith College, 1906-1908; appointed assistant in physics, 1908.
Alice L. Day.
Ursula G. Graves.
Clara A. Harris, married Herbert E. Carter; resides in Baldwinsville.
Anna E. Harris, married John C. Burrington; resides in Charlemont.
Viola P. Larkin, resides in Springfield.
William H. Leary, graduated from Amherst College in 1903 and from the law school of the University of Chicago in 1907; resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; clerk of District Court, 1904-1905; secretary of Bryan Club, 1908.
William E. Ryan, resides in Springfield.

Class of 1900.

Ruby I. Bardwell, graduated from Smith College in 1904; taught in Smith Academy; married Albert J. Chidester; resides in Simsbury, Conn.
Anna C. Day.
C. Edward Graves, graduated from Wesleyan University in 1908; studied in Paris, France; professor of Romance languages in Wesleyan University.
Lillian I. Proulx, studied music and art in Smith College, 1901-1904; married Charles Halligan; resides in East Lansing, Mich.
Margaret A. Ryan, graduated from Westfield Normal School in 1903; teacher in the public schools in Hatfield.
M. Arvilla Sampson, graduated from North Adams Normal School; taught in A. M. A. schools in Kentucky, Georgia, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; married Frederick Dyer; resides in Amherst.

Charles S. Thayer, drowned 1905.
Josiah B. Woods, studied at Phillips Andover Academy; graduated from Amherst College in 1905; resides in Baltimore, Md.

Class of 1901.

Laura F. Billings.
G. Raymond Billings.
William L. Belden, studied at Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Helen E. Boyle, married John Heafey; resides in Whately.
Bernice N. Cutter.
E. Langdon Graves, studied at Massachusetts Agricultural College; postmaster at Hatfield.
Rupert D. Graves.
Ethel P. Moore, graduated from Smith College in 1906; taught in the public schools in Island Pond, Vt., and Hatfield.
Theresa M. Nolan, studied at Smith College.
Howard A. Strong.
Louisa B. Wells, studied at the Capen School, Northampton, and at Smith College; married C. Edward Cowan; resides in Holyoke.

Class of 1902.

Leonard C. Allaire, graduated from Amherst College in 1907; member of 'Varsity baseball team.
Arthur C. Bardwell, studied at Amherst College.
Roswell G. Billings, graduated from Amherst College in 1907; resides in Boston.
Frank H. Breor, graduated from Purdue University in 1907; resides in Cleveland, Ohio.
Barbara Doppmann, graduated from Westfield Normal School in 1905; teacher in the public schools in New Jersey.
Robert E. Fitzgerald.
Alpheus Godin, resides in Springfield.
John H. Hubbard, studied at Kimball Union Academy; graduated from Amherst College in 1907; captain of the football team; captain of the track team; resides in Pelham.
M. Larkin Proulx.
Maude F. Warner.
Katherine Woods, graduated from Smith College in 1907; nurses' course at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Class of 1903.

Eva W. Graves, graduated from Smith College in 1908; teacher in the public schools in Danbury, Conn.
Pearl R. Kingsley.
Sarah V. Kiley, graduated from Westfield Normal School in 1906; teacher in the public schools in Hatfield.
Katherine A. Lovett.

Class of 1904.

Ruth E. Billings, studied at Northfield Seminary.
Olive H. Hubbard, graduated from Smith College in 1909; teacher in Sanderson Academy, Ashfield.
Louis A. Webber.
Charlotte Woods, graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1909; supervisor of music in the towns of Hatfield, Hadley, and Bernardston.

Class of 1905.

Homer F. Bardwell, resides in Hartford, Conn.
J. Leonard Day, student in Syracuse University.
Mary A. Levitre, resides in Springfield.
K. Helen Murphy, married Rupert D. Graves.

Helen B. Nolan.
Leo M. Stowell, resides in Cromwell, Conn.

Class of 1907.

Isabel S. Warner.
John Stenglein, studied at Amherst College.

Class of 1908.

Maude E. Boyle.
Vivian Bowman, student in Boston University.
Claude H. Hubbard, student in Amherst College.
Arthur La Mountain.
Margaret Woods, student in Mount Holyoke College.

Class of 1909.

Frank Bean, resides in Boston.
R. Harrison Belden, resides in Springfield.
George Eberlein, student in Syracuse University.
R. Earle Hubbard, student in Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Helen Letitia Moore.

The following list contains the names of Hatfield students who have been college graduates in addition to those given among the students of Smith Academy. It was prepared by Samuel D. Partridge and is taken from the sketch of Hatfield in the "History of the Connecticut Valley."

Rev. Samuel Allis, Harvard, 1724.
Edward Billings, Harvard, 1731.
Joseph Billings, Yale, 1797.
Edward C. Billings, Yale, 1853.
Charles M. Billings, Amherst, 1863.
Arthur W. Billings, Yale (Sheffield Scientific School).
Nathaniel Chauncey, Yale, 1702.
Jonathan Dickinson, Yale, 1706.
Moses Dickinson, Yale, 1717.
Benjamin Dickinson, Harvard, 1723.
Azariah Dickinson, Yale, 1730.
Josiah Dwight, Yale, 1715.
Joseph Dwight, Harvard, 1722.
William Graves, Yale, 1785.
Thaddeus Graves, Amherst, 1856.
Jonathan Hubbard, Yale, 1724.
John Hubbard, Yale, 1747.
John Hastings, Yale, 1815.
Jonathan H. Lyman, Yale, 1802.
Joseph L. Morton, Yale, 1857.
John Partridge, Harvard, 1705.
Oliver Partridge, Yale, 1730.
Samuel Partridge, Yale, 1767.
Samuel D. Partridge, Amherst, 1827.
Joseph L. Partridge, Williams, 1828.
George C. Partridge, Amherst, 1833.
Charles Smith, Amherst, 1841.
William Williams, Harvard, 1705.
Elisha Williams, Harvard, 1711.
Solomon Williams, Harvard, 1719.
John Williams, Harvard, 1751.
Israel Williams, Harvard, 1729.
Israel Williams, Yale, 1762.
George W. Waite, Amherst, 1861.

V.—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

After the Civil war the Fitch Brothers and Porter (John T. and George C. Fitch and Henry S. Porter) bought the sawmills previously operated by Henry Wilkie, on Broad Brook, and Harvey Moore, on Mill river, and did a business of considerable magnitude at both mills for several years. The Wilkie mill was bought in 1890 by Alvin L. Strong and is still operated by him. Another sawmill was operated by

THE LATHE SHOP.

the Dickinson Brothers at West Brook till about 1890, when it was bought by Francis G. Bardwell, whose heirs have continued the business till the present time. Seth W. Kingsley also makes use of a water power on Mill river at the Hill bridge, in connection with his wagon shop and to run a cider mill.

These were all comparatively small establishments employing only a few men, but the water power from Mill

river has been developed to sustain two flourishing manufacturing concerns located close by the spot where Thomas Meekins set up his sawmill in the early days. About 1874 the Crescent Pistol Company was organized by Henry S. Porter, Edward Preston, and Jonathan E. Porter, who commenced to manufacture pistols in the old Moore sawmill, on the site of the so-called "pistol shop." In February, 1877, Andrew Hyde and Maj. Charles S. Shattuck brought up from Springfield their pistol manufacturing business and went into partnership with Mrs. Mary D. Porter. A year later Mrs. Porter withdrew and the business was continued by Hyde and Shattuck. In 1880 Major Shattuck bought out his

THE GUN SHOP.

partner and conducted the factory alone, turning out many revolvers. Soon after he began to make single-barreled, breech-loading shotguns and a few years later double-barreled guns also. Large quantities of both were made, averaging for a time 15,000 guns per year.

The old factory was burned Jan. 29, 1881. It was immediately rebuilt on the same site. The present concrete dam was built in 1905. The manufacture of guns was temporarily abandoned in 1909, the only arms now turned out being a new model four-shot pistol. The bulk of the business consists of the manufacture of automatic screw machine prod-

ucts, principally spark plugs for automobiles. Allen W. Houghton is associated with Major Shattuck, the firm name being the Bay State Screw Company. Mr. Houghton was engaged in the manufacture of these products in Springfield before coming to Hatfield.

About 1882 Jonathan E. Porter hired part of the upstairs floor space in the Shattuck shop for the manufacture of lathes. The product found a good market and larger quarters became necessary. The present lathe shop was built in 1886 and has been enlarged several times since to meet the requirements of a growing business. From 1886 to 1892 Mr. Porter was in company with Lewis Warner of Northampton. Then Mr. Warner withdrew and Mr. Porter, with his son-in-law, Hugh McLeod, has continued the manufacture of a full line of engine lathes under the name of the Porter Machine Company.

The growth of these manufacturing establishments has given employment to a large number of Hatfield men of a mechanical turn of mind, so that the town has not diminished in size to the extent that many agricultural communities have. Some skilled mechanics from outside places have been attracted to the town. The Porter Machine Company owns several houses to rent to operatives.

PART III.

FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

GENEALOGIES.

The descent of the families of twenty-eight of the early settlers of Hatfield is here given. Further information concerning the heads of families in the nineteenth century—residents or their descendants who came later—will be found in Part II. A careful search of town and family records and gravestone inscriptions has been made, but no claim is put forward that all dates are correct. Where the records do not agree, as is often the case, the town records have been followed closely, and some divergence from previously published lists will be noted. Before Sept. 3, 1753, all dates are old style, after that date new style, which will explain the year in some cases.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.—aged.
abt.—about.
Amh.—Amherst.
b.—born.
bap.—baptized.
ch.—child or children.
chh.—church.
Con.—Conway.
d.—died.
dau.—daughter.
Dfd.—Deerfield.
Gfd.—Greenfield.
Had.—Hadley.
Hart.—Hartford, Conn.
Hat.—Hatfield.
k.—killed.
m.—married.
Nfd.—Northfield.
Nhn.—Northampton.
prob.—probably.
rem.—removed.
res.—resided.
s.—son.
sett.—settler or settled.
Spfd.—Springfield.
Sund.—Sunderland.
unm.—unmarried.
Wfd.—Westfield.
What.—Whately.
wid.—widow.

GENEALOGIES.

THE ALLIS FAMILY.

1. LIEUT. WILLIAM ALLIS came from England abt. 1635. The first knowledge we have of him was the taking the freeman's oath at Braintree, May 13, 1640. He m. (1) Mary ——, who d. Aug. 10, 1677; m. (2) June 25, 1678, Mary, dau. of John Bronson and wid. of John Graves. She was also the wid. of John Wyatt of Haddam, Conn., before she m. John Graves of Hat. After the decease of William Allis, she m. Capt. Samuel Gaylord, Mar. 16, 1681.

Ch.: John, b. Mar. 5, 1642.
Samuel, b. Feb. 24, 1647.
Josiah, b. 1649; d. Oct. 15, 1651.
Josiah, b. Oct. 20, 1651.
William, b. Jan. 10, 1653; d. July, 1653.
Hannah, b. 1654; m. June 28, 1670, William Scott.
William, b. Jan. 10, 1656; d. May 19, 1676.
Mary, b. 1657; d. unm. Jan. 25, 1690.

2. CAPT. JOHN, s. of Lieut. William (1), a carpenter in Hat., was b. at Braintree, Mar. 5, 1642; d. Jan., 1691; m. Dec. 14, 1669, Mary, dau. of Thomas Meekins and wid. of Nathaniel Clark. She m. (3) Samuel Belden of Hat. abt. 1691.

Ch.: Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1670; m. Naomi ——; k. by Indians, June 19, 1724.
Abigail, b. Feb. 25, 1672; m. Jan. 23, 1696, Ephraim Wells.
Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1673; m. Samuel Butler.
Ichabod, b. July 10, 1675.
Eleazer, b. July 23, 1677; m. Mar. 17, 1720, Jemima Graves of Hat.; d. Nov. 22, 1758.
Elizabeth, b. Apr. 4, 1679; m. July 13, 1704, James Bridgman.
Lydia, b. Aug. 15, 1680; d. Aug. 31, 1691.
John, b. May 10, 1682; m. (1) Jan. 29, 1708, Mary Lawrence; m. (2) Bethiah Field.
Rebecca, b. Apr. 16, 1683; m. Apr. 30, 1702, Nathaniel Graves.
William, b. May 16, 1684.
Mary, b. Aug. 25, 1687; d. Apr. 20, 1688.
Nathaniel, m. abt. 1705, Mercy Dudley.

3. ICHABOD, s. of Capt. John (2), was b. at Hat., July 10, 1675; d. July 9, 1747; m. (1) abt. 1698, Mary, dau. of Samuel Belden, Jr. She was b. Aug. 27, 1679; d. Sept. 9, 1724. He m. (2) Nov. 25, 1726, Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Waite and wid. of John Belden. She was captured and carried to Canada in 1677. Res. in Hat.

Ch.: Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1700; m. Nathaniel Smith of Sund.
Lydia, b. Jan. 7, 1702; m. Jan. 13, 1736, Daniel Dickinson; d. Oct. 16, 1737.
Martha, b. Nov. 19, 1703; m. (1) John Wells of Hat.; m. (2) Nathaniel Hammond of Hardwick; m. (3) Nathaniel Kellogg; d. Sept. 13, 1764.

Samuel, b. Dec. 12, 1705; m. Nov. 4, 1729, Hannah Sheldon; d. Dec. 16, 1796.
Sarah, b. Jan. 11, 1708; m. Nov. 14, 1734, Joseph Miller.
Bathsheba, b. Jan. 12, 1710; m. 1734, Jonathan Warner.
Abel, b. July 21, 1714; m. Dec. 14, 1735, Miriam Scott.
Elisha, b. Dec. 3, 1716.

4. ELISHA, s. of Ichabod (3), was b. Dec. 3, 1716, at Hat.; was in Somers, Conn., in 1751; d. Nov. 23, 1784. He m. (1) Dec. 20, 1744, Anna, dau. of John Marsh of Had. She was b. in 1721. He m. (2) wid. Sarah Cutler, dau. of Samuel Reed of Burlington, Vt. She d. Mar. 25, 1807. Res. in Hat.

Ch.: Anna, m. July 5, 1774, Dr. Josiah Pomeroy of Keene, N. H. He was a surgeon in the English army, 1788.
Electa, d. unm., a. 20.
Josiah, b. 1754; m. Anna, dau. of Elisha Hubbard.
John, b. Jan. 18, 1756; m. Esther, dau. of Samuel Partridge of Hat.
Abel, b. 1757; m. Miss Allen; was a doctor.
William, b. 1758; m. Oct. 20, 1784, Sophia Smith; rem. to Lowville, N. Y.
Elisha, b. 1760; m. wid. Mary (Dickinson) Ingram, dau. of Obadiah Dickinson of Hat.

5. WILLIAM, s. of Elisha (4), was b. in 1758; m. Oct. 20, 1784, Sophia Smith. She was b. in 1765 and d. Sept. 24, 1807.

Ch.: William.
Sarah.
Electa, b. July 15, 1792; m. Dec. 17, 1818, Jonathan Porter of Hat.
Sophia, b. July 9, 1794.
Dexter, b. Feb. 7, 1797; m. Nov. 18, 1824, Mary Waite of Hat.
Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1799.
Thomas Cutler, b. Mar. 20, 1802.

6. DEXTER, s. of William (5), was b. Feb. 7, 1797; d. Dec. 28, 1882; m. Nov. 18, 1824, Mary, dau. of Daniel Waite of Hat. She was b. May 27, 1806, and d. July 19, 1886.

Ch.: Waitstill, b. Oct. 11, 1825; d. unm. Feb. 18, 1901.
Daniel Waite, b. Aug. 9, 1828.
William Penn, b. Apr. 9, 1830.
Elizabeth Hastings, b. Nov. 22, 1831; m. Jan. 1, 1857, Samuel F. Billings.
Mary Waite, b. Oct. 11, 1833; m. Oct. 20, 1858, Dr. C. S. Hurlbut of Spfd.

7. DANIEL WAITE, s. of Dexter (6), was b. Aug. 9, 1828; d. Dec. 28, 1873; m. Dec. 7, 1854, Sarah Jane Hurlbut of Spfd. She was b. Nov. 22, 1834, and d. Jan. 18, 1899.

Ch.: Josephine S., b. Jan. 30, 1858; d. Nov. 22, 1873.
Jairus Hurlbut, b. July 9, 1862; d. July 9, 1863.
Mary Waite, b. May 5, 1865; m. June 22, 1904, Edward H. Wilkinson of Spfd.
Dexter Hurlbut, b. Aug. 10, 1867; m. Nov. 24, 1904, Flora May Castle.
Edward Milton, b. Dec. 9, 1870; m. Oct. 16, 1901, Florence Wightman.

8. WILLIAM PENN, s. of Dexter (6), was b. Apr. 9, 1830; m. Feb., 1860, Amelia Baker.

Ch.: Charles, b. Mar. 18, 1862; d. June 23, 1863.
Fanny A. and Anna A., twins, b. July 26, 1863, at Wilbraham.
William Baker, b. June 7, 1866; m. Mollie ——.

9. JOHN, s. of Elisha (4), was b. Jan. 18, 1756; d. Mar. 1, 1829; m. Esther, dau. of Samuel Partridge of Hat. She was b. Mar. 26, 1761, and d. Dec. 22, 1834.

Ch.: Abigail, b. Dec. 14, 1779; m. Erastus Billings; d. Oct. 14, 1829.
Fannie, b. Nov. 11, 1781; d. Feb. 9, 1789.
Sophia, b. Nov. 18, 1783; m. Remembrance Bardwell; d. June 22, 1847.
John, b. Sept. 4, 1786; d. Oct. 3, 1807, a. 21.
Josiah, b. May 2, 1794.
Dwight Lathrop, b. Oct. 13, 1805; d. July 6, 1809.

10. JOSIAH, s. of John (9), was b. May 2, 1794; d. Nov. 13, 1866; m. (1) May 17, ——, Salome Osborn, who was b. June 26, 1801, and d. Oct. 29, 1833; m. (2) May 18, 1839, Louisa M. Bardwell, who was b. May 3, 1807, and d. May 29, 1875.

Ch. (by Salome Osborn): Son, b. Jan. 17, 1822.
Harriet Atwood, b. Jan. 17, 1823; m. James Morton of Hat., Nov. 24, 1842; d. Jan. 4, 1862.
Augusta Salome, b. Dec. 29, 1824; m. Dec. 14, 1842, John D. Brown.

11. DEXTER HURLBUT, s. of Daniel Waite (7), was b. Aug. 10, 1867; m. Nov. 24, 1904, Flora May Castle. He is now a dentist, practicing in Spfd.

Ch.: Catherine Hurlbut, b. Sept. 21, 1905.

12. EDWARD MILTON, s. of Daniel Waite (7), was b. Dec. 9, 1870; m. Oct. 16, 1901, Florence Wightman.

Ch.: Milton Wightman, b. July 8, 1902; d. May 7, 1906.
Jairus Searle Hurlbut, b. July 22, 1905.
Marjorie Wightman, b. Dec. 5, 1908.

THE BARDWELL FAMILY.

1. ROBERT BARDWELL of Hat. d. Jan. 9, 1726, a. 79. He m. Nov. 29, 1676, Mary, dau. of William Gull. She d. Nov. 12, 1726.

Ch.: Ebenezer, b. Oct. 19, 1679.
Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1681.
John, b. Sept. 16, 1683; d. 1685.
Samuel, b. Sept. 26, 1685.
John, b. Aug. 18 or 28, 1687.
Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1689.
Thomas, b. Dec. 8, 1691.
Hester, b. Aug. 8, 1693; m. Oct. 23, 1717, Joseph Belding.
Sarah, m. May 19, 1713, Jonathan Barrett of Hart.
Thankful, m. May 23, 1717, Abram Graves.
Abigail, b. abt. 1699; m. June 6, 1720, David Graves; d. 1786, a. 87.

2. EBENEZER, s. of Robert (1), was b. Oct. 19, 1679, in Hat.; d. July 13, 1732; m. Apr. 25, 1706, Mary, dau. of Joseph and Joanna (Wyatt) Field of Hat. She was b. July 18, 1684. They res. on the estate that descended from Robert.

Ch. (b. in Hat.): Ebenezer, b. Sept. 10, 1707; m. Elizabeth Gillett; rem. to What.
Hannah, b. Jan. 24, 1709.
Joseph, b. 1711.
Remembrance, b. 1713.
Esther, b. 1715; d. soon.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 5, 1718.
Abigail, b. Oct. 14, 1722; m. Noah Wells; rem. to What.
Esther, b. Dec. 16, 1723; m. 1743, Daniel Morton; rem. to What.

3. REMEMBRANCE, s. of Ebenezer (2), was b. in Hat. in 1713; d. Nov. 9, 1779; m. 1742, Hannah, dau. of Ebenezer and Hannah

(Frary) Dickinson of Hat. She was b. Feb. 17, 1715, and d. Mar. 16, 1788. He res. on the old homestead and was a man of much prominence and influence.

Ch. (b. in Hat.): Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1743; m. Mar. 14, 1770, Jesse Billings.
Noah, b. Apr. 28, 1748; m. Lucy Waite; rem. to What.
Hannah, b. Aug. 4, 1750; m. Aaron Dickinson of No. Hat.
Seth, b. Dec. 23, 1752.

4. SETH, s. of Remembrance (3), was b. in Hat., Dec. 23, 1752; k. by lightning June 16, 1795; m. Aug. 31, 1773, Hannah Dickinson, dau. of Salmon Dickinson of Hat. He sett. on the old Bardwell homestead and was an active business man. She d. Dec. 31, 1833, a. 81.

Ch. (b. in Hat.): Elijah, b. Nov. 12, 1775.
Silas, b. Apr. 27, 1777; m. Pamelia, dau. of William Morton.
Lois, b. Nov. 7, 1779; m. Oct. 18, 1808, Alpheus Longley.
Remembrance, b. Feb. 3, 1782; m. Sophia, dau. of John Allis.
Seth, b. May 18, 1784; m. Ann Warner of Williamsburg; d. Oct. 23, 1866. They had one child, *Pamelia*, b. Sept. 7, 1809; m. Josiah Brown; d. Nov. 26, 1833.
Hannah, b. July 31, 1786; d. soon.
William, b. Aug. 21, 1788; m. Jan. 21, 1814, Sabra Swift.
Oliver, b. Apr. 25, 1791; d. Dec. 17, 1802.
Jeremiah, b. May 5, 1793; m. Rosamond Harris; no ch.
Salmon D., b. Feb. 29, 1796; m. Lucy Ann White.

ELIJAH BARDWELL.

REUBEN BELDEN (7).

5. ELIJAH, s. of Seth (4), was b. in Hat., Nov. 12, 1775; d. Feb. 16, 1857; m. (1) Jan. 2, 1800, Miriam, dau. of Joseph Dickinson of Hat. She was b. Aug. 30, 1781, and d. Oct. 7, 1841. He

m. (2) Lucinda Waite of Amh. in Aug., 1842. She d. May 17, 1871, a. 81.

Ch. (b. in Hat.): Hannah, b. abt. 1801; d. Jan. 2, 1803.
Elijah, b. Sept. 13, 1802.
Hannah, b. May 7, 1812; m. Nov. 27, 1837, Asahel Wright of Dfd.; d. May 4, 1874.

6. Silas, s. of Seth (4), was b. in Hat., Apr. 27, 1777; d. May 8, 1862; m. Sept. 16, 1802, Pamelia, dau. of William Morton. She was b. Dec. 15, 1783, and d. Aug. 22, 1854.

Ch.: Oliver, b. Dec. 15, 1803; d. in infancy.
Oliver, b. June 23, 1805; d. Mar. 9, 1882.
Louisa, b. May 3, 1807; m. Josiah Allis; d. May 29, 1875.

7. Remembrance, s. of Seth (4), was b. in Hat., Feb. 3, 1782; d. Dec. 20, 1863; m. Apr. 12, 1802, Sophia, dau. of John Allis. She was b. Nov. 18, 1783, and d. June 22, 1847.

Ch.: Eliza, b. Oct. 22, 1803; d. Sept. 15, 1804.
Eliza A., b. Oct. 22, 1804; m. Harvey Graves.
Dwight L., b. 1812; d. Aug. 20, 1832, a. 20.
Sophia A., b. Jan. 20, 1820; m. Nov. 17, 1842, E. A. Dickinson of What.

8. William, s. of Seth (4), was b. in Hat., Aug. 21, 1788; d. Dec. 24, 1872; m. Jan. 21, 1814, Sabra, dau. of Heman Swift of What. She was b. Nov. 29, 1794, and d. Apr. 7, 1868.

Ch.: William E., d. Jan. 7, 1890.
Edwin, b. Nov. 16, 1822; d. Sept. 5, 1898; m. (1) Mar. 10, 1847, Dollie Ann Graves of What.; m. (2) June 1, 1871, Martha R. Birde.
Charles L., d. Oct. 8, 1907.
Lorenzo, m. Sarah Allis.
George W., b. 1819; drowned Aug. 2, 1834, a. 15.

9. Salmon D., s. of Seth (4), was b. at Hat., Feb. 29, 1796; m. Oct. 13, 1834, Lucy Ann, dau. of Elijah White of Hat. Res. in Margaretta, Ohio.

Ch.: Anna L., b. July 2, 1835; m. May 11, 1859, William Graves of Margaretta, Ohio.
Maria L., b. Feb. 19, 1838.

10. Elijah, s. of Elijah (5), was b. at Hat., Sept. 13, 1802; d. Mar. 28, 1883; m. Dec. 12, 1833, Cynthia, dau. of Lucius Field of Leverett. She was b. July 28, 1810, and d. Feb. 14, 1878. He was an active business man and much in public life.

Ch. (b. in Hat.): Martha Jane, b. July 5, 1838.
Caleb Dickinson, b. Sept. 28, 1840; m. Sarah A. Warner.
Henry Field, b. Nov. 6, 1842; m. Alice L. Brown.
Elijah Ashley, b. Feb. 1, 1846; m. Sarah E. Dickinson.
Asahel Wright, b. May 28, 1848; drowned July 28, 1864.
Frederick Harrison, b. Feb. 12, 1854; m. Maria Irene Curtis.

11. Caleb Dickinson, s. of Elijah (10), was b. at Hat., Sept. 28, 1840; d. May 12, 1907; m. Sept. 28, 1870, Sarah A., dau. of James W. Warner. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

Ch.: Cynthia Louisa, b. Mar. 4, 1874; m. Charles C. Crosby of Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert James, b. Mar. 5, 1877.

12. HENRY FIELD, s. of Elijah (10), was b. at Hat., Nov. 6, 1842; d. Oct. 4, 1892; m. Nov. 4, 1868, Alice L., dau. of John D. Brown. She was b. Apr. 29, 1848, and d. Oct. 29, 1907.

Ch.: Harry Elijah, b. Mar. 24, 1871.
Martha Eveline, b. May 31, 1873; m. Wilfred P. Weaver of Hart.

13. ELIJAH ASHLEY, s. of Elijah (10), was b. at Hat., Feb. 1, 1846; m. (1) Dec. 13, 1871, Sarah E., dau. of William H. Dickinson. She d. Aug. 10, 1876. He m. (2) Sept. 11, 1886, Lois Ann Wright of Manchester, Vt.

Ch. (by Sarah E. Dickinson): James Dickinson, b. May 10, 1875; m. Sept. 5, 1899, Martha B. Smith of Smith's Ferry. They have one child, *Catherine Dickinson*, b. Aug. 1, 1902.

14. FREDERICK HARRISON, s. of Elijah (10), was b. at Hat., Feb. 12, 1854; m. Dec. 4, 1879, Maria Irene, dau. of Lucius G. Curtis of Hat. She was b. Sept. 23, 1857.

Ch.: Ruby Irene, b. Mar. 14, 1883; m. June 30, 1909, Albert J. Chidester.
Arthur Curtis, b. Aug. 10, 1885.
Homer Frederick, b. Dec. 19, 1887.
Curtis Field, b. June 9, 1893.

THE BELDING OR BELDEN FAMILY.

1. Of RICHARD BELDING (or BELDEN) of Wethersfield, Conn., we have no date of birth, marriage, or death of his family. The name of his wife has not been found. It is claimed that Samuel was his eldest child, who was b. in England, and from him are descended the Hat. Beldens, Richard's two sons:—

Ch.: Samuel, b. abt. 1628.
John, b. abt. 1631.

2. DEA. SAMUEL, s. of Richard (1), was b. in England abt. 1628; rem. from Wethersfield, Conn., to Hat. in 1661; d. Jan. 3, 1713. He m. (1) Mary ——, who was k. by the Indians, Sept. 19, 1677, at Hat.; m. (2) June 25, 1678, Mary, wid. of Thomas Wells and dau. of William Beardsley of Wethersfield. She was b. in 1631 and d. before 1691. He m. (3) Mary, wid. of Capt. John Allis and dau. of Thomas Meekins. He m. (4) Apr. 10, 1705, Sarah, wid. of John Wells.

Ch.: Mary, b. July 10, 1655, at Wethersfield, Conn.; m. Daniel Weld.
Samuel, b. Apr. 6, 1657, at Wethersfield, Conn.; m. wid. Sarah Fellows Billings.
Stephen, b. Dec. 28, 1658, at Wethersfield, Conn.
Sarah, b. Sept. 30, 1661, at Hat.
Ann, b. Jan. 27, 1665, at Hat.
Ebenezer, b. Nov. 16, 1667, at Hat.
John, b. Nov. 13, 1669, at Hat.

3. STEPHEN, s. of Samuel (2), was b. at Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 28, 1658; d. Oct. 6, 1720; m. Aug. 16, 1682, Mary, dau. of Thomas Wells. She was b. Sept. 8, 1664. She m. (2) Capt. Joseph Field of Nfd. She d. Mar. 7, 1751. They were residents of Hat.

Ch.: Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1683; m. Richard Scott of Sund.
Mary, b. May 20, 1685; m. Feb. 12, 1702, John Waite of Hat.
Sarah, b. Oct. 25, 1687.
Stephen, b. Feb. 22, 1689.
Samuel, b. Oct. 23, 1692; m. May 8, 1717, Elizabeth Dickinson.
Jonathan, b. 1694; m. Hepzibah Dickinson; rem. to Nfd.
Joshua, b. 1696.
Esther, b. 1697; m. Nathaniel Gunn of Sund.
Lydia, d. July 24, 1714, unm.

4. JOHN, s. of Samuel (2), was b. at Hat., Nov. 13, 1669; was k. at the raising of a barn Oct. 18, 1725; m. Sarah, dau. of Sergt. Benjamin Waite. She was b. at Hat. in 1675. She m. (2) Ichabod Allis of Hat., Nov. 25, 1726. Residents of Hat.

Ch.: John, b. Sept. 22, 1694.
Joseph, b. Aug. 9, 1696.
Martha, b. Aug. 6, 1698; m. Orlando Bridgman.
Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1701; m. Thomas Bardwell of Dfd.
Hannah, b. May 14, 1703; m. Nathaniel Hawkes of Dfd.
Mary, b. July 27, 1705; m. Obadiah Dickinson of Hat.
Ebenezer, b. June 7, 1712; d. soon.
Ebenezer, b. July 29, 1714; m. Hannah Nash; res. in Ashfield.
Rhoda, b. July 20, 1716; m. Aaron Sheldon of Dfd.

5. JOSHUA, s. of Stephen (3), was b. at Hat. in 1696; d. in 1738; m. (1) Dec. 1, 1725, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah (Coleman) Field of Hat. She m. (2) Thomas Noble of Wfd. and d. Aug. 17, 1763. He lived on Middle Lane in Hat., where afterwards his s. Jabez lived.

Ch.: Stephen, b. Sept. 26, 1726.
Lucy, b. Mar. 7, 1729.
Sarah, b. 1731; d. unm.
Joshua, b. Oct. 29, 1733.
Elisha, b. Mar. 28, 1736.
Jabez, b. Apr. 10, 1738.

6. JOSHUA, s. of Joshua (5), was b. at Hat., Oct. 29, 1733; d. Sept. 20, 1805; m. Anna, dau. of Joseph Fitch of East Windsor, Conn. She was b. in 1738 and d. Nov. 8, 1819. She was a sister of John Fitch, who invented a steamboat before Robert Fulton. Residents of Hat.

Ch.: Stephen, b. Apr. 19, 1758; d. young.
Anna, b. Feb. 15, 1760; d. soon.
Anna, b. July 22, 1761; m. Elihu Smith; rem. to Sund.
Lucy, b. Feb. 17, 1763; m. Mar. 22, 1802, John Bell.
Irene, b. Oct. 18, 1764; d. soon.
Joshua, b. June 17, 1766.
Irene, b. Oct. 18, 1768; m. Feb. 12, 1782, John Hibbard of No. Had.
Stephen, b. Mar. 6, 1771.
Augustus, b. Feb. 28, 1773.
Francis, b. Sept. 15, 1775.
Reuben, b. Jan. 3, 1778.
Seth, b. Feb. 12, 1780.
Aaron, b. Jan. 22, 1782.

7. REUBEN, s. of Joshua (6), was b. in Wfd., Jan. 3, 1778; d. June 27, 1854; m. (1) Sept. 26, 1802, Sally, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Nims) Lock of Shutesbury. She d. Oct. 12, 1806. He m. (2) Apr. 2, 1807, Hannah, dau. of George and Lydia Hibbard. She was b. Mar. 29, 1790, and d. Apr. 1, 1845. He m. (3) Jan., 1846, Anna, dau. of Reuben and Chloe Burnham. She was b. at Hart., Sept. 20, 1778, and d. Sept. 18, 1847. He m. (4) July 25, 1848, Laura Allis Woodruff, who survived him. (See page 372.)

Ch. (all by Hannah Hibbard): Son, b. Feb. 6, 1808; d. soon.
Julia, b. Sept. 9, 1809; m. Mar. 25, 1828, Zebina Smith.

Sally Locke, b. Oct. 13, 1812; m. Nov. 25, 1831, Alvin S. Hall of Hat.
Lucy, b. Mar. 3, 1814; m. June 2, 1831, Solomon Mosher.
Hannah, b. May 26, 1816; m. Mar. 22, 1838, Calvin B. Marsh.
Electa, b. Apr. 3, 1818; m. May 6, 1840, Austin S. Jones.
Reuben, b. Jan. 25, 1820.
Diana, b. Feb. 19, 1822; m. May 26, 1846, Joseph Knight.
Elihu, b. Feb. 4, 1824; m. Nov. 20, 1845, Roxana Leonard.

8. DEA. REUBEN H., s. of Reuben (7), was b. at What., Jan. 25, 1820; d. Jan. 27, 1897; m. Sarah A., dau. of Jonathan C. Loomis of What., Oct. 5, 1842. She was b. Oct. 12, 1817, and d. Dec. 6, 1901. They rem. to Hat.

Ch.: Hannah Almira, b. Oct. 8, 1843; m. Oct. 19, 1875, Daniel W. Wells.
Reuben, b. July 8, 1845.
Sarah Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1847; d. Nov. 16, 1865.
George C., b. Sept. 5, 1850.
William H., b. Dec. 28, 1852.
Herbert H., b. June 2, 1855.
Clarence E., b. Jan. 29, 1859.

9. REUBEN, s. of Dea. Reuben H. (8), was b. July 8, 1845; m. Nov. 17, 1870, Nellie Maria, dau. of Leonard and Maria B. Stearns of Con. She was b. May 25, 1846. They are residents of Hat.

Ch.: Son, b. July 11, 1878; d. same day.

10. GEORGE COLTON, s. of Dea. Reuben H. (8), was b. Sept. 5, 1850; m. Nov. 18, 1874, Amanda, dau. of Albert and Alma Clapp of So. Dfd. She was b. Sept. 12, 1847. They are residents of So. Dfd. He d. Apr. 20, 1910.

Ch.: Sarah Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1875, at What.
Albert Colton, b. May 11, 1885, at So. Dfd.; d. Mar. 16, 1910.

11. WILLIAM HOWARD, s. of Dea. Reuben H. (8), was b. Dec. 28, 1852; m. Feb. 21, 1878, Emma Estella, dau. of James and Adeline Eaton of Nashua, N. H. She was b. Oct. 22, 1856. They reside in the old homestead in Bradstreet.

Ch.: Howard Eaton, b. Dec. 7, 1878; m. Oct. 21, 1908, Anna Edith Belden. She was b. July 29, 1882.
Robert Loomis, b. Oct. 2, 1882; m. Minnie Reba Graves of Hat., dau. of A. H. Graves.
William Lucius, b. Dec. 15, 1884.
Harrison Reuben, b. Nov. 12, 1890.

12. HERBERT HIBBARD, s. of Dea. Reuben H. (8), was b. June 2, 1855; d. Aug. 2, 1909; m. (1) Sept. 30, 1886, Laura Emma, dau. of Harrison and Laura Eaton of Amherst, N. H. She was b. Oct. 25, 1857; d. Dec. 11, 1896. He m. (2) Oct. 19, 1899, at Amherst, N. H., Laura Susan Dodge. She was b. at No. Leverett, Oct. 29, 1871. They were residents of Amherst, N. H.

Ch. (all by Laura Susan Dodge):
Herbert Eaton, b. Oct. 9, 1900.
Clifford Dodge, b. Mar. 2, 1903.
Clarence Eugene, b. May 9, 1904.
Theodore Wallace, b. Apr. 28, 1905.
Laura Emma, b. Nov. 14, 1906.
Alfred, b. Dec. 19, 1907; d. Dec. 25, 1907.

13. CLARENCE EUGENE, s. of Dea. Reuben H. (8), was b. Jan. 29, 1859; m. Oct. 19, 1892, Nellie Maud, dau. of Horace H. and Abby B. Snow of Providence, R. I. She was b. May 13, 1866.

Ch.: Edgar Matthewson, b. Nov. 2, 1894; d. young.
Abby Snow, b. Aug. 2, 1896.

14. Joseph, s. of John (4), was b. at Hat., Aug. 9, 1696; d. in Oct., 1778, a. 83; m. (1) Oct. 23, 1717, Hester, dau. of Robert Bardwell. She was b. at Hat., Aug. 8, 1693; d. Nov. 17, 1724. He m. (2) July 13, 1727, Margarette, dau. of Samuel Gillett of Hat. She was b. May 1, 1699; d. in Mar. 1785, a. 88. Residents of What.

Ch.: Paul, b. 1719; d. soon.
Esther, b. Sept. 20, 1720; m. Dec. 13, 1739, David Scott; d. 1761.
Abigail, b. Sept. 22, 1721; d. soon.
Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1723.
Paul, b. Nov. 17, 1724; d. soon.
Margaret, b. May 11, 1732; m. (1) abt. 1750, Joseph Scott; m. (2) Dec. 17, 1788, Eleazer Frary.
Abigail, b. Feb. 13, 1734; m. Benjamin Scott, Jr.; d. June 2, 1806.
Joseph, b. Oct. 31, 1735.
Paul, b. Dec. 13, 1737; m. Elizabeth Bardwell, who was b. Feb., 1735.

15. Joseph, s. of Joseph (14), was b. at What., Oct. 31, 1735; m. Lydia Silvery. Residents at Bartlett's Corner, What.

Ch.: Esther, bap. Dec. 27, 1772; m. Samuel Coleman.
Samuel, bap. Feb. 5, 1775.
Miriam, bap. Mar. 8, 1778.
Lydia, bap. Nov. 11, 1781; m. Otis Brown.
Joseph, bap. Sept. 12, 1784.
Jeremiah, bap. July 8, 1787.
Martha, bap. Mar. 13, 1791; m. Asa Johnson.
Sarah, bap. June 23, 1793; m. Chauncey Kennedy.
Abigail, bap. Oct. 2, 1796; d. soon.

16. Samuel, s. of Joseph (15), was b. Feb. 5, 1775, at What.; m. Sept. 30, 1801, Pauline, dau. of Gad and Irene Smith. She was b. Sept. 20, 1786, at What. They rem. late in life to Hat.

Ch.: Harriet, b. 1802; m. William Bartlett.
Horace, b. 1804; m. —— Fish.
Dexter, b. 1806; m. Fanny M. Wilson.
Sanford S., b. Apr. 30, 1808.
Alonzo, b. Apr. 26, 1810; m. Cynthia Potter.
Abigail, d. young.
Samuel C., b. Nov. 29, 1815; m. Mary Felton.
Sophia, m. —— Cooper.

17. Sanford S., s. of Samuel (16), was b. Apr. 30, 1808; m. Fanny Y., dau. of Jonathan Y. Moore. Res. at No. Hat.

Ch.: Oscar, b. Mar. 3, 1837.
Harriet Sophia, b. Feb. 16, 1839; m. Oct. 23, 1861, Dr. Alfred Montville. She d. Jan. 27, 1864.
Mary Pauline, b. Sept. 5, 1847; d. young.

18. Oscar, s. of Sanford (17), was b. Mar. 3, 1837; m. June 12, 1866, Harriet M. Stearns of Con. She was b. Apr. 20, 1845; d. June 11, 1907. Res. at Bradstreet.

Ch.: Edward H., b. May 18, 1867.
George Sanford, b. Apr. 8, 1872.
Oscar E., b. Mar. 30, 1878.

19. Edward H., s. of Oscar (18), was b. May 18, 1867; m. June 12, 1894, Eliza Abbott Fairchild of Lynn, who was b. Apr. 1, 1867.

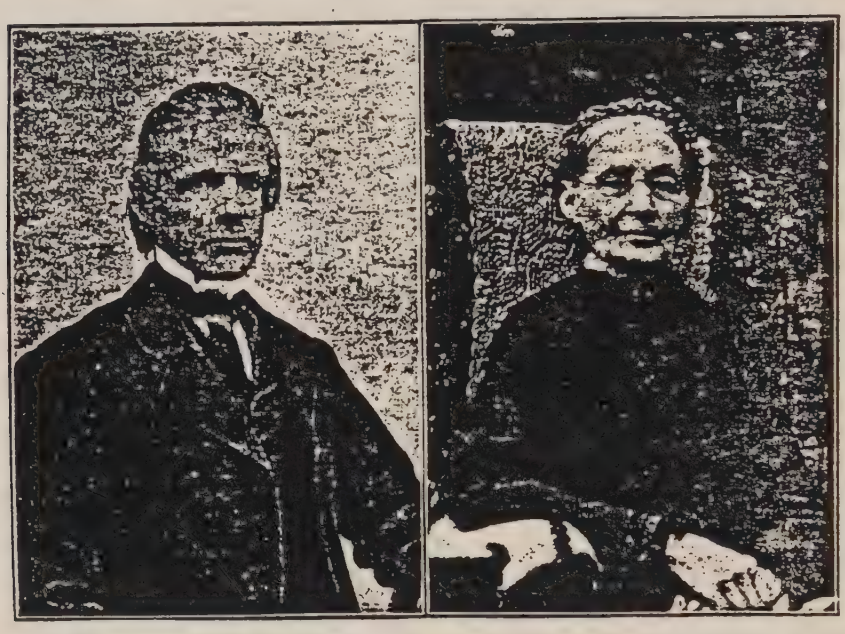
Ch.: Helen Fairchild, b. in Roxbury, July 23, 1895.
Edward Stearns, b. in Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1903.

20. George Sanford, s. of Oscar (18), was b. Apr. 8, 1872; m. (1) Sept. 20, 1892, Nellie A., dau. of Jacob Carl. She d. Mar. 27, 1899, and an infant s. d. the same day. He m. (2) Nov. 7, 1900, Emma M. Adams of Halifax, Vt.

Ch.: Lina Kathlene (adopted), b. June 28, 1901.
Willard Belden (adopted), b. July 10, 1904.
Ch. (by Emma Adams): Luther Adams, b. at Hat., Apr. 20, 1908.

21. Oscar Emery, s. of Oscar (18), was b. Mar. 30, 1878; m. Oct. 23, 1900, Emma Anna Luce of Williamsburg, who was b. June 11, 1876.

Ch.: Clifford Luce, b. Sept. 5, 1902.
Sanford Oscar, b. Feb. 6, 1906.
Stearns Newton, b. Jan. 31, 1910.



Mr. and Mrs. Sanford S. Belden.

22. Electa Belden, dau. of Reuben (7), was b. Apr. 3, 1818; d. May 31, 1891; m. May 6, 1840, Austin S. Jones of Had., who was b. July 23, 1815, and d. July 22, 1894.

Ch.: Electa Jones, b. Aug. 6, 1842; m. Jan. 7, 1864, Henry G. Moore; d. July 5, 1880.
Charles Austin Jones, b. Aug. 12, 1846; d. July 28, 1902; m. (1) Mary Smith of Had., who d. June 5, 1881; m. (2) Oct. 25, 1882, Carrie Cadey of Nhn. They had three ch.: *Nellie S.*, b. Sept. 9, 1870; m. Gilbert E. Morton. *Emma B.*, b. June 9, 1876; m. Murray B. Graves. *Albert C.*, b. June 5, 1881; d. Feb. 13, 1902.
Anna Burnham Jones, b. Mar. 14, 1848; m. (1) Mar. 14, 1871, Dr. Alonzo Lewis, who d. Jan. 25, 1874; m. (2) June 5, 1895, Edwin E. Eldredge.
Albert Jones, b. Dec. 27, 1850; d. Apr. 2, 1873.
Frank P. Jones, b. Feb. 14, 1853; m. Mar. 25, 1880, Fanny H. White of What. They had one child: Daughter, b. Apr. 9, 1883; d. Apr. 11, 1888.
Emma L. Jones, b. Sept. 28, 1854; m. July 12, 1900, Rudolph Weber of Boston.

THE BILLINGS FAMILY.

1. RICHARD BILLINGS moved to Hart. in 1640, and rem. to Hat. in 1660. He m. Margery ——, who d. Dec. 5, 1679. He d. at Hat., Nov. 13, 1673.

Ch.: Samuel.

2. SAMUEL, s. of Richard (1), d. at Hat., Feb. 1, 1678; m. abt. 1661, Sarah, dau. of Richard Fellows. She m. (2) Oct. 9, 1678, Samuel Belden, Jr., and d. Feb. 5, 1713.

Ch.: Samuel, b. Jan. 8, 1665.
Ebenezer, b. Oct. 29, 1669.
Sarah, d. July 15, 1674.
Richard, b. Apr. 7, 1672.
John, b. Oct. 11, 1674; k. by Indians, July 15, 1698.
Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1676; m. Samuel Dickinson.

3. SAMUEL, s. of Samuel (2), was b. Jan. 8, 1665, at Hat.; m. (1) Nov. 18, 1686, Hannah Wright, who d. Nov. 18, 1687; m. (2) 1691, wid. Rebecca Miller.

Ch.: Samuel, res. Sund. and Hardwick.
Sarah, b. Mar. 15, 1697; m. Jan. 16, 1724, Dea. Samuel Smith of Sund.
Joseph, b. Nov. 15, 1700; m. Jan. 7, 1726, Elizabeth, wid. of Joseph Kellogg; d. abt. 1783.
Zechariah, b. Nov. 29, 1702; m. 1728, Ruth, dau. of John Meekins. She was b. June 6, 1700.
Benjamin, b. Jan. 18, 1705; m. Nov. 13, 1729, Mary, dau. of Joshua Hastings of Belchertown; d. 1782, a. 78.

3½. RICHARD, s. of Samuel (2), was b. Apr. 7, 1672; d. abt. 1753. He m. (1) Mar. 18, 1703, Hannah, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Allison) Marsh of Hat. She was b. Sept. 18, 1681. He m. (2) Sarah ——.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1704; m. Apr. 8, 1730, Samuel Gillett.
Hannah, b. July 14, 1706; m. Nathan Wait.
Richard, b. Sept. 14, 1709; d. unm. in Amh., May 26, 1780.
Damaris, b. Nov. 26, 1712; m. Samuel Church.
Martha, b. abt. 1718; d. Aug., 1720, a. 2.
Thankful, b. May 9, 1721; m. Elijah Chapin.
Ruth, b. in 1717; m. Moses Morton; d. Mar. 27, 1802.
John, b. July 8, 1725; m. (1) Jerusha Waite; m. (2) Sarah Matthews; d. Aug. 31, 1813.

4. ZECHARIAH, s. of Samuel (3), was b. Nov. 29, 1702; d. Nov. 11, 1772; m. 1728, Ruth, dau. of John Meekins. She was b. June 6, 1700; d. Dec. 17, 1781.

Ch.: David, b. Feb. 15, 1730; m. Mabel Little; no ch.
Sybil, b. Feb. 10, 1732.
Lydia, b. Jan. 10, 1736; d. Oct. 8, 1780.
Silas, b. Nov. 13, 1741; d. June 6, 1808.

5. SILAS, s. of Zechariah (4), was b. Nov. 13, 1741; d. June 6, 1808; m. Nov. 25, 1773, Miriam Dickinson, who was b. 1746 and d. Feb. 11, 1837, a. 90.

Ch.: Joseph, b. Mar. 5, 1776.
Erastus, b. June 30, 1778.
Roswell, b. Dec. 30, 1780.
Ruth, b. Jan. 2, 1785; d. Nov. 3, 1786.

6. Dea. Joseph, s. of Silas (5), was b. Mar. 5, 1776; d. May, 1850; m. Dec. 15, 1808, Mary, dau. of Elijah Smith of Hat. She d. Nov. 17, 1851. No ch.

7. Col. Erastus, s. of Silas (5), was b. June 30, 1778; d. Oct. 27, 1838; m. July 9, 1797, Abigail, dau. of John Allis of Hat. She was b. 1779; d. Oct. 17, 1829.

Ch.: Fanny A., b. Dec. 3, 1798; d. June 17, 1829.
Silas, b. Oct. 29, 1800.
John Allis, b. Feb. 23, 1806.
Erastus, b. May 11, 1809.

8. Roswell, s. of Silas (5), was b. Dec. 30, 1780; d. Sept. 1, 1850; m. Feb. 13, 1806, Hannah, dau. of Joseph Dickinson of Hat. She was b. May 19, 1786; d. Mar. 26, 1866.

Ch.: Charles Morris, b. Jan. 23, 1807.
David, b. Oct. 1, 1808.
Mary Ann, b. June 8, 1811; d. Jan. 13, 1879.
Joseph Dickinson, b. May 23, 1813.

9. Silas, s. of Col. Erastus (7), was b. Oct. 29, 1800; d. Jan. 14, 1850; m. Dec. 9, 1824, Mary S., dau. of Levi Graves, Sr. She was b. Mar. 5, 1803, and d. Jan. 4, 1881.

Ch.: Samuel Fellows, b. Oct. 25, 1826; d. Apr. 23, 1828.
Samuel Fellows, b. Jan. 18, 1828.
Abby Allis, b. Nov. 30, 1832; m. Feb. 10, 1858, Lyman Klapp of Providence, R. I.
Mary C., b. Sept. 25, 1834; d. Nov. 17, 1901.
Jane M., b. Aug. 14, 1836; m. Augustus D. Cowles; d. June 23, 1884. He d. Mar. 31, 1868.
Cornelia A., b. Oct. 22, 1838.

10. John Allis, s. of Col. Erastus (7), was b. Feb. 23, 1806; d. May 22, 1886; m. Oct. 21, 1828, Clarissa Dickinson of Phelps, N. Y. She was b. Apr. 1, 1805, and d. Feb. 28, 1872.

Ch.: Frances A., b. July 12, 1830; d. unm. Dec. 12, 1882.
William D., b. Aug. 5, 1832.

11. Erastus, s. of Col. Erastus (7), was b. May 11, 1809; d. Feb. 23, 1897; m. May 28, 1834, Artemisia Ford of Dfd. She was b. Nov. 19, 1811; d. Mar. 4, 1887.

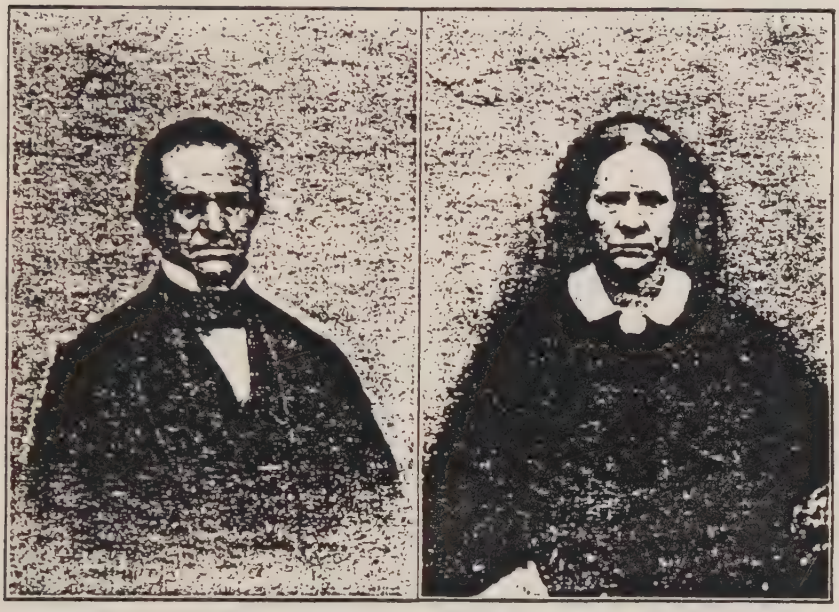
Ch.: Henry Pease, b. June 9, 1835; d. Oct. 2, 1891. He was a lieutenant in Co. K, 52d Regt., M.V.M., in the Civil war, and register of deeds of Hampshire County.
Erastus Ford, b. Nov. 6, 1838; d. unm. Sept. 20, 1904.
Albert Allis, b. Sept. 1, 1842; d. young.
George Allis, b. May 26, 1846.

12. Charles Morris, s. of Roswell (8), was b. Jan. 23, 1807; d. Sept. 17, 1868; m. May 25, 1831, Charlotte, dau. of Ebenezer White of Hat. She was b. Oct. 1, 1808; d. Nov. 5, 1884.

Ch.: Frederick Dickinson, b. July 25, 1832.
Arthur White, b. July 25, 1834; d. July 19, 1900, at St. Louis, Mo.
Martha Dickinson, b. July 7, 1836; m. Jan. 25, 1866, Lucius Richards.
Charles Morris, b. July 20, 1839; d. unm. Sept. 4, 1901, at Nashua, Iowa.
Joseph, b. Aug. 12, 1842.
David, b. July 6, 1849; d. Jan. 16, 1851.
Harriet Charlotte, b. Feb. 5, 1853.

13. David, s. of Roswell (8), was b. Oct. 1, 1808; d. Apr. 11, 1887; m. Apr. 12, 1851, Mary, dau. of Elisha Wells of Leyden. She was b. Aug. 29, 1825; d. Apr. 4, 1904.

Ch.: Hannah D., b. Mar. 4, 1852; d. Oct. 30, 1860, a. 8 years and 8 months.
Roswell, b. Oct. 20, 1853.
David, b. Feb. 25, 1857.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris Billings.

14. Joseph Dickinson, s. of Roswell (8), was b. May 23, 1813; d. June 18, 1882; m. Mar. 30, 1841, Nancy, dau. of Elijah Dickinson of Hat. She was b. Mar. 9, 1816; d. Jan. 8, 1900.

Ch.: Mary Ann, b. Nov. 14, 1843; m. May 28, 1879, Edward B. Dickinson. He d. June 4, 1909. They had an infant dau., who d. June 12, 1885.
Nellie D., b. Apr. 12, 1859; d. Feb. 4, 1864.

15. Samuel Fellows, s. of Silas (9), was b. Jan. 18, 1828; d. May 5, 1896; m. Jan. 1, 1857, Elizabeth Hastings, dau. of Dexter Allis of Hat. She was b. Nov. 22, 1831.

Ch.: Edward Holmes, b. Apr. 29, 1858.
Silas H., b. Oct. 22, 1859; d. Mar. 28, 1860.
Louis Allis, b. Nov. 28, 1861.
Elizabeth Hastings, b. Oct. 11, 1864; m. Oct. 24, 1900, Chas. J. Abbott. He d. June 14, 1906. They had one child, *Howard B. Abbott,* who was b. Nov. 17, 1902.
Samuel Fellows, b. Aug. 21, 1866.
Allis S., b. July 29, 1869; d. Oct. 24, 1870.

16. Frederick Dickinson, s. of Charles Morris (12), was b. July 25, 1832; d. Apr. 14, 1885; m. Oct. 25, 1860, Fanny Hunt of

Elizabeth, N. J. She d. in San Diego, California, Oct. 23, 1907. She was b. Apr. 25, 1836.

Ch.: Anna Hunt, b. Sept. 16, 1861.
Emily G., b. Mar. 17, 1864; d. in California, Feb. 7, 1894; unm.
Frederick M., b. Mar. 15, 1866; d. Sept. 3, 1866.
Charlotte, b. Sept. 19, 1867.
Charles M., b. May 4, 1869; d. Dec. 14, 1869.
Chas. Frederick, b. Aug. 2, 1870; d. soon.
Fanny Rose, b. Mar. 25, 1873; d. soon.
Marion W., b. Oct. 12, 1874; d. young.
Florence F., b. June 14, 1879.

17. Joseph, s. of Charles Morris (12), was b. Aug. 12, 1842; m. Oct. 18, 1871, Gertrude A., dau. of Hubbard S. Allis of What., who was b. Dec. 16, 1844. He was a member of Co. F, 25th Infantry, 2d H. Art.

Ch.: Edith E., b. Mar. 20, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Billings.

18. Roswell, s. of David (13), was b. Oct. 20, 1853; m. Oct. 22, 1879, Carrie E., dau. of Dea. Jonathan S. Graves of Hat. She was b. Oct. 26, 1857.

Ch.: Marian Caroline, b. Oct. 23, 1880.
Hannah Louisa, b. Dec. 31, 1881.
Roswell Graves, b. Dec. 16, 1885.

19. David, s. of David (13), was b. Feb. 25, 1857; m. Nov. 8, 1883, Emma E., dau. of Dea. James Porter of Hat. She was b. Feb. 3, 1858; d. Nov. 17, 1909.

Ch.: Ruth Estelle, b. Sept. 23, 1884.
David Porter, b. Sept. 30, 1890.
Maurice D., b. Aug. 8, 1893.

20. WILLIAM DICKINSON, s. of John Allis (10), was b. Aug. 5, 1832; d. Jan. 25, 1906; m. Oct. 14, 1863, Mary Louisa, dau. of James W. Warner. She was b. Nov. 26, 1838.

Ch.: Louisa Dickinson, b. Mar. 4, 1868; d. Jan. 14, 1874.
Clara D., b. Sept. 10, 1873; m. Sept. 10, 1894, Fred U. Wells of What.

21. GEORGE ALLIS, s. of Erastus (11), was b. May 26, 1846; m. Dec. 6, 1871, Abby F., dau. of Dea. Jonathan S. Graves of Hat. She was b. May 6, 1850.

Ch.: Mabel Louisa, b. Aug. 7, 1873; m. Oct. 24, 1901, Harry L. Howard of Hat.
Albert G., b. Aug. 4, 1878.
Laura Ford, b. July 17, 1882.
George Raymond, b. Dec. 30, 1883.
Minnie Allis, b. Apr. 13, 1888; m. Oct. 28, 1908, Harry W. Marsh.

22. SAMUEL F., s. of Samuel Fellows (15), was b. Aug. 21, 1866; m. Oct. 29, 1902, Sarah G., dau. of William B. Langdon. She was b. June 22, 1866.

Ch.: Gordon L., b. May 25, 1904.

23. EBENEZER, s. of Samuel (2), was b. Oct. 29, 1669; d. Nov. 14, 1745; m. abt. 1690, Hannah Church. She d. Oct. 14, 1756. The ch. were all b. in Hat. He was one of the forty who first sett. in Sund. He lived on lot No. 20 on the west side at the time of his death.

Ch.: Samuel, b. June 7, 1693.
Ebenezer, b. Nov. 10, 1695.
John, b. Nov. 26, 1698.
Mary, b. May 24, 1701; m. Mar. 30, 1731, Jonathan Field.
Fellows, b. Feb. 15, 1704.
Edward (Rev.), b. Aug. 10, 1707; was graduated from Harvard College in 1731; m. Lucy Parsons of Leicester; was minister at Belchertown and Gfd., where he d. in 1757. His wife d. at Con., Aug. 1, 1803.
Jonathan, b. June 10, 1710.

24. FELLOWS, s. of Ebenezer (23), was b. Feb. 15, 1704, at Hat.; d. June 29, 1784. He lived in Sund. on his father's original homestead, No. 11, east side, and kept tavern there 37 years. He m. Nov. 27, 1735, Mary, dau. of Joseph and Mercy Eastman of Had. She was b. Oct. 11, 1712; d. Dec. 18, 1799. Rem. to Con. and purchased what is now the farm of Charles Parsons.

Ch.: Aaron, b. Aug. 15, 1736; m. Caroline Adams; d. Nov. 28, 1827.
Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1738; d. Jan. 12, 1784.
William, b. Mar. 18, 1740; d. Aug. 10, 1743.
Ruth, b. Feb. 10, 1742; m. Oct. 20, 1763, Joseph Ashley, Jr.
William, b. July 20, 1744.
Jonathan, b. Sept. 20, 1746.
Elisha, b. Oct. 1, 1749.
Jonathan, b. Nov. 20, 1751.
Hannah, b. Feb. 24, 1754; m. Apr. 26, 1829, Elisha Dickinson of Had.

25. WILLIAM, s. of Fellows (24), was b. July 20, 1744; d. Nov. 8, 1812. He was graduated from Yale College, 1765; admitted to the bar; and representative, 1769-70-72. He m. Jerusha, dau. of Col. Israel Williams of Hat. She d. Apr. 30, 1821. He rem. from Sund. to Con. at the time his father did. Two eldest ch. b. in Sund.

Ch.: Mary, bap. Nov. 1, 1772; d. Oct. 13, 1776.
Caroline, bap. Oct. 30, 1774; d. Oct. 20, 1776.

William, bap. Feb. 9, 1777.
Molly Williams, bap. Feb. 21, 1779; m. Feb. 4, 1798, Jonathan Stoddard of Nhm.
Charles Eugene, bap. Dec. 2, 1781.
Israel Williams, bap. Jan. 12, 1784; a lawyer in Hat.
Jerusha, bap. Jan. 4, 1786; d. July 4, 1813.

26. Hon. Israel Williams, s. of William (25), was bap. Jan. 12, 1784; rem. from Con. to Hat., where he d. June 4, 1856. He m. Jan. 4, 1816, Hepzibah, dau. of Samuel and Mabel (Dickinson) Partridge. She was b. Dec. 11, 1796; d. Aug. 21, 1865. He was a lawyer and of wide influence in Hat.

Ch.: Israel Williams, b. June 7, 1817; m. Dec. 30, 1840, Ruth Hubbard of Hat.
Samuel Partridge, b. Mar. 1, 1819; m. Oct., 1842, Ruby Harding of What. He was much in politics and was called the "Sage of Hampshire"; d. Oct. 21, 1902.
Charles W., b. Dec. 18, 1821; m. Sept., 1843, Mary S. Hubbard; d. Apr. 2, 1854.
George D., b. May 2, 1824; m. May 2, 1860, Elizabeth Cowles.
Edward Coke, d. Dec. 1, 1893. He was judge of the U. S. District Court of Louisiana.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

1. AARON BROWN was b. in Heath, Sept. 11, 1776, and rem. to Hat. He m. Feb. 20, 1812, Rebecca, dau. of Daniel Dickinson. She was b. Nov. 29, 1777, and d. Sept. 15, 1866. He d. Aug. 28, 1848.

Ch.: John D., b. Jan. 24, 1816.
Louisa D., b. Apr. 12, 1818; m. Hollis Chenery of Montague, who d. Mar. 30, 1850. She d. June 29, 1901. Ch.: *Hattie Chenery,* b. 1846; d. May 24, 1866.

2. John D., s. of Aaron (1), was b. Jan. 24, 1816; d. Apr. 22, 1888; m. Dec. 14, 1842, Augusta Salome, dau. of Josiah Allis.

Ch.: Alice L., b. Apr. 29, 1848; m. Nov. 4, 1868, Henry F. Bardwell; d. Oct. 29, 1907.
Jane F., b. Sept. 23, 1851; m. Sept. 23, 1874, Samuel D. Porter.
Harriet A., b. Nov. 2, 1857; m. Nov. 19, 1891, George B. Barnes.

THE COWLES FAMILY.

1. JOHN COWLES (COWLS and COLE) was in Farmington in 1652; rem. abt. 1660 to Hat.; freeman, 1666; d. Sept., 1675; m. Hannah ——, who made her will at Hart., 1680.

Ch.: John, b. abt. 1641.
Hannah, b. abt. 1644; m. Caleb Stanley; d. in 1689.
Sarah, b. abt. 1647; m. Nathaniel Goodwin; d. in 1676, a. 29.
Mary, m. Nehemiah Dickinson.
Elizabeth, m. Richard Lyman.
Samuel, m. in 1661, Abigail, dau. of Timothy Stanley; res. in Farmington; d. Apr. 17, 1691.
Esther, prob. m. Thomas Bull of Farmington.

2. John, s. of John (1) of Hat., was b. abt. 1641; freeman, 1690; d. May 12, 1711, a. 70; m. Nov. 22, 1668, Deborah, dau. of Robert Bartlett of Hart. She d. Dec. 11, 1711, a. 66.

Ch.: Hannah, b. Nov. 14, 1670; d. unm. Dec. 16, 1711, a. 41.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 26, 1671.
Samuel, b. May 27, 1673.
John, b. June 15, 1676.
Mary, b. Nov. 3, 1683; d. unm. 1742.
Esther, b. Apr. 14, 1686; m. May 25, 1713, Nathaniel Dickinson.

3. JONATHAN, s. of John (2) of Hat., was b. Jan. 26, 1671; d. Nov. 13, 1756; m. Jan. 21, 1697, Prudence Frary, who d. July 1, 1756, a. 70.

Ch.: Abigail, b. May 24, 1698.
John, b. Dec. 27, 1700.
Jonathan, b. June 30, 1703.
Timothy, b. Apr. 9, 1706.
Keziah, b. Sept. 6, 1708; m. Ebenezer Cowles.
Nathaniel, b. Mar. 21, 1711; m. Anna, dau. of Peter Montague of So. Had.; d. abt. 1761 in Belchertown.
Eleazer, b. Sept. 18, 1713; m. Dec. 6, 1739, Martha Graves; res. in Hat.; d. Sept. 25, 1797.
Elisha, b. Apr. 19, 1716.
Eunice, b. Aug. 18, 1719.
Abia, b. Oct. 27, 1722; d. May 10, 1727.

4. SAMUEL, s. of John (2) of Hat., was b. May 27, 1673; d. Aug. 16, 1750, from injuries received by a fall from a cart three days before; m. 1698, Sarah Hubbard.

Ch.: Mary, b. Mar. 16, 1698; m. Mar. 23, 1720, John Amsden.
Sarah, b. abt. Oct. 12, 1703; m. Timothy Cowles.
Samuel, b. Mar. 12, 1706; m. Abigail ——; d. at Norfolk, Conn., 1762.
Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1708; m. Charles Hoar.
Ebenezer, b. Dec. 18, 1710; m. Keziah Cowles; d. in Hat., Oct. 20, 1800.
Son and daughter, twins, b. Jan. 21, 1713; s. d. in one week and dau. in one day.

5. TIMOTHY, s. of Jonathan (3), was b. Apr. 9, 1706; d. Mar. 27, 1786; m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Cowles. She d. July 17, 1779.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Sept. 7, 1740; m. Peter Train; d. May 4, 1792.
Timothy, b. Dec. 25, 1741.

6. TIMOTHY, s. of Timothy (5), was b. Dec. 25, 1741; d. May 4, 1792; m. (1) Rhoda ——, who d. Jan. 22, 1777, a. 31; m. (2) Elizabeth Graves, Sept. 11, 1777, who d. Oct. 5, 1816.

Ch. (by Rhoda ——): Samuel, b. Aug. 21, 1766.
Seth, b. May 16, 1768.
Sarah, b. July 16, 1770; m. Apr. 29, 1793, David Pond.
Augustus, b. July 13, 1772; m. Submit Wheat; rem. to Heath.
Lucius, b. Jan. 18, 1777.
Ch. (by Elizabeth Graves): Betsy, b. July 28, 1779.
Patty, b. Nov. 5, 1780.
Rufus, b. May 24, 1783.
Chester, b. 1786; d. Mar. 25, 1833.

7. DEA. RUFUS, s. of Timothy (6), was b. May 24, 1783; d. Feb. 6, 1840; m. Jan. 3, 1804, Lucy Osborn, who was b. Aug. 28, 1784, and d. Dec. 20, 1844.

Ch.: Augustus, b. Oct. 3, 1804; d. Oct. 1, 1822.
Erastus, b. Dec. 22, 1805.
Orsamus, b. Sept. 16, 1807; d. unm. Nov. 13, 1822.
Elizabeth, b. May 19, 1812; d. May 29, 1831.
Rufus, b. July 9, 1814.
Alpheus, b. Mar. 13, 1820.

8. DEA. ERASTUS, s. of Dea. Rufus (7), was b. Dec. 22, 1805;

d. Oct. 31, 1878; m. Mar. 17, 1831, Olive, dau. of Zebina Dickinson. She was b. at Hat. and d. July 17, 1889.

Ch.: Henry Augustus, b. May 29, 1833; d. Aug. 31, 1833.
Augustus, b. July 2, 1836; d. Mar. 31, 1868; member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M.; m. Jane M. Billings.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 9, 1839; m. May 2, 1860, George D. Billings; d. May 2, 1900.
George S., b. Dec. 19, 1841; d. unm. June 26, 1868.
Edward C., b. Mar. 27, 1844.
Charles L., b. June 21, 1846; d. unm. Sept. 28, 1889.
Rufus H., b. Jan. 16, 1850.

9. RUFUS, s. of Dea. Rufus (7), was b. July 9, 1814; d. Sept. 4, 1896; m. Dec. 4, 1839, Fanny P. Moody of Amh., who was b. July 18, 1816, and d. Sept. 17, 1870.

Ch.: Lucy Osborn, b. Mar. 15, 1846; d. June 20, 1893.

10. DEA. ALPHEUS, s. of Dea. Rufus (7), was b. Mar. 13, 1820; m. Dec. 28, 1842, Sophia, dau. of Elisha Wells of Leyden. She was b. Aug. 8, 1823.

Ch.: Henry H., b. Oct. 20, 1843; d. Nov. 9, 1847.
Isadore H. Kenny (Cowles), brought up by Dea. Alpheus, was b. Dec. 12, 1847, and m. Oct. 22, 1878, Merritt F. Sampson of No. Adams. He was b. June 25, 1846, and served in the 4th Mass. Cavalry and 19th U. S. Infantry.

11. EDWARD C., s. of Erastus (8), was b. Mar. 27, 1844; d. Aug. 17, 1909; m. July 14, 1868, Sarah Russell of Boston.

Ch.: Mabel Nickerson, b. Sept. 26, 1869; d. June 26, 1886.
Mary Dickinson, b. Aug. 23, 1871; m. Oct. 12, 1904, Herbert O. White.
Edward Russell, b. Dec. 15, 1884.

THE CURTIS FAMILY.

1. JOHN DAY CURTIS was of Williamsburg and it is supposed his ancestors were from Scituate. He d. July 22, 1835. He m. (1) Rachel ——, who d. Mar. 29, 1814; m. (2) Achsah ——, who survived him.

Ch.: Lebbeus, b. July 29, 1784.
Edward, b. July 3, 1786.
Elbartus, b. Aug. 24, 1788; m. Clarissa G. ——.
Doras, b. Jan. 4, 1791.
Harriet, b. Apr. 7, 1793; m. Eri Philips.
Walter, b. May 22, 1795.
Rachel, b. June 6, 1797; m. Freeman Dickinson.
Armena, b. Apr. 11, 1799; d. Sept. 9, 1808.
Salome, b. Aug. 11, 1801; m. John White.
Dolly, b. Aug. 15, 1803; m. Erastus Taylor; d. before June, 1835.
Juvenelia, b. Mar. 7, 1808; m. Moses Hannum.

2. EDWARD, s. of John D. (1), was b. July 3, 1786; m. Irene Graves of Williamsburg, who was b. June 12, 1788, and d. Mar. 18, 1860. Rem. from Williamsburg to Hat.

Ch.: Stephen G., b. Feb. 22, 1809.
William, b. Nov. 13, 1810.
Lucius, b. Nov. 12, 1812; d. May 17, 1815.
Edward, b. Apr. 4, 1815.
Rachel W., b. Oct. 22, 1817.
Lucius G., b. Aug. 16, 1819.

3. Stephen G., s. of Edward (2), was b. Feb. 22, 1809; d. Jan. 7, 1888; m. Mary Reed of What., who was b. Dec. 2, 1817, and d. Sept. 28, 1893.

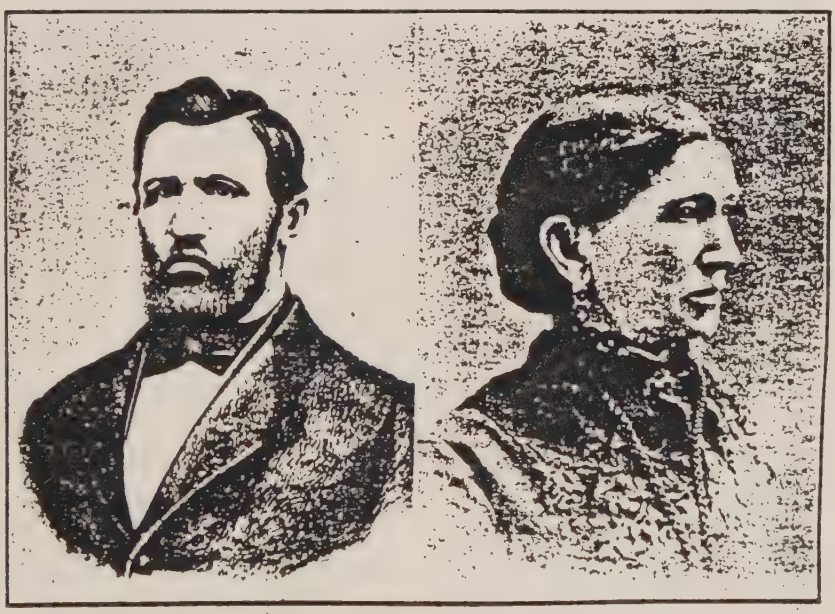
Ch.: Martha M., b. Sept. 6, 1859; d. Oct. 2, 1859.
May I., b. Sept. 12, 1860; d. Oct. 1, 1861.

4. William, s. of Edward (2), was b. Nov. 13, 1810; d. Dec. 20, 1857; m. Lucy Hubbard, who d. Mar. 25, 1838, a. 24.

Ch.: Mary A., d. Mar. 26, 1838, a. 2.
Edward W., b. Dec. 30, 1837.

5. Edward, s. of Edward (2), was b. Apr. 4, 1815; d. Oct. 4, 1886; m. Aug. 12, 1839, Eleanor Bullard of Williamsburg, who was b. Sept. 20, 1823, and d. Mar. 24, 1879.

Ch.: Charles O., b. Sept. 20, 1840, at Oxford, Ohio; d. Nov. 29, 1904, at Carthage, Ohio.
James B., b. June 5, 1842, at Carthage, Ohio.
Lucius, b. Aug. 26, 1844, at Carthage, Ohio.
Alonzo, b. Nov. 26, 1845, at Lockland, Ohio; d. Aug. 10, 1907, at Carthage, Ohio.
Mary M., b. Apr. 12, 1847, at Carthage, Ohio; d. Sept. 20, 1849, at Carthage, Ohio.
Irene, b. Oct. 27, 1848, at Carthage, Ohio; d. Sept. 3, 1849, at Carthage, Ohio.
Irene, b. May 25, 1852, at Carthage, Ohio; d. Apr. 16, 1854, at Carthage, Ohio.
Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1854, at Carthage, Ohio; d. July 30, 1856, at Carthage, Ohio.



Mr. and Mrs. Lucius G. Curtis.

6. Lucius G., s. of Edward (2), was b. Aug. 16, 1819; d. Apr. 15, 1878; m. Mar. 24, 1846, Maria, dau. of Thomas Frary of Hat. She was b. Oct. 12, 1825, and d. Aug. 4, 1888.

Ch.: Son, b. Apr. 24, 1846; d. Apr. 27, 1846.
Arthur F., b. July 4, 1847; d. Mar. 9, 1891; m. Sept. 18, 1872, Alice F. Miller; no ch.
Ashley Graves, b. Aug. 7, 1849; d. Dec. 13, 1860.
Samuel Frary, b. Dec. 16, 1851; m. Apr., 1880, Delina Harrington. Ch.: *Margaret M.*, b. Jan. 23, 1881.
William T., b. Nov. 26, 1855; d. Dec. 30, 1860.
Maria Irene, b. Sept. 23, 1857; m. Dec. 4, 1879, F. H. Bardwell.

7. RACHEL W., dau. of Edward (2), was b. Oct. 22, 1817; d. Aug. 26, 1900; m. Aug. 31, 1837, Moses W. Kingsley of Hat. He was b. May 3, 1815, and d. Jan. 20, 1894.

Ch.: Roswell H. Kingsley, b. Apr. 27, 1840; d. Sept. 5, 1841.
Elbridge Kingsley, b. Sept. 17, 1842, in Carthage, Ohio.
Seth W. Kingsley, b. July 27, 1844, in Hat.; m. Mary E. White of Hat. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.
Stephen C. Kingsley, b. May 5, 1847; m. (1) Harriet Childs of Dfd.; m. (2) Mrs. Mary G. Root of What.
Edwin P. Kingsley, b. Nov. 17, 1850; m. Clara ——.
Lewis H. Kingsley, b. Nov. 27, 1853.
Louisa C. Kingsley, b. Sept. 9, 1855; d. Mar. 26, 1856.
Henry H. Kingsley, b. May 8, 1859.

THE DICKINSON FAMILY.

1. NATHANIEL DICKINSON of Wethersfield, Conn., 1637, was town clerk in 1645 and representative from 1646-56; rem. to Had., 1659; freeman, 1661; deacon and first recorder; res. for a few years in Hat., but d. in Had., June 16, 1676. He m. Anne ——.

Ch.: Samuel, b. July, 1638.
Obadiah, b. Apr. 15, 1641.
Nathaniel, b. Aug., 1643.
Nehemiah, b. abt. 1644; m. Mary Cowles(?); d. Sept. 9, 1723.
Hezekiah, b. Feb., 1645; m. Dec. 4, 1679, Abigail Blackman; d. June 14, 1707.
Azariah, b. Oct. 4, 1648; slain in swamp fight, Aug. 25, 1675; m. Dorcas, who m. (2) 1676, Jonathan Marsh.
Thomas, m. Mar. 7, 1667, Hannah Crow.
Joseph, m. Phebe Bracy.
John, m. Frances Foote; d. 1676.
Anna or Hannah, m. (1) Jan. or June 16, 1670, John Clary; m. (2) Enos Kingsley of Nhn.

2. SAMUEL, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. in July, 1638; freeman, 1690; d. Nov. 30, 1711, a. 73. He m. Jan. 4, 1668, Martha, dau. of James Bridgman of Spfd. and Nhn. She was b. Nov. 20, 1649, and d. July 16, 1711, a. 61.

Ch.: Samuel, b. Aug. 17, 1669.
Child, b. Dec. 12, 1670.
Nathaniel, b. Feb. 10, 1672.
Sarah, b. Nov. 5, 1675; d. unm. abt. 1750.
Azariah, b. Dec. 4, 1678.
Ebenezer, b. Feb. 2, 1681.
Ann, b. Dec. 17, 1683.
Joseph, b. Aug. 3, 1686; d. in Sund., Sept. 2, 1755, leaving neither wife nor child.
Hannah, b. Apr. 4, 1689; m. Thomas Hovey of Sund.

3. OBADIAH, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. Apr. 15, 1641. His house was burned and he and child carried in 1677 to Canada. He returned the next year and rem. from Hat. to Wethersfield, Conn., where he d. June 10, 1698. He m. (1) Jan. 8, 1669, Sarah Beardsley; m. (2) Mehitable, prob. dau. of Samuel Hinsdale.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1669.
Obadiah, b. Jan. 29, 1672.
Daniel, b. Apr. 26, 1674.
Eliphalet.
Sarah.
Noadiah, b. 1694.
Mehitable, b. 1696.

4. NATHANIEL, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. in Aug., 1643; freeman, 1690; d. Oct. 11, 1710; m. (1) Hannah ——, who d. Feb. 23, 1679; m. (2) in 1680, wid. Elizabeth Gillett; m. (3) in 1684, Elizabeth, wid. of Samuel Wright of Nhn.

Ch. (by Hannah ——): Nathaniel, b. May 1, 1663.
Hannah, b. Jan. 18, 1666; m. Samuel Kellogg of Colchester, Conn.; prob. d. Aug. 3, 1745.
John, b. Nov. 1, 1667.
Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1673; m. Nathaniel Smith, Feb. 6, 1696; d. Aug. 16, 1718.
Daniel, b. Mar. 3, 1675.
Rebecca, b. Mar., 1677; m. 1713, Thomas Allen.

5. JOSEPH, s. of Nathaniel (1), was freeman of Conn., 1657, and res. in Nhn. from 1664 to 1674, and then rem. to Nfd. He was slain with Capt. Beers, Sept. 4, 1675. He m. Phebe Bracy, dau. of Mrs. Martin.

Ch.: Samuel, b. May 24, 1666; d. in Hat., 1690 or 1691.
Joseph, b. Apr. 27, 1668.
Nathaniel, b. May 20, 1670.
John, b. May 2, 1672.
Azariah, b. May 15, 1674; prob. m. (1) Mary ——; m. (2) Elizabeth ——, and sett. abt. 1704 in Haddam, Conn.

6. SAMUEL, s. of Samuel (2) of Hat., was b. Aug. 17, 1669; m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Samuel Billings of Hat. She was b. Oct. 18, 1676. He m. (2) in 1706, Rebecca, wid. of Abner Wright.

Ch.: John, b. Sept. 1, 1699.
Samuel, perhaps.
Elisha, b. Dec. 15, 1708.
Moses, b. Sept. 28, 1711.
Benoni.
Martha.

7. NATHANIEL, s. of Samuel (2) of Hat., was b. Feb. 10, 1672; d. Nov. 29, 1741; m. May 25, 1713, Esther Cole, who d. in 1750.

Ch.: Eunice, b. July 17, 1714; m. Thomas Baker.
Gideon, b. Apr. 27, 1716; m. Rebecca ——; d. Apr. 13, 1781.
Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1719; m. Submit ——; d. 1747.
Miriam, m. Simeon Morton.

8. EBENEZER, s. of Samuel (2) of Hat., was b. Feb. 2, 1681; d. Mar. 16, 1730; m. June 27, 1706, Hannah, dau. of Eleazer Frary.

Ch.: Editha, b. Aug. 23, 1707; m. John Field; d. 1740.
Elizabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1709; m. —— Gunn.
Nathan, b. May 30, 1712; m. (1) Thankful Warner; m. (2) Joanna Leonard; d. Aug. 7, 1796.
Hannah, b. Feb. 17, 1715; m. 1742, Remembrance Bardwell; d. Mar. 16, 1788.
Reuben, b. Aug. 2, 1717.
Samuel and Mary, twins, b. Oct. 14, 1718. Mary d. unm. 1754.
Abner, b. Jan. 5, 1724; m. Sarah ——; d. Sept. 28, 1799.

9. NATHANIEL, s. of Nathaniel (4) of Hat., was b. May 1, 1663; made his will in 1743, which was approved in 1757. He m. (1) Hepzibah Gibbs, who d. in 1713; m. (2) Lydia, wid. of Samuel Wright of Nhn.

Ch.: Nathaniel, b. Feb. 25, 1685; slain in 1698.
Samuel, b. Dec. 30, 1687; res. in Dfd.; d. abt. 1761.
Ebenezer, b. Oct. 7, 1690; res. in Hat.
Daniel, b. Nov. 13, 1693.
Hepzibah, b. Aug. 7, 1696; m. 1720, Jonathan Belding.
Nathaniel, b. Nov. 27, 1698; res. in Nfd.; d. before 1758.
Benjamin and Thankful, twins, b. Sept. 11, 1702. Benjamin m. Sarah Scott; d. May 18, 1778. Thankful m. 1726, Japhet Chapin of Spfd.
Catharine, b. Jan. 8, 1706; m. 1726, Caleb Chapin of Spfd.

10. NATHANIEL, s. of Joseph (5), deacon, of Hat., was b. May 20, 1670, and d. in 1745. He m. Hannah, dau. of Daniel White of Hat. She was b. in Sept., 1679.

Ch.: Jonathan, b. Nov. 7, 1699; m. Mary Smith, Apr. 2, 1724; d. Dec. 31, 1787.
Martha, b. Dec. 25, 1701; m. Mar. 2, 1727, Elnathan Graves; d. Jan. 9, 1756.
Obadiah, b. July 28, 1704; m. (1) May 26, 1726, Mary Belding; m. (2) Martha ——; d. June 24, 1788.
Nathan, b. Apr., 1707; d. May, 1707.
Joshua, b. Feb. 7, 1709; d. Mar. 2, 1793; m. ——.
Elijah, b. Feb. 24, 1712; d. June 8, 1714.
Elijah, b. Sept. 20, 1714; d. May 28, 1715.
Joel, b. Mar. 23, 1716.
Lucy, b. Sept. 9, 1718; d. Dec. 24, 1718.

11. MOSES, s. of Samuel (6) of Hat., was b. Sept. 28, 1711; d. abt. 1787; m. Oct. 24, 1737, Anna, dau. of Joseph Smith. She was b. July 22, 1712.

Ch.: Samuel, res. in What.
Rebecca.
Martha, m. William Mather.
Miriam, b. abt. 1746; m. Nov. 25, 1773, Silas Billings; d. Feb. 11, 1837.
Anna, b. abt. 1750; m. John Bullard; d. Mar. 27, 1806.

12. DANIEL, s. of Nathaniel (9) of Hat., was b. Nov. 13, 1693, and d. Oct. 16, 1768. He m. (1) Jan. 13, 1736, Lydia, dau. of Ichabod Allis of Hat. She was b. Jan. 7, 1702, and d. Oct. 16, 1737. He m. (2) Ruth Bagg in 1744. She d. Dec. 19, 1791, a. 83.

Ch. (by Ruth Bagg): Daniel, b. June 3, 1745; d. Aug. 28, 1825.
Lydia, b. Nov. 21, 1746; m. Gideon Dickinson.
Aaron, b. Oct. 9, 1749; d. July 1, 1827.
Roger, b. Feb. 23, 1752; d. Aug. 7, 1838.

13. JOHN, s. of Nathaniel (4) of Hat., was b. Nov. 1, 1667; d. Dec. 21, 1761. He m. (1) in 1688, Sarah ——, who d. in 1707; m. (2) Hepzibah, prob. dau. of Lieut. Thomas Wells of Dfd.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Apr. 15, 1689; m. Feb. 15, 1709, John Leonard of Spfd.
Jerusha, b. Mar. 20, 1693; m. (1) Daniel Russell; m. (2) 1744, Simon Cooley of Sund.
Lydia, m. Jan. 12, 1714, Joseph Churchill of Wethersfield, Conn.
Eunice, b. 1697; m. Noah Clark of Nhn.
Hannah, m. Feb. 20, 1723, William Murray.
Ruth, m. abt. 1727, Samuel Wells.
John, b. Apr. 2, 1707.
Thomas, b. Apr. 6, 1718; m. Prudence Smith.
David, b. Oct. 5, 1720; d. 1726.
Mary, b. June 20, 1722; d. Dec. 10, 1726.
Salmon.
Abigail, m. Jonathan Wells of Belchertown.
Dorothy, prob.

14. Col. John, s. of John (13) of Hat., was b. Apr. 2, 1707; d. Feb. 21, 1799; m. abt. 1734, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Coleman. She was b. July 14, 1712, and d. Nov. 28, 1780.

Ch.: John.
Lemuel.
Mary, m. —— Graves.
Sarah, m. —— Belding.

15. Salmon, s. of John (13) of Hat., was b. abt. 1725; d. Aug. 20, 1781, in his 56th year.

Ch.: Salmon.
John.
Mary, m. Feb. 8, 1774, Samuel Dickinson, Jr.
Hannah, b. abt. 1752; m. Aug. 31, 1773, Seth Bardwell; d. Dec. 31, 1833.
Olive.

16. Dea. Obadiah, s. of Nathaniel (10) of Hat., was b. July 28, 1704; d. June 24, 1788, a. 84. He m. (1) May 26, 1726, Mary, dau. of John and Sarah (Waite) Belding of Hat. She was b. July 27, 1705, and d. Feb. 10, 1747. He m. (2) Martha, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Warner) Waite. She was b. Oct. 7, 1724, and d. Nov. 18, 1785.

Ch. (by Mary Belding): Elijah, b. July 31, 1727.
Elihu, b. Oct. 11, 1729; d. Aug. 31, 1742.
Lucy, b. Nov. 10, 1731; m. Eleazer Allis of Hat.
Lois, b. Dec. 9, 1733; d. Aug. 27, 1742.
Israel, b. Feb. 21, 1736; m. Nov. 20, 1764, Mercy Partridge.
Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1738; m. Nov. 14, 1755, Julius Allis of Con.
Obadiah, b. Dec. 6, 1740; d. Aug. 31, 1742.
Submit, b. Oct. 21, 1742; m. 1766, Samuel Gaylord; d. Oct. 25, 1766.
Lois, b. Aug. 5, 1744; m. Nov. 14, 1770, John C. Williams; d. Sept. 7, 1787.
Mary, b. Jan., 1746; d. the next year.
Ch. (by Martha Waite): Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1748; m. Jan. 27, 1774, Elisha Allis of What.
Obadiah, b. Mar. 27, 1751; d. Oct. 11, 1755.
Infant, b. Apr. 12, 1753; d. same day.
Elihu, b. Sept. 4, 1755.
Obadiah, b. Aug. 31, 1757; m. June 28, 1787, Sophia Pomeroy of Nfd.
Martha, b. Sept. 14, 1759; d. same day.
Martha, b. Oct. 26, 1761; m. Oct. 29, 1790, John Barret of Nfd.
Silas, b. Apr. 3, 1764; d. Aug. 26, 1775.
Sylvia, b. May 6, 1766; d. in 6 weeks, June 27, 1766.

17. Ensign Elijah, s. of Obadiah (16), was b. at Hat., July 31, 1727; d. Jan. 26, 1813, a. 86. He m. (1) Sybil, dau. of Zechariah Billings. She was b. Feb. 10, 1732, and d. Mar. 30, 1767, a. 36. He m. (2) Aug. 24, 1769, Mary Smith, who d. Oct. 14, 1798, a. 62.

Ch. (by Sybil Billings): Elijah, b. Sept., 1756; d. Sept., 1756.
Electa, b. Oct. 15, 1757.
Elijah, b. Apr., 1760.
Clarissa, b. July 27, 1762; m. —— Childs.
Ruth, b. Feb. 25, 1765; m. John Hubbard; d. Nov. 24, 1837.
Submit, b. Mar. 26, 1767; m. Augustus Dickinson of Con.; d. Mar. 15, 1813.
Ch. (by Mary Smith): Sybil, b. June 18, 1770; m. Feb. 1, 1790, Dr. Hastings; d. July 9, 1843.
Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1772; m. Ebenezer White; d. May 11, 1850.
Lois, b. Sept. 2, 1774; m. July 11, 1793, Moses Wells; d. Dec. 30, 1793.
Silas, b. Nov. 7, 1776; d. Mar. 28, 1785.
Sophia, b. May 17, 1779; d. Aug. 8, 1793.

18. ELIJAH, s. of Ensign Elijah (17), was b. in Apr., 1760; d. May 27, 1817, a. 58. He m. (1) Apr. 24, 1794, Bathsheba Waite, who was b. Oct. 25, 1768, and d. Apr. 1, 1806; m. (2) Apr. 23, 1807, Lydia Wells, who d. Apr. 10, 1812, a. 52; m. (3) Apr. 22, 1813, Nancy Dickinson, who was b. July 18, 1775, and d. Nov. 22, 1867.

Ch. (by Bathsheba Waite): Twin daughters, d. Oct. 27, 1794, a. one day.
Twins, s. and dau., b. Jan. 24, 1795; d. June 24, 1795.
Obadiah, b. Oct. 23, 1796; d. in N. Y. state, Apr. 23, 1879.
Norman, b. Feb. 19, 1801; d. Jan. 21, 1803.
Norman, b. May 6, 1803; d. June 21, 1818.
Child, b. Jan. 12, 1806; d. same day.
Ch. (by Nancy Dickinson): Elijah, b. July 25, 1814; d. June 5, 1893.
Nancy, b. Mar. 9, 1816; m. Joseph D. Billings; d. Nov. 22, 1867.

19. ELIHU, s. of Dea. Obadiah (16), was b. in Hat., Sept. 4, 1755; d. Aug. 8, 1809; m. 1779, Mary, dau. of John and Mary Smith of Hat. She was b. 1751 and d. May 23, 1820, a. 69. He was a farmer and a resident of Hat.

Ch.: Cotton, b. Sept. 13, 1779; d. Sept. 27, 1799.
Israel, b. Sept. 23, 1781; m. Polly Dickinson.
William, b. June 13, 1783.
Pamelia, b. June 21, 1785; m. Joseph Longley of Shirley.
Silas, b. Oct. 20, 1786; d. unm. Oct. 7, 1873.
Clarissa, b. Apr. 11, 1788; m. Edmund Longley of Boston.
Son, b. May 19, 1791; d. May 24, 1791.
Daughter, b. Jan. 11, 1792; d. same day.

20. WILLIAM, s. of Elihu (19), was b. at Hat., June 13, 1783; d. Dec. 29, 1870, a. 87. He m. Fanny, dau. of Lieut. Samuel and Sarah (White) Smith. She was b. in Hat., 1787, and d. Feb. 21, 1853. He was a farmer by occupation and lived on the old Dea. Obadiah Dickinson homestead in Hat.

Ch.: John S., b. Oct. 11, 1814; d. Jan. 23, 1853.
Mary Smith, b. Aug. 26, 1816; d. Sept. 21, 1838.
William Henry, b. Mar. 4, 1820.

21. WILLIAM HENRY, s. of William (20), was b. at Hat., Mar. 4, 1820; d. July 6, 1905; m. Nov. 30, 1842, Angelina, dau. of Justin and Olive (Cooley) Waite of Hat. She was b. at Hat., Oct. 14, 1822. He was a farmer, bank director, and prominent in town and county.

Ch.: James Waite, b. Oct. 24, 1844.
Mary Smith, b. Oct. 14, 1847; d. Aug. 13, 1849.
Sarah Emma, b. Nov. 23, 1851; m. Dec. 13, 1871, Elijah Ashley Bardwell; d. Aug. 10, 1876.
William Cooley, b. Sept. 18, 1853.

22. JAMES WAITE, s. of William Henry (21), was b. at Hat., Oct. 24, 1844; d. Nov. 10, 1868; m. Nov. 14, 1867, Avie M., dau. of Eliphas H. and Sarah (Bartlett) Wood of What. She was b. Sept. 5, 1844.

Ch.: Mary J., b. Sept. 26, 1868; m. Burt L. Sims of Holyoke.

23. William Cooley, s. of William Henry (21), was b. at Hat., Sept. 18, 1853; d. Feb. 5, 1898; m. Nov. 4, 1891, Clara L., dau. of Thaddeus Graves of Hat.

Ch.: William H., b. Aug. 14, 1892. Mary Graves, b. Dec. 31, 1893.

24. Aaron, s. of Daniel (12), was b. at Hat., Oct. 9, 1749; d. July 1, 1827; m. (1) Dec. 14, 1780, Hannah, dau. of Remembrance Bardwell of Hat. She was b. Aug. 4, 1750; d. May 13, 1785. He m. (2) July 27, 1786, Experience, wid. of Caleb Cooley and dau. of Charles Phelps of Had. She d. June 7, 1847, a. 86. He kept for many years a tavern at Westbrook.

Ch. (by Hannah Bardwell): Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1781; m. Silas Frary of What.
Walter, b. Mar. 2, 1783; d. Aug. 8, 1798.
Hannah, b. May 13, 1785; d. soon.
Ch. (by Experience Phelps Cooley): Henry, b. June 9, 1787; d. Jan. 1, 1823.
David, b. Oct. 25, 1788.
Hannah, b. July 30, 1791.
Aaron, b. Apr. 5, 1793; m. Harriet Arms of Dfd.; d. Dec. 11, 1867.
Experience, b. Sept. 30, 1795.
Walter, b. Aug. 9, 1800; d. unm. abt. 1855.
Caleb Cooley, b. Nov. 25, 1804; d. unm. Sept. 16, 1882, and left his fortune to found Dickinson Hospital at Nhn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson.

25. David, s. of Aaron (24), was b. Oct. 25, 1788; d. June 9, 1872; m. Jan. 29, 1817, Dorothy, dau. of Lieut. John Brown of What. She was b. Nov. 14, 1800, and d. Sept. 27, 1866.

Ch.: Champion Brown, b. Dec. 21, 1818. Harriet, b. 1820; m. Joseph Millington of Catskill, N. Y.

26. CHAMPION BROWN, s. of David (25), was b. at What., Dec. 21, 1818; d. Dec. 23, 1895; m. May 15, 1855, Martha Richtmyre, who was b. at Durham, Greene County, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1837, and d. Nov. 28, 1897. They were residents of No. Hat.

Ch.: Cooley Brown, b. June 10, 1858.
Hattie C., b. Feb. 24, 1859; m. Nov. 10, 1881, John W. Darr of Philadelphia, Penn.
Edward Nelson, b. Apr. 3, 1862.

27. COOLEY BROWN, s. of Champion B. (26), was b. at Durham, Greene County, N. Y., June 10, 1828; m. Jan. 14, 1885, Myra L., dau. of Micajah and Pamelia A. (Parker) Howes. She was b. June 13, 1862.

Ch.: Myra Emily, b. June 14, 1887.
Millie, Martha, b. July 18, 1890; d. June 5, 1892.
Pauline Howes, b. May 5, 1893.
Champion Ryland, b. Aug. 25, 1895; d. Jan. 25, 1897.

28. EDWARD NELSON, s. of Champion B. (26), was b. at Durham, Greene County, N. Y., Apr. 3, 1862; m. Jan. 31, 1895, Elvira McKenan, who was b. Dec. 21, 1872. They reside at No. Hat.

Ch.: Josephine Pratt, b. Nov. 11, 1895.
Edward Samuel, b. Oct. 4, 1896.
Louise Martha, b. Oct. 28, 1897.
Champion Cowles, b. Sept. 26, 1898; d. Dec. 13, 1907.
Dorothy Brown, b. Oct. 3, 1899.
Charles Parmenter, b. Jan. 19, 1901.
Marion, b. Jan. 21, 1902; d. Dec. 6, 1907.
May White, b. Feb. 15, 1903.
Frederick Richtmyre, b. Nov. 2, 1904.
Ruth Emily and Robert Aaron, twins, b. Dec. 15, 1909.

29. GIDEON, s. of Nathaniel (7), was b. Apr. 27, 1716; d. Apr. 13, 1781; m. in 1742, Rebecca, dau. of John and Martha (Graves) Crafts. She was b. at Hat., Oct. 12, 1721, and d. Aug. 27, 1788.

Ch.: Lois, b. June 7, 1743; m. Daniel Dickinson; d. Aug. 30, 1834.
Gideon, b. Dec. 29, 1744; m. Lydia Dickinson.
Joseph, b. May 9, 1747; m. Hannah Waite.
Bula, b. May 25, 1754; m. Elijah Stebbins.

30. JOSEPH, s. of Gideon (29), was b. May 9, 1747; d. July 23, 1819; m. Oct. 30, 1777, Hannah, dau. of Moses and Hepzibah Waite. She was b. Feb. 6, 1750, and d. July 12, 1827.

Ch.: Caleb, b. Feb. 2, 1778; d. unm. Dec. 9, 1854.
Moses, b. Sept. 24, 1780; d. Dec. 3, 1780.
Miriam, b. Aug. 30, 1781; m. Elijah Bardwell; d. Oct. 7, 1841.
Hannah, b. May 19, 1786; m. Roswell Billings; d. Mar. 26, 1866.
Martha, b. July 28, 1789; d. unm. Jan. 16, 1838.

31. DANIEL, s. of Daniel (12), was b. June 3, 1745; d. Aug. 28, 1825; m. June 17, 1773, Lois Dickinson, who d. Aug. 30, 1834.

Ch.: Son, b. June 16, 1774.
Nancy, b. July 18, 1775; m. Elijah Dickinson; d. Nov. 22, 1867.
Rebecca, b. Nov., 1777; m. Aaron Brown; d. Sept. 15, 1866.
Daniel, b. May 8, 1780; d. July 26, 1826.
Solomon, b. June 25, 1782; d. Feb. 21, 1859.
Lois, b. May 20, 1785; d. unm. Dec. 30, 1875.

32. SOLOMON, s. of Daniel (31), was b. June 25, 1782; d. Feb.

21, 1859; m. Hannah Huntington of Norwich, Conn., who d. June 12, 1858, a. 68.

Ch.: Abby Huntington, b. Sept. 8, 1811; d. Feb. 27, 1892.
Samuel H., b. Jan. 28, 1816; d. unm. Apr. 6, 1897. Gave Dickinson Memorial Hall to town of Hat.
Philura T., b. Jan. 31, 1818; m. Mar. 8, 1843, George W. Hubbard; d. Apr. 28, 1888.
Harriet, b. Sept. 21, 1824; m. Dec. 1, 1849, David F. Wells; d. Aug. 24, 1868.

33. Israel, s. of Elihu (19), was b. Sept. 23, 1781; m. Oct. 9, 1806, Polly Dickinson.

Ch.: Elizabeth W., b. May 5, 1808; m. Dec. 31, 1834, Rodolphus Morton; d. Apr. 24, 1862.
Son, b. Sept. 21, 1811; d. same day.
Lemuel, b. Nov. 1, 1814; d. Nov. 3, 1814.
Israel George, b. Aug. 15, 1818; d. June 2, 1868.

34. Israel George, s. of Israel (33), was b. Aug. 15, 1818; d. June 2, 1868; m. Nov. 1, 1842, Sophia A., dau. of Moses Morton. She was b. June 2, 1824, and d. Mar. 17, 1874.

Ch.: George, b. 1844; d. Aug. 10, 1854.
Edward, b. 1846.
Alfred Partridge, b. June 13, 1853.
Carlton.

35. Samuel, s. of Ebenezer (8), was b. Oct. 14, 1718; d. Feb. 3, 1805; m. Nov. 14, 1754, Lucy Sattle of Connecticut.

Ch.: Jonathan, b. Sept. 13, 1755.
Elisha, b. June 28, 1757.
Seth, b. Dec. 14, 1759.
Francis, b. Nov. 2, 1762.
Lucy, b. Jan. 25, 1764.
Zebina, b. Jan. 11, 1766.
Josiah, b. Oct. 8, 1767.
Tirza, b. Mar. 8, 1771.

36. Jonathan, s. of Samuel (35), was b. Sept. 13, 1755; m. Nov. 24, 1791, Anna Parsons of Nhn.

Ch.: Anna, b. Aug. 18, 1792; d. unm. Nov. 23, 1866.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 30, 1794.
Pamelia, b. Dec. 21, 1795; d. unm. Sept., 1875.
Erastus, b. Apr. 29, 1798.
Elijah Parsons, b. Mar. 28, 1805.

37. Zebina, s. of Samuel (35), was b. Jan. 11, 1766; d. Feb. 28, 1831; m. Martha ——. She d. Oct. 2, 1852, a. 82.

Ch.: Infant, d. Aug. 25, 1796.
Mary, b. 1797; d. unm. Mar. 8, 1874.
Sophia, b. Apr. 3, 1798; d. unm. Jan. 6, 1875.
Charlotte, b. Oct. 24, 1803; d. unm. May 11, 1866.
Achsah, b. Mar. 31, 1806; d. Dec. 1, 1811.
Olive, b. May, 1808; m. Mar. 17, 1831, Erastus Cowles; d. July 17, 1889.
Lewis, b. 1811; d. unm. July 6, 1874.

38. Erastus, s. of Jonathan (36), was b. Apr. 29, 1798; d. May 2, 1859; m. Elizabeth Agar, who d. Dec. 30, 1881.

Ch.: Edward, b. Nov. 23, 1834; d. Oct. 10, 1875.
Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1838; m. Nov., 1868, Alfred Dibble of Wfd. They have three ch., *Oscar W., Gertrude C.,* and *Mary E.*
Mary Ann, b. Apr. 7, 1840.
George W., b. Nov. 5, 1841; d. Aug. 8, 1870.
Fannie, b. Feb. 1, 1849; m. Jan. 25, 1877, Marshall H. Burke, who d. Sept. 7, 1906.

39. Elijah Parsons, s. of Jonathan (36), was b. Mar. 28, 1805; d. Aug. 9, 1876; m. (1) Jan. 15, 1840, Sarah E. Hubbard, who d.

Dec. 14, 1847. Their infant s. d. July 24, 1847. He m. (2) Sept. 26, 1848, Phebe, dau. of James and Maria Hemingway of Williamsburg. She was b. June 3, 1824.

Ch.: Julia Dickinson (adopted), b. Oct. 24, 1858; m. Nov. 26, 1879, William W. Gore. Their ch. were *Ruby Dickinson*, b. Feb. 14, 1881; *Etheleen Marguerite*, b. Feb. 2, 1884; *Raymond William*, b. Feb. 3, 1886; *Elsie Kathleen*, b. Dec. 18, 1893; *Harold Cleveland*, b. Feb. 16, 1896; *Esther Annette*, b. Aug. 24, 1898.

40. EDWARD, s. of Erastus (38), was b. Nov. 23, 1834; d. Oct. 10, 1875; m. (1) Verona A. Ward, who d. Jan. 11, 1872, a. 35; m. (2) Jan. 1, 1874, Ellen E. Howes Moore, who d. ——.

Ch.: Oscar E., b. 1868; d. Oct. 29, 1869, a. 1.

THE FIELD FAMILY.

1. ZECHARIAH FIELD was b. in East Ardsley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., abt. 1600; arrived in Boston, 1629. He was a s. of John and grandson of John Field, a distinguished astronomer of England. He lived in Dorchester, 1630. His place of residence is still known as Fields' Corner. He moved to the Connecticut Valley and sett. in Hart. in 1639 upon Sentinel Hill, at the north end of Main Street; rem. to Nhn. in 1659 and to Hat. in 1660, where he was buried June 30, 1666. His allotment of a homestead was the first lot on the west side of Main Street above the Nhn. road. He m. Mary ——.

Ch.: Mary, b. 1643; m. Oct. 2, 1663, Joshua Porter of Nhn. Zechariah, b. 1645. John, b. 1648. Samuel, b. 1651. Joseph, b. 1658.

2. ZECHARIAH, s. of Zechariah (1), was b. at Hart. abt. 1645; came with his father to Nhn. in 1659. In 1672 he rem. to Dfd., where he d. in 1674. The inventory of his estate, Sept. 29, 1674, was 185 pounds, 17 shillings, sixpence. After the massacre of Capt. Lathrop's company at Bloody Brook, the family rem. to Nhn. for safety from Indian depredations. He m. Dec., 1667, Sarah, dau. of John Webb of Nhn. She m. (2) abt. 1677, Robert Price of Nhn. In 1690 she and her ch. rem. to Dfd., where they were slain by the French and Indians at the destruction of Dfd., Feb. 29, 1704.

Ch.: Zechariah, b. Sept. 12, 1669; d. in infancy. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 31, 1671; m. Mary Dudley. John, b. Dec. 8, 1673; m. Mary Bennett, one of the captives to Canada.

3. JOHN, s. of Zechariah (1), was b. in 1648 at Hart.; came with his father in 1659 to Nhn.; in 1663 rem. to Hat., where he d. June 26, 1717. He was with Captain Turner in the Falls fight, May 19, 1676. He m. Dec. 17, 1670, Mary, dau. of Alexander Edwards of Nhn.

Ch.: John, b. May 11, 1672. Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1674. Zechariah, b. Aug., 1676. Benjamin, b. Feb. 14, 1679. Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1681; m. Mar. 6, 1701, Dr. Thomas Hastings of Hat.

Bethia, b. abt. 1684; m. John Allis.
Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1687; m. 1709, Nathaniel Peck of Swanzey, N. H.
Abilene, d. May 6, 1689.
Ebenezer and Abilene, twins, b. July 2, 1690. Ebenezer was slain by Indians in Dfd., Oct. 26, 1708. Abilene m. John Nash, Dec. 29, 1715.

4. SAMUEL, s. of Zechariah (1), was b. in 1651; lived in Hat.; was slain by Indians in ambush while hoeing corn in Hat. meadows, June 24, 1697. He was sergeant in the Falls fight, May 19, 1676; m. Aug. 9, 1676, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Gilbert of Spfd.

Ch.: Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1678.
Thomas, b. June 30, 1680.
Sarah, b. June 30, 1683; m. Nov. 18, 1702, Samuel Warner of Spfd.
Zechariah, b. Aug. 29, 1685.
Ebenezer, b. Mar. 17, 1688.
Mary, b. July 27, 1690; m. June 26, 1712, Jonathan Hoyt and rem. to Somers, Conn.
Josiah, b. Nov. 5, 1692.
Joshua, b. Apr. 9, 1695; rem. to Spfd. and Bolton; d. Jan. 11, 1783.

5. CAPT. JOSEPH, s. of Zechariah (1), was b. in 1658; lived in Hat. until 1714. He was one of the forty signers, Apr. 13, 1714, to settle Swampfield, now Sund., and had lot No. 12, east side of the division of lots, where he d. Feb. 15, 1736. He m. (1) June 28, 1683, Joanna, dau. of John Wyatt of Hart. She d. Mar. 23, 1722. He m. (2) Jan. 2, 1723, wid. Mary Belden.

Ch.: Mary, b. July 18, 1684; m. Apr. 25, 1706, Ebenezer Bardwell.
Joanna, b. Dec. 9, 1686; d. Aug. 30, 1689.
Joseph, b. June 9, 1689; m. Mary Smith.
Daughter, b. Mar. 15, 1691; d. Apr. 19, 1691.
Joanna, b. Jan. 9, 1693; m. June 11, 1713, Thomas French of Dfd.
Lydia, b. June 26, 1695; m. 1724, John Bliss of Spfd.
Jonathan, b. Oct. 13, 1697; m. (1) Mar. 30, 1721, Mary Billings; m. (2) July 25, 1739, Esther Smith. He d. in 1781.
Martha, b. Oct. 19, 1699.
Abigail, b. Sept. 4, 1702; d. in Sund., Jan. 10, 1721.
Israel, b. June 29, 1705; d. July 16, 1705.
Thankful, b. Sept. 19, 1707; d. Oct. 11, 1707.

6. JOHN, s. of John (3), was b. May 11, 1672. He was one of the ten constables appointed by the Governor and Council in 1708, and a soldier in the Indian wars; m. 1698, Sarah, dau. of John Coleman of Hat. She was b. Feb. 15, 1672, and was one of the captives taken to Canada, Sept. 19, 1677, and redeemed by Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, and reached home in May, 1678. The little shoe worn by her in the march back from Canada is now treasured by the P. V. M. A. of Dfd. She d. Jan. 8, 1759, a. 77. He d. May 28, 1747.

Ch.: John, b. Sept. 14, 1700.
Sarah, b. July 8, 1702; m. (1) Joshua Belden, Dec. 1, 1725; m. (2) Thomas Noble of Wfd.; d. Aug. 17, 1763.
Hannah, b. July 8, 1704; m. Dec. 24, 1729, Samuel Dickinson of Dfd. She was drowned in Dfd. River, Sept. 3, 1740.
Amos, b. June 24, 1708; d. Oct. 10, 1759.
Eliakim, b. Nov. 27, 1711; d. Feb. 8, 1786.
Mary, b. June 18, 1715.

7. ZECHARIAH, s. of John (3), was b. in Aug., 1676; an early sett. in Amh., where he d. abt. Jan., 1738. He m. May 25, 1705, Sarah, dau. of Dea. John Clark of Nhn.

Ch.: Ebenezer, b. Aug. 8, 1709.
Rebecca, b. abt. 1711; m. Jan. 13, 1737, Joseph Hawley of Amh.
Sarah, b. Mar. 18, 1714; m. abt. 1736, Samuel Hawley of Amh.
Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1716; m. May 18, 1738, Moses Warner of Amh.
John, b. Jan. 12, 1718.

8. SAMUEL, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Sept. 27, 1678; rem. as early as 1720 from Hat. to Dfd., where he d. in 1762; m. 1706, Mary Hoyt, who d. in 1747.

Ch.: Elizabeth, b. Apr. 16, 1707; m. Moses Miller of Spfd.
Samuel, b. Feb. 20, 1709; d. 1726.
David, b. Jan. 4, 1712; d. in Dfd., Apr. 19, 1792.
Eunice, b. May 29, 1714; m. Joseph Smead.
Thankful, b. 1716; m. Nov. 28, 1739, Seth Heaton of Keene, N. H.
Ebenezer, b. Oct. 2, 1723.

9. THOMAS, s. of Samuel (4), was b. June 30, 1680; rem. after 1728 to Longmeadow; m. 1713, Abigail, dau. of Hezekiah Dickinson. He d. Feb. 1, 1747.

Ch.: Abigail, b. Oct. 5, 1714; m. Abial Abbot of Windsor, Conn.
Samuel, b. May 10, 1718; d. Aug. 10, 1721.
Moses, b. Feb. 16, 1722; d. Mar. 7, 1815.
Simeon, a physician in Enfield, d. June 7, 1800.
Samuel, b. Oct. 10, 1725; was a physician in Saybrook, Conn.; d. Sept. 25, 1783.
Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1728.

10. ZECHARIAH, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Aug. 29, 1685; rem. first to Dfd. and then to Nfd.; m. Sarah Mattoon. He d. in 1746.

Ch.: Seth, b. 1712.
Catherine, b. 1715; m. —— Willard of Winchester, N. H.
Gaius, b. 1716.
Ebenezer, b. 1717.
Samuel, b. 1719.
Paul, b. 1721.

11. EBENEZER, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Mar. 17, 1688; res. in Nfd.; m. Elizabeth Arms, who m. (2) Azariah Wright. He d. Sept. 12, 1723.

Ch.: Ebenezer, b. 1715; d. Aug. 12, 1800.
Joanna, b. 1717; m. Phineas Wright; d. Apr. 11, 1798.
Moses, b. 1719; d. Nov. 27, 1787.
Aaron, b. 1722.
Elizabeth, b. 1723; m. Feb. 14, 1745, Ebenezer Wells of Dfd. and d. May 17, 1785.

12. DEA. JOSEPH, s. of Capt. Joseph (5), was b. June 9, 1689; was deacon in Sund.; d. Feb. 4, 1754; m. Sept. 13, 1716, Mary Smith, dau. of Joseph and Canada (Waite) Smith of Hat. She d. Mar. 9, 1767.

Ch.: Elisha, b. July 1, 1717; m. Bettie Pratt.
Mary, b. May 19, 1719; m. Daniel Clark.
Abigail, b. Aug. 11, 1721; m. 1745, Samuel Field.
Joseph, b. Dec. 28, 1723; d. Oct. 6, 1798.
Thankful, b. Dec. 9, 1726; m. Benjamin Graves.
Martha, b. Feb. 27, 1729; m. Hezekiah Belden.
Experience, b. Apr. 10, 1732; m. Elijah Clark.
Sarah, b. Jan. 16, 1735; m. Simeon Lyman, a Revolutionary soldier.
Jonathan, b. July 30, 1737; m. Elizabeth Cooley.
Israel, b. Mar. 21, 1741.

13. JOHN, s. of John (6), was b. Sept. 14, 1700; m. (1) Editha Dickinson, who d. in 1740; m. (2) Ann Bagg. He d. May 26, 1762.

Ch.: Medad, b. Aug. 8, 1734.
Editha, b. June 15, 1737; m. Augustus Fisk of Windsor, Conn.
Hannah, b. Oct. 5, 1740; m. Silas Graves.

14. AMOS, s. of John (6), was b. June 24, 1708; m. Aug. 30, 1739, Mehitable, dau. of Thomas Day of Hart. He d. Oct. 10, 1759.

Ch.: Zechariah, b. Jan. 6, 1744; d. 1825.

15. ELIAKIM, s. of John (6), was b. Nov. 27, 1711; m. Jan. 11, 1758, Esther, dau. of David and Abigail Bardwell Graves of What. She was b. Nov. 29, 1732. He d. Feb. 8, 1786, a. 75.

Ch.: Zenas, b. Aug. 10, 1753.
Sarah, b. Apr. 22, 1755; m. David Scott as his second wife.
Zilpha, b. Nov. 13, 1756; m. Abner Loomis of What. He d. Apr. 2, 1812. She d. Mar. 22, 1847.
Rhoda, b. Oct. 26, 1758; m. Elisha Waite of Hat. He died June 29, 1816. She d. Jan. 19, 1819.
John, b. Aug. 25, 1760.
David, b. Apr. 11, 1764.
Esther, b. Apr. 4, 1767; d. unm.
Hannah, b. June 21, 1769; m. (1) Samuel Grimes of Goshen; m. (2) Oliver Cooley of So. Dfd.

16. JOHN, s. of Zechariah (7), was b. Jan. 12, 1718; was lieutenant in Amh.; m. July 10, 1739, Hannah, dau. of Samuel Boltwood of Amh.

Ch.: John, bap. May 18, 1740; m. (1) Jan. 15, 1767, Elizabeth Henderson; m. (2) wid. —— Wells.
Abigail, bap. July 11, 1742.
Martha B., bap. Oct. 2, 1743; m. (1) Col. Nathan Allen; m. (2) Thomas Bascom.
Mary, bap. July 27, 1746; m. Joel Billings of Amh.; d. Aug. 18, 1813.
Abigail, bap. June 5, 1748; m. Gideon Dickinson, Jr., of Amh.
Sarah, bap. May 27, 1750; m. Timothy Clapp; d. in Feb., 1799.
Ebenezer, bap. Mar. 22, 1752; m. Oct. 1, 1682, Sarah Gould.
Samuel, bap. Jan. 20, 1754; m. June 15, 1779, Miriam Nash.
Jemima, bap. May 25, 1755; m. Jan. 15, 1778, Oliver Bridgman.
Jonathan, bap. Dec. 9, 1759; m. (1) Jan. 2, 1780, Sally Smith; m. (2) —— Johnson.

17. ZENAS, s. of Eliakim (15), was b. Aug. 10, 1753; m. (1) Mar. 12, 1778, Sarah Burrows. She d. Sept. 10, 1810. He m. (2) June 11, 1811, Lydia Cathcart of What. She d. May 2, 1850, a. 85. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in Capt. Salmon White's company; was in the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. Res. in What.

Ch.: Lydia, b. Sept. 17, 1782.
Orange, b. Dec. 2, 1784; d. June 14, 1787.
John, b. Sept. 10, 1786; d. May 27, 1787.
Lydia, b. June 8, 1788; m. Dec. 6, 1810, Eli Judd of Nhn. She d. Dec. 23, 1875.
Orange, b. Feb. 22, 1790.
John, b. Oct. 10, 1792.
Rhoda, b. Nov. 21, 1794; m. Oct. 14, 1813, Joel Burrows of Williamsburg.
Zenas, b. Sept. 22, 1796.
Sarah, b. Nov. 11, 1798; m. Nov. 23, 1820, Herbert Eggleston.
Esther, b. Sept. 21, ——; m. John Bridgman of Nhn. She d. July 22, 1859.

18. JOHN, s. of Eliakim (15), was b. Aug. 25, 1760; rem. to Con.; m. 1785, Lucy Look. He d. Jan. 19, 1824. She d. in 1854.

Ch. (b. in Con.): Polly, b. Apr., 1790; d. Dec., 1816.
Nancy, b. Oct. 20, 1791; m. Elijah Page. She d. Dec. 2, 1856.
William, b. Dec. 8, 1793.
John, b. June 8, 1796.
Lucinda, b. June 8, 1798; m. June 27, 1827, Franklin Childs of Con. She d. Mar. 4, 1868.
Prudence, b. Oct. 20, 1800; d. Nov. 30, 1829.
Editha, b. May 6, 1803; d. Aug. 1, 1822.

19. DAVID, s. of Eliakim (15), was b. Apr. 11, 1764; sett. in Con.; m. 1790, Tabitha, dau. of Elisha and Hannah Clark of Harwich. She was b. Nov. 1, 1771, and d. Nov. 6. 1847. He d. Jan. 12, 1848.

Ch. (b. in Con.): Sally, b. Mar. 27, 1791; m. Otis Childs of Con.
Louisa, b. May 6, 1793; d. June 22, 1798.
Eliakim, b. Oct. 20, 1794.
Sophia, b. July 14, 1796; m. Henry Childs of Con.
Hannah, b. Mar. 29, 1798; d. Jan. 20, 1815.
Oliver C., b. Mar. 9, 1800.
Louisa, b. Nov. 4, 1802; m. Elisha Wells of Hat.
Otis, b. Aug. 5, 1804.
Lucretia, b. Dec. 21, 1805; unm.; d. Feb. 28, 1850.
David, b. Oct. 24, 1807.
Almeron, b. Aug. 15, 1809.
Esther, b. May 6, 1811; m. Nye Haskell; d. Feb. 8, 1872.
Tabitha C., b. Feb. 12, 1814; m. Levi Graves; d. July 25, 1876.

20. ORANGE, s. of Zenas (17), was b. Dec. 2, 1784; m. (1) Apr. 11, 1811, Rhoda Graves. She d. Jan. 6, 1826. He m. (2) Esther Collins. She d. Jan. 8, 1832. He m. (3) June 18, 1843, Hulda Boynton Tyler. He d. Jan. 18, 1854. Res. in What.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Apr. 19, 1812; d. Nov. 3, 1825.
Sophronia, b. Feb. 19, 1814; m. May 2, 1833, Solomon Root.
Louisa, b. Mar. 5, 1816; m. Apr. 21, 1834, Theodore Bridgman of Cleveland, Ohio.
Sophia, b. July 31, 1818; m. (1) Aug. 13, 1837, Lucius King of Huntsburg, Ohio; m. (2) Harlow Gillett.
Esther, b. Sept. 19, 1822; d. Apr. 3, 1848.
Flora E., b. Nov. 13, 1823; m. Jan. 4, 1844, Henry Dwight of Hat. He d. Jan. 17, 1893.
Sarah T., b. Nov. 13, 1829; m. Oct., 1885, Horace Waite of Hat. He d. Aug. 28, 1887. She d. Feb. 9, 1889.
Orange, b. Sept. 7, 1831; d. Jan. 15, 1832.

21. JOHN, s. of Zenas (17), was b. Sept. 10, 1786; m. Nov. 17, 1816, Abigail Warner. He d. Dec. 19, 1868. She d. Sept. 11, 1865. They res. in What.

Ch.: Clymena, b. May 26, 1817; m. Cornelius Pomeroy of Southampton.
Paul Warner, b. May 30, 1819; d. Mar. 26, 1821.
Infant, b. Sept. 3, 1821.
Paul Warner, b. Dec. 19, 1823.
Infant, b. Nov. 29, 1827.
John Wright, b. Apr. 12, 1830; d. Mar. 16, 1832.
Lemuel Bates, b. July 28, 1832.
John Wright, b. Mar. 16, 1835.

22. ZENAS, s. of Zenas (17), was b. Sept. 22, 1796; m. Chloe Drake of Buckland. He d. Feb. 1, 1871. She d. Jan. 29, 1856.

Ch.: Diadama, b. 1820; m. Aug., 1845, Lewis Reniff of Buckland.
Zenas, b. May 27, 1822.
Lovinia, b. Apr. 21, 1824; m. Lewis Damon of Chesterfield.
Lydia.
Chloe, m. Lucius Reniff.
John.
Charles, b. Mar. 1, 1834.
Lydia J., b. May 24, 1835; m. Austin Guilford of Nhn.
David J., b. Sept. 13, 1837.

23. WILLIAM, s. of John (18), was b. Dec. 8, 1793; m. Oct. 7, 1828, Submit Hamilton of Con. He d. June 7, 1845. Res. in Con.

Ch.: Lucy A., b. July 19, 1829.
Densey L., b. July 29, 1831.
Samuel G., b. Dec. 8, 1833.
Leonard H., b. July 8, 1838.
Mary J., b. Jan. 9, 1841; m. June 11, 1867, Henry J. Devrant of Franklin, Penn. He d. July 26, 1878. She d. in 1893.

24. JOHN, s. of John (18), was b. June 8, 1796; m. Sept. 25, 1828, Fidelia Nash of Con. He d. June 13, 1876. She d. Sept. 22, 1865. They res. in Con.

Ch.: Chandler A., b. Sept. 19, 1829.
Joseph N., b. Sept. 20, 1831.
Marshall, b. Aug. 18, 1834.
Helen E., b. Feb. 3, 1837; m. Lyman D. James of Williamsburg.
Henry, b. May 25, 1841.
Elizabeth P., b. Sept. 25, 1843; d. Dec. 27, 1851.
William E., b. Feb. 17, 1845; d. May 22, 1845.
Laura N., b. Oct. 30, 1848; m. Nov. 15, 1873, Henry Dibble of Chicago.
Elizabeth, b. Apr. 10, 1851; d. Aug. 6, 1854.

25. ELIAKIM, s. of David (19), was b. Oct. 20, 1794; m. Clarissa Ross. He d. at Montrose, Penn., Oct. 16, 1850.

Ch.: Samuel Hawkes, b. Sept. 22, 1825; unm.

26. OLIVER CLARK, s. of David (19), was b. Mar. 9, 1800; m. (1) Jan. 24, 1824, Laura Nash of Con. She was b. in Con., Aug. 10, 1803, and d. Oct. 2, 1848. He m. (2) Mar. 19, 1849, Electa Sanderson of Con. She was b. June 6, 1806, and d. Dec. 15, 1876. He d. Dec. 18, 1876.

Ch.: Electa Maria, b. Oct. 4, 1826; m. Cyrus S. Johnson.
Louisa, b. June 28, 1829; m. James H. Pratt.
Susan H., b. May 9, 1831; m. Porter Nutting.
Pauline W., b. Apr. 22, 1833; d. Oct. 14, 1833.
Tabitha C., b. Mar. 23, 1836; d. July 12, 1856.
Eliiah N., b. June 4, 1839; d. Sept. 28, 1862.
Pauline W., 2d, b. Apr. 22, 1842; d. Apr. 27, 1848.

27. OTIS, s. of David (19), was b. Aug. 5, 1804; m. Mar. 26, 1837, Harriet M. Markle; lived in New York. He d. in New York, Sept. 12, 1872.

Ch.: Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1838; d. Aug. 27, 1838.
Marion, b. Jan. 16, 1843; d. Mar. 9, 1848.
Emma, b. Aug. 22, 1850; d. Jan. 8, 1851.
Otis, b. Aug. 4, 1851.

28. DAVID, s. of David (19), was b. Oct. 24, 1807; m. (1) Sept. 23, 1831, Angeline Sylvester. She was b. Apr. 23, 1812, and d. Dec. 19, 1863. He m. (2) Mary Margison of Hennepin, Ill. She d. Feb., 1894. With patriotic zeal, at the age of 57, he served his country in the Union army as a soldier in the 139th Illinois Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He d. at Hennepin, Feb. 13, 1894.

Ch. (b. in Con.): Martha Fay, b. June 29, 1832; m. Allen Stone.
Francis S., b. Feb. 12, 1834.
Almeron, b. June 30, 1836.
Lucy Ware, b. July 25, 1846; m. Edward Hamm.

29. ALMERON, s. of David (19), was b. Aug. 15, 1809; m. (1) July 28, 1836, Mary Catherine Bassford. She was b. 1816; d. Jan. 3, 1838. He m. (2) July 29, 1844, Rose Finn. She was b. 1822; d. Jan. 4, 1873. He d. at Waverly, N. Y.

Ch. (by Mary C. Bassford): Thomas B., b. Dec. 20, 1837.
Ch. (by Rose Finn): Eliakim, b. July 20, 1845.
Mary Catherine, b. Sept. 5, 1847.
Maria Louisa, b. Apr. 5, 1850; m. James F. Pompelley.
James Flanders, b. July 27, 1852; d. in 1870.
Hannah, b. Dec. 5, 1854.
Almeron, b. Sept. 29, 1856.
Chapin Hall, b. Dec. 5, 1859.

30. PAUL W., s. of John (21), was b. May 30, 1819; m. Aug. 22, 1847, Julia M. Damon. Res. in What.

Ch.: Salma Watson, b. July 27, 1851.
Frank Warner, b. Feb. 15, 1853.
Charles Henry, b. Nov. 15, 1855.
Effie Rosella, b. Feb. 28, 1858.

31. LEMUEL B., s. of John (21), was b. July 28, 1832; m. (1) June 14, 1855, Harriet Lilley. She d. Sept. 20, 1868. He m. (2) Sept. 22, 1869, Augusta J. Robbins. Res. in Leeds.

Ch.: Lilla Isabel, b. May 11, 1856.
Mary Lovilla, b. Oct. 5, 1861; d. Jan. 26, 1864.

32. JOHN W., s. of John (21), was b. Mar. 16, 1835; m. July 24, 1855, Lucy Moore of What. He was sergeant of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war, and was k. in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Ch.: Esther Maria, b. Oct. 12, 1857; m. Clifford C. Haynes.

33. ZENAS, s. of Zenas (22), was b. May 27, 1822; m. Clarissa Dawson of Goshen. He d. in Nhn., Aug. 24, 1893.

Ch.: Isabella, b. Dec. 20, 1845; d. Mar. 5, 1865.
Oscar, b. Mar. 10, 1848; d. Sept., 1859.
Nellie A., b. Mar. 23, 1850; m. Nov., 1871, Geo. N. Brown of Nhn.

34. DAVID J., s. of Zenas (22), was b. Sept. 13, 1837; m. Mar. 9, 1862, Sarah Damon of Worthington.

Ch.: Cora Bell, b. Aug. 31, 1866.
Frederick W., b. Feb. 21, 1870; d. July 29, 1870.
Ida E., b. Dec. 28, 1872.
Arthur D., b. Sept. 13, 1876.
Gertrude, b. Oct. 22, 1878.
A son, b. June 14, 1880.

35. SAMUEL GRIMES, s. of William (23), was b. Dec. 8, 1833; m. Nov. 11, 1859, Anna Greene of Nfd.

Ch.: Hugh W. G., b. Mar. 11, 1861.

36. LEONARD HAMILTON, s. of William (23), was b. July 8, 1838; m. Dec. 10, 1867, Althena Raynor Perkins. She was b. May 26, 1843, and d. at Jackson, Mich., Nov. 5, 1892.

Ch.: William Browning, b. Oct. 22, 1868.
Charlotte Hamilton, b. July 19, 1871.
Raynor, b. Aug. 15, 1872.
Leonard Hamilton, b. Dec. 30, 1873.

37. CHANDLER A., s. of John (24), was b. Sept. 19, 1829; m. Feb. 25, 1869, Helen Wells of Dfd. He d. Jan. 11, 1875.

Ch.: Henry, b. Nov. 15, 1874; d. Nov. 15, 1874.

38. JOSEPH NASH, s. of John (24), was b. Sept. 20, 1831; m. (1) June 10, 1862, Jennie Hayes of Brattleboro, Vt. She d. Jan. 23, 1862. He m. (2) May, 1871, Kitty Blackwell of Chicago, Ill.

Ch.: Maud, b. Feb. 9, 1872.
Laura, b. June 17, 1873.
Stanley, b. May 13, 1875.
Josephine, b. Oct., 1877.
Norman, b. Apr. 28, 1880.

39. MARSHALL, s. of John (24), was b. Aug. 18, 1834; m. Jan. 8, 1862, Nannie Scott. He amassed a great fortune in the dry goods trade in Chicago, Ill. He d. Jan. 16, 1906.

Ch.: Lewis, b. Jan. 20, 1866.
Marshall, b. Apr. 21, 1868.
Ethel Newcome, b. Aug. 29, 1873.

40. HENRY, s. of John (24), was b. May 25, 1841; m. Oct. 28, 1879, Florence Lathrop. He d. Dec. 22, 1891.

Ch.: Minnie, b. Mar., 1881.
Florence, b. Nov., 1883.
Gladys, b. Feb., 1888; d. Oct., 1888.

41. FRANCIS SYLVESTER, s. of David (28), was b. Feb. 12, 1834; m. Dec. 25, 1854, Emma C. Cole of Lyons, N. Y. She was b. Feb. 9, 1833.

Ch. (b. at Lyons and Brantford, Ont.): Edgar K., b. July 13, 1855.
Willard C., b. Aug. 10, 1858.
Herbert S., b. July 27, 1861.

42. ALMERON, s. of David (28), was b. June 30, 1836; m. June 21, 1869, Catherine C. Jones. He served in the Union army in the 8th U. S. Infantry in the War of the Rebellion. Resides in Jacksonville, Ill.

Ch.: Angeline C., b. Dec. 14, 1870, in Bloomington, Ill.
William R., b. June 10, 1872, in Bloomington, Ill.
David R., b. Apr. 4, 1875.
Mabel E., b. Oct. 3, 1878, in Jacksonville, Ill.
Almeron G., b. Nov. 12, 1881.

43. THOMAS BASSFORD, s. of Almeron (29), was b. Dec. 20, 1837; m. July 18, 1859, Mary E. Coe of Lima, N. Y.; lumber dealer in Corning, N. Y. He d. in Wellsboro, N. Y., June 20, 1903.

Ch.: Horace A., b. July 11, 1861.
Estelle L., b. Mar. 17, 1863; d. Dec. 13, 1877.
Rosamond A., b. Jan. 16, 1867.
Grace, b. Nov. 26, 1868; d. Aug. 5, 1869.
Edith M., b. Nov. 16, 1873; d. Apr. 28, 1874.

44. ELIAKIM, s. of Almeron (29), was b. July 20, 1845; m. July 24, 1867, Josephine R. McCormick; no ch.

45. EDGAR KIRKLAND, s. of Francis S. (41), was b. July 13, 1855; m. Sept. 14, 1876, Lillian Jewell of north Iowa; no ch.

46. WILLARD COLE, s. of Francis S. (41), was b. Aug. 10, 1858; m. Nov. 8, 1882, Lucella Hammond. Resides in Wattsburg, Penn.

Ch.: Stella Helen, b. Sept. 4, 1883.

47. ZECHARIAH, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Aug. 29, 1685; m. Dec. 21, 1711, Sarah, dau. of Philip Mattoon of Dfd.; first selectman of Nfd.; d. Aug. 15, 1746. His s. Samuel, b. July 6, 1719, m. 1745, Abigail, dau. of Joseph Field of Sund.; soldier, 1756; d. June 17, 1789. His s. Samuel, b. Mar. 3, 1755, m. May 14, 1776, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Mattoon; adjutant general and served in the Revolutionary war; d. May 30, 1837. His s. Justin, b. Dec. 22, 1784, m. Harriet Powers. His s. Thomas P. Field was father of Henry P. Field of Nhn.

48. DEA. JONATHAN, s. of Dea. Joseph (12), was b. in Sund., July 30, 1737. He sett. in Leverett, Long Plain, in 1752, where he d. May 21, 1814. He was in Capt. John Hawkes' company and in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and an active patriot during the Revolutionary war. He m. 1764, Elizabeth Cooley of Sund., who was b. 1745, d. 1838.

Ch.: Paris, b. Sept. 16, 1765; m. Cynthia Lee.
Clarinda, b. Nov. 20, 1767; d. unm. Apr. 14, 1859.
Elihu, b. Apr. 27, 1770; d. Sept. 27, 1780.
Marianna, b. Apr. 22, 1772; d. unm. Sept. 19, 1842.
Silas, b. Apr. 22, 1775; m. Mary Elizabeth Woodbury.
Rebecca, b. Apr. 22, 1778; d. Sept. 19, 1789.
Elisha, b. Mar., 1781; m. Persis Hubbard.
Walter, b. Mar., 1788; m. (1) Elizabeth G. Wiley; m. (2) Fanny S. Woolcutt.
Elihu, b. May 24, 1790; d. unm. July 20, 1862.

49. WALTER, s. of Dea. Jonathan (48), was b. in Mar., 1788, in Leverett. He sett. in Sund. in 1813 and rem. to Hat. in 1834, where he d. Nov. 7, 1858. He m. (1) April 13, 1813, Elizabeth Sprague Wiley of Sund., who was b. in Dfd. in 1791, d. Oct. 21, 1832. He m. (2) 1832, at Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Fanny S. Woolcutt. She d. Apr. 20, 1840.

Ch. (by Elizabeth): Horace Wiley, b. Jan. 7, 1814; m. Elizabeth Hillman.
Abner, b. Dec. 27, 1816; m. Wealthy Putney.
Clarissa, b. Jan. 4, 1818; m. Mar. 22, 1837.
Franklin, b. Mar. 21, 1820; m. Alma Scott.
John Wiley, b. Apr. 5, 1822; m. Julia M. Warren.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1824; m. Zaccheus Crocker. She d. Dec. 9, 1898.
William Walter, b. Aug. 17, 1826; m. Sarah S. Frary.
Catherine, b. 1828; d. Oct. 18, 1833.

50. HORACE WILEY, s. of Walter (49), was b. in Sund., Jan. 7, 1814; m. (1) Dec. 31, 1839, Elizabeth M. Hillman of Con., who was b. July 4, 1817, and d. June 23, 1880. He m. (2) Caroline Harris. He d. Nov. 10, 1888.

Ch.: Edwin Wiley, b. Jan. 29, 1842; m. Sarah M. Hall of Pittsfield.
Henry Hillman, b. Oct. 8, 1843; m. Marietta Wade.

51. EDWIN WILEY, s. of Horace Wiley (50), was b. Jan. 29, 1842; m. Dec. 20, 1864, Sarah M. Hall of Pittsfield, who was b. Nov. 1, 1840, and d. June 22, 1909.

Ch.: Clara E., b. Oct. 4, 1865; d. Nov. 17, 1865.
Luella E., b. Oct. 25, 1866; m. Dec. 6, 1888, Ernest A. Frary.

Samuel H., b. May 18, 1868; m. Apr. 8, 1908, Alice M. Clark of Nhn.
Sarah M., b. Apr. 9, 1876; m. Oct. 3, 1901, Julius H. Trott of Amh. One ch., *Ruth F. Trott*, b. Jan. 27, 1903.

52. Henry Hillman, s. of Horace Wiley (50), was b. Oct. 8, 1843; m. June 7, 1866, Marietta Wade of Nhn., who was b. Dec. 5, 1841.

Ch.: Horace Wiley, b. Apr. 21, 1868.
Carrie Clark, b. Aug. 31, 1869; m. Nov. 6, 1900, Dr. Charles Cobb of Boston.
Myra Josephine, b. Mar. 19, 1871; m. Oct. 30, 1894, Charles Edward Warner of Hat.
Edgar Henry, b. Mar. 31, 1873.

53. Horace Wiley, s. of Henry Hillman (52), was b. Apr. 21, 1868; m. (1) Oct. 2, 1890, Clara Hines of Boston; m. (2) June 17, 1896, Mabel, dau. of M. L. Graves of Nhn.

Ch. (by Clara Hines): Rachel Hines, b. Dec. 2, 1894.
Ch. (by Mabel Graves): Harold Myron, b. Aug. 31, 1904.
Katherine, b. Mar. 12, 1908.

54. Edgar Henry, s. of Henry Hillman (52), was b. Mar. 31, 1873; m. Nov. 9, 1897, Jessie May Ingram of So. Dfd.

Ch.: Marjorie, b. Aug. 26, 1899.
Robert Gillman, b. June 1, 1905.

55. Capt. Jonathan, s. of Capt. Joseph (5), was b. in Hat., Oct. 13, 1697; m. (1) Mar. 30, 1721, Mary Billings, dau. of Ebenezer and Hannah (Church) Billings. She was b. May 24, 1701; d. June 3, 1736. He m. (2) Esther, dau. of Joseph and Canada (Waite) Smith. He rem. to Leverett in 1752 and sett. in Long Plain, so called.

Ch. (by Mary Billings): Eunice, b. Mar. 12, 1723; m. John Ballard.
Joanna, b. Dec. 11, 1725; m. Jan. 31, 1753, Daniel Graves.
Lydia, b. Jan. 1, 1731; m. (1) Nov. 20, 1750, Thos. Chapin; m. (2) Mar. 14, 1814, John Amsden.
Mary, b. July 11, 1734; m. Seth Warner; d. Feb. 21, 1829.
Ch. (by Esther Smith): Daughter, b. Mar. 7, 1740; d. Mar. 7, 1740.
Seth, b. Mar. 13, 1741; m. (1) Mary Hubbard; m. (2) Margary Knowlton Lotheredge.
William and Jonathan, twins, b. Aug. 15, 1750. William m. (1) Dorothy Kellogg; m. (2) Editha Tracy. Jonathan m. Sarah Kellogg.
Editha, b. Dec., 1752; m. Giles Hubbard.
Moses, b. Sept., 1754; m. Mary Spellman.
Esther, b. Feb. 6, 1764; m. Joseph Bodman; d. 1820.

56. Jonathan, s. of Capt. Jonathan (55), was b. Aug. 15, 1750; d. Nov. 22, 1833; m. Sept. 6, 1773, Sarah, dau. of Ephraim and Sarah (Hawley) Kellogg of Amh. She was bap. Sept. 30, 1753; d. Jan. 14, 1832.

Ch.: Lucius, b. May 31, 1774; d. Feb. 8, 1775.
Sylvanus, b. Feb. 26, 1776; m. Cynthia Field.
Lucius, b. Jan. 6, 1778; m. Virtue Ashley.
Levi, b. Feb. 13, 1780; m. Rachel Kingsley.
Sarah, b. June 23, 1782; m. (1) Rufus Field of Leverett; m. (2) Jonathan Conant; d. Apr. 20, 1844.
Alpheus, b. June 26, 1786; m. Caroline Adams.

57. Lucius, s. of Jonathan (56), was b. Jan. 6, 1778, in Leverett; was a tavern keeper. He d. Aug. 26, 1856. He m. Nov. 5,

1806, Virtue Ashley of Sund., who was b. Aug. 6, 1784, and d. Nov. 1, 1834.

Ch.: Aurelia, b. Nov. 15, 1807; m. Dec. 13, 1833, Stilman Field.
Cynthia, b. July 28, 1810; m. Dec. 12, 1833, Elijah Bardwell of Hat. He was b. Sept. 13, 1802; d. Mar. 28, 1883. She d. Feb. 14, 1878.
Harrison, b. June 13, 1813; m. Persis Jerusha Moore.

58. SILAS S. DWIGHT, s. of Henry and Flora (Field) Dwight and grandson of Orange Field (20), was b. Nov. 19, 1849; m. May 7, 1872, Isabel L. Parsons.

Ch.: Benjamin P. Dwight, b. Dec. 23, 1873.
Myron H. Dwight, b. Sept. 19, 1884.

THE FITCH FAMILY.

1. JOSEPH FITCH of Norwalk, Conn., 1652, rem. to Nhn. in 1655 and was chosen selectman the same year. In 1660 he rem. to Hart., was representative from 1662-1668, and then rem. to Windsor, Conn. He m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Samuel Stone. He d. abt. 1727. Little can be found as to his ch.

Ch.: Joseph,
Nathaniel,
Samuel, perhaps,
Mary, b. at Nhn., Jan., 1657/8.

We find that Joseph (1) had two grandsons:—

2. JOSEPH, b. 1699 at East Windsor, Conn., where he d. Mar. 26, 1789, a. 91, whose s. John (b. 1743, d. 1793) built the first steamboat in America in 1787, and

3. JOHN, the second grandson of Joseph (1) (possibly a brother of Joseph, though there is no proof of this fact). He was b. at East Windsor, Conn., Mar. 14, 1702/3; m. Oct. 5, 1736, Lydia Scott, who was b. 1708. He sett. in Hat. He built the first oil mill in Massachusetts in 1737; had a patent from the province for fifteen years.

Ch.: Ebenezer, and four others.

4. EBENEZER, s. of John (3), was b. at Hat., Dec. 16, 1745; d. Jan. 16, 1835; m. Aug. 8, 1770, Abigail Taylor of Suffield, Conn., who was b. abt. 1745 and d. Sept. 5, 1818, a. 73. He surveyed lands in twenty towns in this vicinity from 1765 to 1825.

Ch.: John, b. Mar. 31, 1772; d. Nov. 9, 1772.
Sophia, b. Dec. 8, 1774; m. Feb. 8, 1792, prob. John C. D. Minson.
Abigail, b. Dec. 21, 1776; m. Mar. 10, 1799, Sylvanus Smith.
Sarah, b. Mar. 5, 1779; m. (1) Apr. 8, 1822, Moses Burt; m. (2) Aug. 30, 1842, Dr. Daniel White of Hat.; d. Feb. 10, 1870.
John, b. July 7, 1781.
Lydia, b. Mar. 18, 1783; m. Nov. 8, 1809, Eldad Stebbins; d. Aug. 8, 1812.

5. JOHN, s. of Ebenezer (4), was b. July 7, 1781; d. Mar. 4, 1847; m. (1) Nov. 26, 1818, Rachel King (*née* Applebee) of Wilbraham, who d. Apr. 9, 1833, a. 47. He m. (2) Sept. 3, 1834,

Wealthy Jones of Williamsburg, who was b. Sept. 14, 1798, and d. Mar. 22, 1854.

Ch.: John Taylor, b. Mar. 26, 1822.
Abby, b. Apr. 11, 1824; m. George O. Whitney.
George C., b. June 6, 1828.

6. John Taylor, s. of John (5), was b. Mar. 26, 1822; d. May 14, 1887; m. Mar. 3, 1842, Julia A. White of Williamsburg, who d. Aug. 11, 1909.

Ch.: Maria L., b. Aug. 29, 1845; m. Nov. 23, 1864, Charles L. Warner.
Hervey W., b. Nov. 17, 1849; d. Mar. 18, 1853.

7. George C., s. of John (5), was b. June 6, 1828; d. Oct. 7, 1905; m. Sept. 21, 1848, Sarah Kingsley of Hat., who was b. Sept. 9, 1827, and d. Mar. 3, 1902.

Ch.: George W., b. June 29, 1849.
Ella E., b. Mar. 5, 1854; m. Feb. 20, 1877, Benjamin M. Warner of Hat.
Abby L., b. June 6, 1868; m. Mar. 24, 1889, Arthur L. Shumway of Amh.
Cora Belle, b. Nov. 22, 1870; m. Apr. 15, 1909, Edwin C. Spear of Spfd.

8. George W., s. of George C. (7), was b. June 29, 1849; m. Nov., 1871, Nellie M. Dayton of Nhn. Residents of Amh.

Ch.: Lena M., b. Apr. 6, 1874.

THE FRARY FAMILY.

1. JOHN FRARY, who came from England and sett. in Dedham and from thence to Medfield, m. Prudence ——. He d. June 14, 1695.

Ch.: Theophilus.
Sampson.
Mary.
John.
Isaac.
Samuel.
Eleazer.

2. Ens. Eleazer, s. of John (1), was b. abt. 1643 at Medfield; d. Dec. 19, 1709; m. Jan. 28, 1666, Mary, dau. of Isaac and Mary Graves of Hat. He came to Hat. in 1661.

Ch.: Isaac, b. Mar. 2, 1686.
Jonathan, b. Nov. 13, 1689.
Eleazer, d. soon.
Samuel.
Prudence.
Hannah.
Eleazer.

3. Isaac, s. of Eleazer (2), was b. at Hat., Mar. 2, 1686; d. 1760; m. Dec. 8, 1715, Lydia, dau. of Jonathan Parsons of Nhn.; res. in Hat.

Ch.: Eleazer, b. Dec. 19, 1716.
Phineas, b. Apr. 20, 1718; d. Dec. 27, 1782.
Moses, b. abt. 1720.
Elisha, b. Aug. 18, 1729.
Lydia.
Hannah.
Martha.
Mary.

4. Eleazer, s. of Isaac (3), was b. Dec. 19, 1716; d. 1801; m. (1) 1745, Deborah Chapin of Spfd.; m. (2) Margaret Scott.

Ch.: Eleazer, b. Jan. 2, 1752.
Nathaniel, b. abt. 1754; d. 1832.
Seth, b. Sept. 2, 1758; d. Feb. 24, 1847, a. 88.
Mary, m. John Waite of What.; d. a. 96.
Esther, m. David Scott of What.
Sarah, m. Jacob Cooper.

5. Capt. Seth, s. of Eleazer (4), was b. at Hat., Sept. 2, 1758; went to What. in 1775. He lived with and cared for Noah Coleman and received his estate. He m. Jan. 1, 1779, Esther, dau. of Master David Scott of What. She was b. July 20, 1761; d. Aug. 14, 1827. He d. Feb. 24, 1847. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Ch.: Thomas, b. Feb. 12, 1780.
Seth, b. Oct. 27, 1783.
Dexter, b. Aug. 10, 1786.
Esther, b. July 6, 1789; m. Lemuel Cooley, Feb. 12, 1811; d. Aug. 24, 1871.
Lydia, b. Nov. 7, 1792; m. Sylvester Morton, Jan. 20, 1812; d. Sept. 12, 1832.
Noah C., b. Jan. 27, 1795; d. soon.
Electa, b. Oct. 5, 1796; m. Oliver Graves, Jan. 19, 1815; d. Dec. 26, 1847.
Eleazer, b. Feb. 3, 1799.
Patty, b. Dec. 12, 1801; m. Eli Thayer of No. Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frary.

6. Thomas, s. of Capt. Seth (5), was b. at What., Feb. 12, 1780; d. Sept. 28, 1868; m. Nov. 29, 1801, Sarah, dau. of Justin and Esther (Harding) Morton of What. She was b. June 22, 1784; d. Jan. 28, 1875.

Ch.: Lewis M., b. Jan. 11, 1806; m. Eliza Ann Waite.
Minerva, b. Feb. 16, 1808; m. Joseph R. Abbott of Hat.; d. 1856.
George, b. Sept. 10, 1811; m. Mar. 30, 1857, L. A. C. Hawkes.
Miranda, b. Dec. 14, 1813; m. Parmenus Strong of Hat.; d. Feb. 9, 1890.
Thomas, b. Feb. 8, 1816; d. Nov. 6, 1864, while a soldier in Co. D, 27th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.
Samuel H., b. May 21, 1818.

Maria, b. Oct. 11, 1825; m. Lucius G. Curtis; d. Aug. 4, 1888.
Frances, b. Sept. 21, 1828; d. unm. Dec. 26, 1873.
Wealthy, b. Dec. 1, 1830; m. Dec. 24, 1850, Theodore Porter; d. Dec. 1, 1897.

THE GERRY FAMILY.

1. NATHANIEL or NATHAN GERRY or GEARY, s. of Jonathan and Amitie Houghton Gerry of Lancaster, served in the Revolutionary war and sett. in Hat. abt. 1780. He was bap. Dec. 7, 1755, and d. Nov. 13, 1830, a. 75. He m. Nov. 28, 1782, Martha, dau. of Elisha Waite. She was b. 1760 and d. Oct. 11, 1845.

Ch.: Orinda, b. 1783; m. Salmon Smith.
Stephen, b. 1786; rem. to Mich.
Martha, b. 1787; d. Mar. 24, 1870, a. 82.
Owen, b. 1789; rem. to Mo.
Euroclydon, b. 1791; rem. to N. Y. state.
Lucretia, b. 1793; d. 1795.
Lucretia, b. 1795; d. 1851.
Polly, b. 1797; d. 1883; m. Thaddeus Graves.
Jonathan Houghton, b. 1800; rem. to Avon, N. Y.
Elisha Waite, b. 1803; d. 1892, at Auburn, N. Y.

2. STEPHEN, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. 1786 and rem. to Mich.

Ch.: Rebecca.
Edson.
Angeline.
Elbridge.

3. OWEN, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. 1789 and rem. to Mo.

Ch.: Martha.
Caroline.
Albert Owen.
Julia.
Polly.
Pauline.

4. JONATHAN HOUGHTON, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. 1800 and rem. to Avon, N. Y.

Ch.: Owen.
Thaddeus.
Maria.

5. EUROCLYDON, s. of Nathaniel (1), was b. 1791 and d. 1850. He m. Parlina Avery. She d. 1885.

Ch.: Cassandra, m. —— Burr.
Waite, b. 1824; d. 1907.

6. WAITE, s. of Euroclydon (5), was b. 1824 and d. 1907. He m. Esther Creek. She d. Sept. 28, 1908. Rem. to California.

Ch.: Mary E., b. 1851.
Eva P., b. 1854.
Isabel, b. 1857.
Lucetta, b. 1860.
Ellsworth E., b. 1863.
Edmund W. Res. in Ventura, Cal.

THE GRAVES FAMILY.

1. THOMAS GRAVES was b. in England and came to New England with his wife and five ch. before 1645. The children's names were Isaac, John, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth. He came from Wethersfield to Hat. in 1661 with his sons Isaac and John.

2. SERGT. ISAAC, s. of Thomas (1), was b. in England prob. as

early as 1620. He m. Mary, dau. of Richard and Anna Church. He was k. in the Indian attack on Hat., Sept. 19, 1677.

Ch.: Mary, b. July 5, 1647; m. Jan. 28, 1665, Eleazer Frary.
Isaac, b. Aug. 22, 1650; d. unm. before 1677.
Rebecca, b. July 3, 1652 or 1653; d. unm. before 1677.
Samuel, b. Oct. 1, 1655.
Sarah, m. Apr. 27, 1677, Benjamin Barrett.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1661; m. 1683, Benjamin Hastings; d. Feb. 8, 1697.
John, b. 1664.
Hannah and Jonathan, twins, b. Jan. 24, 1666. Hannah m. William Sackett of Wfd.
Mehitable, b. Oct. 1, 1671; m. (1) Jan. 29, 1690, Richard Morton; m. (2) William Worthington of Colchester; d. Mar. 22, 1742.

3. JOHN, s. of Thomas (1), was b. in England; m. (1) Mary, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Smith; m. (2) Mary Wyatt, dau. of John Bronson and wid. of John Wyatt of Haddam, Conn. He was in Hat., 1661, and was k. in the Indian attack on Hat., Sept. 19, 1677. His wid. m. (3) Lieut. William Allis, June 25, 1678, and (4) Capt. Samuel Gaylord.

Ch.: John, b. abt. 1653.
Mary, b. abt. 1654; m. (1) Samuel Ball; m. (2) Benjamin Stebbins.
Isaac, b. abt. 1655.
Samuel, b. abt. 1657.
Sarah, b. abt. 1659.
Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1662, at Hat.; m. Thomas Jones.
Daniel, b. Dec. 7, 1664, at Hat.
Ebenezer, b. Nov. 20, 1666, at Hat.
Bethiah, b. Jan. 7, 1668, at Hat.; d. Jan. 21, 1668.
Nathaniel, b. June 10, 1671, at Hat.

4. JOHN, s. of Isaac (2), was b. 1664; d. 1746; m. Sarah, dau. of John Banks of Chelmsford, Oct. 26, 1686.

Ch.: Isaac, b. July 10, 1688.
Benjamin, b. Aug. 12, 1689.
Sarah, b. 1691.
Jemima, b. Apr. 30, 1693; m. (1) May 5, 1715, John Graves; m. (2) Mar. 17, 1720, Eleazer Allis of Hat.
Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1695; m. (1) July 23, 1719, Jonathan Frary; m. (2) Eliakim King of New Hampshire.
Elnathan, b. Aug. 20, 1699.
Hannah, b. June 4, 1701; m. Eleazer King of Dfd.
Eunice, b. Sept. 29, 1703.
Aaron, b. Feb. 2, 1707.

5. ELNATHAN, s. of John (4), was b. Aug. 20, 1699, in Hat.; d. Feb. 17, 1785; m. (1) Martha, dau. of Nathaniel Dickinson of Hat. She d. Jan. 9, 1756. He m. (2) Dorothy, dau. of Ebenezer Morton and wid. of John Belden. She d. May 9, 1800.

Ch.: Seth, b. Dec. 17, 1727; m. Mary, dau. of Col. John Dickinson.
Perez, b. Apr. 26, 1730.
Silas, b. Feb. 8, 1732; m. Hannah, dau. of John Field; d. Mar. 2, 1816.
Lucy, b. May 8, 1734; m. Dec. 28, 1758, Benjamin Wells; d. Sept. 22, 1815.
Martha, b. Feb. 26, 1739; m. Dec. 28, 1758, John Nash of Williamsburg; d. Dec., 1804.

6. CAPT. PEREZ, s. of Elnathan (5), was b. Apr. 26, 1730; d. in Hat., Dec. 17, 1809; m. (1) May 16, 1754, Martha, dau. of Samuel Gillett of Hat. She d. Oct. 28, 1793. He m. (2) Feb. 19, 1795, Zeruiah, dau. of Ebenezer Cole and wid. of Lieut. Elihu White. She was b. Nov. 30, 1741, and d. Dec. 13, 1820. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Ch.: Samuel, b. May 4, 1755.
Elisha, b. Sept. 2, 1757.
Martha, b. Apr. 28, 1759; m. Moses Montague of So. Had.; d. Jan. 5, 1820.
Perez, b. Jan. 2, 1761; m. (1) Eunice Bryant; m. (2) June 6, 1805, Experience Parsons; d. Nov. 28, 1848.
Elnathan, b. Feb. 2, 1763; m. 1792, Lydia Pomeroy; d. June, 1827.
William, b. Feb. 11, 1766; clergyman in Woodstock, Conn.; m. (1) Pamelia Forward, who d. July 21, 1806; m. (2) Adelia Clapp. He d. Aug. 26, 1813.
Solomon, b. Mar. 12, 1768.
Levi, b. Jan. 12, 1771.
Timothy, b. Apr. 30, 1775.

7. Silas, s. of Elnathan (5), was b. at Hat., Feb. 8, 1732; d. Mar. 2, 1816; m. Hannah, dau. of John and Editha (Dickinson) Field. She was b. Oct. 5, 1740, and d. Oct. 5, 1818. He was in Capt. Perez Graves' company in 1775; in Capt. Salmon White's company in 1776; and in Capt. Seth Murray's company in 1777,—Col. Israel Chapin's regiment.

Ch.: Roxana, b. Dec. 17, 1769; m. Apr. 17, 1808, Chas. Starkweather; d. Jan. 5, 1847.
Lemuel, b. Dec. 28, 1772; d. Aug. 15, 1775.
Lemuel, b. Sept. 23, 1775; d. unm. Dec. 17, 1802.
Hannah, b. Mar. 6, 1778; m. Nov. 2, 1820, Elisha Waite of Hat.; d. Oct. 15, 1825.
Silas, b. Sept. 17, 1780; d. Nov. 16, 1823, without issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Graves.

8. Solomon, s. of Capt. Perez (6), was b. Mar. 12, 1768; d. Oct. 8, 1843; m. Dec. 4, 1793, Esther, dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah (Cooley) Bliss of Longmeadow. She was b. 1763; d. May 26, 1839.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Thaddeus, b. Sept. 11, 1794.
Eliza, b. June 26, 1796; m. John Wells of Williamsburg.
Solomon, b. Dec. 3, 1798.
Ebenezer, b. Mar. 31, 1801.
William, b. Oct. 30, 1804; d. May 3, 1825, while pursuing his college course at Williams College.

MR. AND MRS. LEVI GRAVES.

9. LEVI, s. of Capt. Perez (6), was b. Jan. 12, 1771; d. at Hat., Nov. 10, 1858; m. Nov. 22, 1798, Mary, dau. of Jonathan and Bathsheba Smith of So. Had. She was b. Mar., 1773, and d. Mar. 23, 1857.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Harvey, b. Aug. 10, 1800.
Mary, b. Mar. 5, 1803; m. Dec. 9, 1824, Silas Billings of Hat.; d. Jan. 4, 1881.
Levi, b. Jan. 13, 1810.
Jonathan Smith, b. Apr. 23, 1818.

10. TIMOTHY, s. of Capt. Perez (6), was b. Apr. 30, 1775; d. June 17, 1839; m. Lydia Graves of Middlefield, who d. Oct. 9, 1863.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Child, b. July 13, 1806; d. Jan. 15, 1807.
Phebe, b. Jan. 6, 1808; m. May 1, 1828, Henry Hitchcock; d. July 2, 1858.
Lydia, b. Feb., 1810; d. unm. Dec. 9, 1849.
Martha, b. Dec. 13, 1811; d. May 22, 1814.
Almira, b. Dec. 6, 1813; d. unm. Aug. 10, 1840.
Lemuel, b. Feb. 17, 1816; d. unm. Mar. 17, 1847.
Samuel, b. June 2, 1818.
Leonard, b. Apr. 22, 1821; d. June 14, 1822.
Eliza, b. Apr., 1823; prob. m. Mar. 7, 1844, Mr. Marsh.

11. THADDEUS, s. of Solomon (8), was b. Sept. 11, 1794; d.

Sept. 12, 1831; m. Mar. 21, 1821, Polly, dau. of Nathan Gerry of Hat. She was b. Sept. 3, 1797, and d. Mar. 12, 1883.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Maria, b. Jan. 13, 1822; d. Sept. 13, 1840.
Edwin, b. Jan. 3, 1824.
Mary Esther, b. Jan. 13, 1826; m. May 15, 1850, Sylvanus Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y.; res. in Dfd.
Fanny, b. June 6, 1828; d. Nov. 7, 1884; was a teacher of freedmen.
Martha Ann, b. Dec., 1830; d. Sept. 1, 1833.

12. Solomon, s. of Solomon (8), was b. Dec. 3, 1798; d. June 25, 1867; m. (1) Nov. 25, 1824, Pamelia, dau. of John Osborne of Had. She was b. Dec. 2, 1803, and d. Feb. 23, 1826. He m. (2) Sophia, dau. of Consider and Mercy Morton of What. She was b. Nov. 5, 1801, and d. June 15, 1880.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): William O., b. Dec. 22, 1825; m. Louisa Smith of Amh.; no ch.
Thaddeus, b. Nov. 1, 1834.
Sophia, b. June 4, 1836; m. Mar. 29, 1859, E. J. King; d. Jan. 11, 1872.

13. Ebenezer, s. of Solomon (8), was b. Mar. 31, 1801; d. Feb. 1, 1861, at Albion, Mich.; m. (1) July 2, 1827, Rowena, dau. of Capt. John Wells of Williamsburg. She d. Sept. 20, 1834, a. 33. He m. (2) Feb. 4, 1836, Emily, dau. of Hubbard Lawrence of St. Johnsbury, Vt. She was b. May 11, 1810, and d. Apr. 31, 1884.

Ch. (b. at Hat. [by Rowena Wells]): James, b. June 23, 1828.
Ebenezer Wells, b. July 6, 1830; m. May 22, 1870, Mrs. Mary E. Gerow; d. Apr., 1891.
Ch. (b. at Hat. [by Emily Lawrence]): Clarissa Bliss, b. Feb. 23, 1837; m. Jan. 24, 1866, George H. Smith; res. in South Haven, Mich.

14. Harvey, s. of Levi (9), was b. Aug. 10, 1800; d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 21, 1888; m. Dec. 21, 1824, Eliza Ann, dau. of Remembrance Bardwell of Hat. She was b. Oct. 22, 1804, and d. at Paris, Mich., Apr. 20, 1878.

Ch. (first six b. in Hat., two youngest in Greece, N. Y.): Esther, b. Oct. 10, 1825; m. May 22, 1855, James W. Ransom of Wilson, N. Y.
Dwight Lathrop, b. Oct. 22, 1827; m. Nov. 4, 1857, Sarah Jane Fowler.
Edward Livingston, b. Nov. 29, 1829; m. Dec. 6, 1871, Mattie A. Lamont; d. Apr. 16, 1878.
Ann Eliza, b. Aug. 16, 1832.
Lewis Cass, b. Mar. 31, 1835; d. unm. June 23, 1856.
Almira Jane, b. Apr. 6, 1840; m. Dec. 2, 1868, Rev. T. P. Lamont of Rockville, Ill.
Frances, b. May 29, 1842; d. young.
Frank Harvey, b. July 15, 1844; m. Mar. 13, 1872, Frankie Ransom of Big Rapids, Mich.

15. Levi, s. of Levi (9), was b. Jan. 13, 1810; d. Oct. 28, 1867; m. Nov. 9, 1836, Tabitha Clark, dau. of David Field of Con. She was b. Feb. 12, 1814, and d. July 25, 1876. Rem. to Spfd. in 1860.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Louisa Field, b. Oct. 16, 1838; d. Dec. 7, 1850.
Myron C. and Maria C., twins, b. June 13, 1841. Maria C. m. (1) abt. 1862, Chas. H. Quimby; m. (2) abt. 1872, Edwin T. Putnam; d. Sept. 24, 1906.
Mary Louisa, b. Feb. 18, 1857; resides in Spfd., Mass.

16. Dea. Jonathan Smith, s. of Levi (9), was b. Apr. 23, 1818; d. Feb. 26, 1883; m. Jan. 17, 1844, Caroline, dau. of Justin

Smith of What. She was b. at Charlemont, Nov. 22, 1825, and d. at Hat., Aug. 7, 1908.

Ch.: Son, b. Sept. 28, 1845; d. next day.
Alfred Howard, b. Aug. 7, 1847.
Abby Frances, b. May 6, 1850; m. Dec. 6, 1871, George A. Billings.
Louisa Malinda, b. Apr. 19, 1853; m. July 2, 1878, Rev. Edward S. Tead; d. Nov. 24, 1887.
Carrie Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1857; m. Oct. 22, 1879, Roswell Billings of Hat.

MR. AND MRS. JONATHAN S. GRAVES.

17. SAMUEL, s. of Timothy (10), was b. June 2, 1818; d. Aug. 12, 1870; m. Dec. 9, 1841, Diantha Bunce of Williamsburg, who was b. Nov. 3, 1819, and d. Nov. 19, 1878.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Mary Jane, b. Oct. 18, 1843; resides in Hart.
Charles Lemuel, b. Aug. 21, 1847.
Sarah Isabel, b. Sept. 30, 1853; d. Jan. 7, 1860.
Samuel Edward, b. Feb. 4, 1856; d. July 23, 1882.

18. SERGT. EDWIN, s. of Thaddeus (11), was b. Jan. 3, 1824. He was a member of the 37th Regiment, M.V.M., and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and d. May 21, 1864. He m. Jan. 26, 1845, Ursula B. Moody, who was b. Mar. 24, 1824, and d. at Hat., Mar. 27, 1886.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Ella M., b. Sept. 2, 1849; d. Mar. 11, 1889.
Fanny Louisa, b. Aug. 8, 1851; m. June 1, 1887, Roswell Hubbard of Hat.
Sarah Olivia, b. Dec. 13, 1853; d. June 8, 1860.
Edwin Moody, b. Mar. 28, 1856.
George, b. Apr. 7, 1860; m. Aug. 4, 1887, Annie McCleary Billings; resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

19. THADDEUS, s. of Solomon (12), was b. Nov. 1, 1834; m. Nov. 2, 1866, Mary A., dau. of John and Clarissa Hubbard. She was b. Aug. 11, 1834.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Clara Louisa, b. Oct. 9, 1867; m. Nov. 4, 1891, William C. Dickinson of Hat.
Laura Halstead, b. June 24, 1869.
Mary Augusta Lennox, b. May 27, 1871; m. Mar. 5, 1895, John Carl. He d. Dec. 29, 1909.
Anna Myers, b. Sept. 17, 1872; m. Apr. 3, 1900, Howard W. Dickinson.
Thaddeus, Jr., b. May 27, 1874.
Perry Mills, b. Nov. 19, 1877; d. June 25, 1878.

20. MYRON C., s. of Levi (15), was b. June 13, 1841; d. Aug. 3, 1909; m. (1) Mar. 8, 1865, Hattie C., dau. of Richard B. Davis of Nhn. She d. Jan. 1, 1894. He m. (2) Oct. 17, 1894, Augusta A., dau. of Moses C. Porter of Hat.

Ch. (b. at Spfd.): Wallace Foote, b. Jan. 6, 1866; d. same day.
Alice Cutter, b. Aug. 3, 1868; m. Nov. 16, 1887, Myron O. Cowles of Spfd.
Flora Wells, b. Feb. 8, 1870; m. Oct. 23, 1889, Walter D. Phelps of Spfd.
Hattie Louisa, b. July 3, 1876.
Marion Putnam, b. Mar. 29, 1879.

21. ALFRED HOWARD, s. of Dea. Jonathan S. (16), was b. Aug. 7, 1847; m. Dec. 14, 1870, Anna Hunt, dau. of John Barnard and Rebecca McCullum Breed of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Howard Morton, b. Dec. 14, 1872.
Murray Breed, b. Sept. 19, 1874.
Minnie Reba, b. Dec. 10, 1879; m. Robert L. Belden of Hat.

22. CHARLES LEMUEL, s. of Samuel (17), was b. Aug. 21, 1847; d. Apr. 14, 1907; m. (1) Nov. 11, 1868, Fanny A. Hamilton of Maine, who was b. Feb. 26, 1850, and d. Apr. 3, 1879; m. (2) Oct. 7, 1880, Susan H. Wing of Brewer, Me., who was b. July 22, 1851.

Ch. (b. at Hat. [by Fanny Hamilton]): Fanny M., b. Aug. 31, 1872.
Ch. (b. at Hat. [by Susan Wing]): Charles Edward, b. Feb. 22, 1885.
Eva Wing, b. Dec. 24, 1886.

23. EDWIN MOODY, s. of Sergt. Edwin (18), was b. Mar. 28, 1856; d. May 27, 1907; m. June 28, 1877, Carrie L., dau. of William B. and Sarah Langdon of Hat. She was b. Apr. 16, 1856.

Ch.: Edwin Langdon, b. Nov. 12, 1880.
Ursula, b. Aug. 21, 1882.
Rupert D., b. Jan. 6, 1884.
Walter Leroy, b. Mar. 7, 1890.

24. THADDEUS, JR., s. of Thaddeus (19), was b. May 27, 1874; m. Nov. 15, 1902, Cora, dau. of Edmund King of Sandusky, Ohio.

Ch. (b. at Hat.): Elizabeth, b. Nov. 24, 1903.
Edmund King, b. Feb. 17, 1905.
Janet, b. Oct. 6, 1906.

25. HOWARD MORTON, s. of Alfred Howard (21), was b. Dec. 14, 1872; m. June 30, 1897, Anna Whitfield of Oneida, N. Y. They reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ch.: Howard Whitfield, b. Aug. 20, 1904.

26. Murray Breed, s. of Alfred Howard (21), was b. Sept. 19, 1874; m. July 8, 1903, Emma, dau. of Charles A. Jones of Hat.

Ch.: Robert Jones, b. Apr. 5, 1904. Alfred Murray, b. Feb. 19, 1906.

27. Rupert D., s. of Edwin Moody (23), was b. Jan. 6, 1884; m. Catherine Helen Murphy of Hat., who was b. July 26, 1887.

Ch.: Harold Dudley, b. Mar. 11, 1906.

28. Nathaniel, s. of John (3), was b. June 10, 1671; d. abt. 1757; m. Apr. 30, 1702, Rebecca, dau. of John Allis of Hat. She was b. Apr. 16, 1683. Res. in Hat.

Ch.: Rebecca, b. Oct. 25, 1703.
Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1706; m. Isaac Graves (2d wife); d. Mar. 18, 1787.
Nathaniel, b. Nov. 16, 1707; m. Hannah Smith.
Ruth, b. Aug. 16, 1709.
Eleazer, b. Dec. 12, 1711; m. Oct. 1, 1736, Sarah Belden; d. Sept. 24, 1756.
Israel, b. June 23, 1716; m. July 15, 1756, Eunice Waite; d. Sept. 8, 1773.
Oliver, b. Aug. 6, 1725.

29. Dea. Oliver, s. of Nathaniel (28), was b. Aug. 6, 1725; d. Aug. 30, 1810; m. Jan. 24, 1754, Rebecca, dau. of John Smith of Hat. She was b. May 4, 1732, and d. Feb. 25, 1825. Res. in What. He was in the French war, 1757, in Lieut. Billings' company, and a member of the first provincial congress.

Ch.: Selah, b. May 24, 1755; m. 1785, Mary Strong; d. Aug. 31, 1827.
Rebecca, b. Oct. 19, 1756; m. Jonathan Edson; rem. to Brookfield, Vt.
Ruth, b. Nov. 4, 1758; m. Josiah Davis, Feb. 17, 1782; rem. to Buckland.
Oliver, b. Feb. 9, 1761; m. Jan. 26, 1794, Abigail Graves; d. Dec. 10, 1852.
Martha, b. Jan. 19, 1763; m. Jan. 9, 1794, Giles Adkins.
Electa, b. Dec. 27, 1764; m. Mar. 9, 1787, Solomon Adkins.
Salmon, b. Mar. 24, 1767; m. Jan. 30, 1794, Experience Arms; d. Dec. 28, 1842.
Elijah, b. Apr. 24, 1769.
Mercy, b. Aug. 27, 1771; m. Timothy Edson; d. Mar. 25, 1841.
Judith, b. Dec. 27, 1775; m. Feb. 4, 1796, Asa Smith of What.

30. Elijah, s. of Dea. Oliver (29), was b. Apr. 24, 1769; d. Aug. 31, 1830; m. Apr. 10, 1809, Lucy, dau. of Graves and Eunice (Graves) Crafts. She was b. Nov. 28, 1784, and d. Aug. 31, 1830. Res. in What.

Ch.: Jerry, b. Apr. 24, 1809; m. Apr. 19, 1835, Electa Dickinson; d. Apr. 7, 1862.
Oliver, b. July 19, 1811.
Rebecca, b. July 2, 1813; m. Apr. 30, 1841, John F. Bardwell of Shelburne.

31. Oliver, s. of Elijah (30), was b. July 19, 1811; d. Jan. 18, 1840; m. Apr. 27, 1837, Clarissa Eliza, dau. of Horace W. Warner of Nhn. Res. in What. She m. (2) Calvin B. Marsh of Hat. and d. Feb. 4, 1888.

Ch.: Henry Graves Moore, b. Jan. 1, 1839. Oliver Stanley, b. Aug. 15, 1840.

32. Henry Graves Moore, s. of Oliver (31), was b. Jan. 1, 1839. His father dying in 1840, he was adopted by Mr. Moore and

name changed. He m. (1) Electa S., dau. of Austin S. Jones of Hat. She was b. Aug. 6, 1842, and d. July 5, 1880. He m. (2) Mar. 29, 1883, Almira E. Parsons of Nhn., who was b. Jan. 14, 1851. Resides in Bradstreet.

Ch. (by Electa S. Jones): Jennie E. Moore, b. Dec. 30, 1866; m. Arthur Bennett of Monson.
Ch. (by Almira E. Parsons): Ethel Parsons Moore, b. Mar. 19, 1885. Helen Letitia Moore, b. Sept. 10, 1889.

33. OLIVER STANLEY, s. of Oliver (31), was b. Aug. 15, 1840; m. Nov. 26, 1863, Martha, dau. of Abel W. Nash of What. She was b. in What., Apr. 22, 1842. No ch. living.

THE HASTINGS FAMILY.

1. THOMAS HASTINGS was b. in Watertown, July 1, 1652, s. of Thomas. He was a physician and sett. in Hat., where he d. July 23, 1712, a. 60. He m. (1) Oct. 10, 1672, Anna, dau. of John Hawkes. She d. Oct. 25, 1705. He m. (2) Feb. 14, 1706, Mary, dau. of David Burt of Nhn. She m. (2) May 17, 1713, Samuel Belding, and d. Apr. 13, 1734.

Ch. (by Anna Hawkes): Margaret, b. July 7, 1674; m. May 7, 1707, Nathaniel Evetts.
Hannah, b. Jan. 19, 1677; m. Samuel Gillett.
Thomas, b. Sept. 24, 1679.
Hepzibah, b. Apr. 16, 1682; m. Apr. 5, 1705, Jonathan Curtis.
Mehitable, b. Jan. 23, 1685; m. Nov. 25, 1714, John Burk.
John, b. Sept. 17, 1689.
Ch. (by Mary Burt): Silence, b. Feb. 26, 1707; m. Josiah Hadlock.
Thankful, b. May 5, 1711; d. July 15, 1711.
Sylvanus, b. Sept. 10, 1712; d. Feb. 27, 1713.

2. THOMAS, s. of Thomas (1), was b. Sept. 24, 1679; d. Apr. 14, 1728; was a physician in Hat. He m. Mar. 6, 1701, Mary, dau. of John Field of Hat.

Ch.: Mary, b. Dec. 24, 1701; d. Jan. 10, 1702.
Thomas, b. Nov. 6, 1702; d. Nov. 4, 1703.
Mary, b. July 26, 1704; m. Nov. 13, 1729, Benjamin Billings.
Anna, b. Oct. 13, 1706; m. —— White.
Dorothy, b. July 27, 1709; d. July 29, 1711.
Thomas, d. Dec. 12, 1713, a. 1½ (Town Record).
Waitstill, b. Jan. 3, 1714.
Tabitha, b. Oct. 6, 1715; m. Jan. 4, 1739, John Strickland.
Hopestill, b. Apr. 13, 1718.
Dorothy, b. Mar. 20, 1720; d. Apr. 6, 1720.
Thomas, b. Jan. 28, 1721.
Lucy, b. Feb. 1, 1723; m. Jonathan Taylor.

3. JOHN, s. of Thomas (1), was b. Sept. 17, 1689; res. for some years in Hat., whence he rem. up the Connecticut River and was at Fort Dummer in 1735. He m. (1) Lydia ——, who d. June 21, 1716; m. (2) July 4, 1720, Hannah, dau. of Dea. John White of Hat. She was b. Mar. 26, 1695.

Ch. (by Lydia ——): Lydia, b. 1714; d. Dec. 24, 1714.
Lydia, b. June 8, 1716; d. July 5, 1716.
Ch. (by Hannah White): Sylvanus, b. Mar. 22, 1721.
John, b. Nov. 14, 1722.
Oliver, b. Nov. 22, 1724.

Lemuel, b. Feb. 5, 1727.
Hannah, b. July 28, 1729.
Lydia, b. Aug. 19, 1732.
Mehitable, b. 1735.

4. WAITSTILL, s. of Dr. Thomas (2), was b. Jan. 3, 1714; was a physician in Hat., where he d. Apr. 22, 1748. He m. Oct. 1, 1736, Abigail, dau. of John Marsh of Had. She m. (2) Col. Buckley of Colchester, Conn. She m. (3) Rev. —— Little of Colchester, and d. as early as 1758.

Ch.: John, b. Jan. 10, 1738.
Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1739; m. Solomon Woolcott.
Hannah Barnard, b. Mar. 16, 1742; m. Nathaniel Kellogg.
Mary, b. Jan. 10, 1744.
Samuel, b. Mar. 14, 1747; d. Feb. 28, 1748.

5. HOPESTILL, s. of Dr. Thomas (2), was b. Apr. 13, 1718; d. Dec. 24, 1766. He m. Lydia Frary. She m. (2) Windsor Smith.

Ch.: Abner, b. July 7, 1742; d. July 10, 1742.
Lydia, b. July 5, 1743; d. Oct. 5, 1746.
Seth, b. Dec. 6, 1745.
Lydia, b. Nov. 21, 1747; d. Oct. 4, 1751.
Tabitha, b. Oct. 1, 1749; d. unm. in Amh. in 1795.
Elihu, b. Aug. 17, 1751; d. unm. in Hat., Feb. 25, 1837.
Elijah, b. June 6, 1753.
Perez, b. Dec. 23, 1754.
Hopestill, b. Oct. 30, 1756; d. Oct. 31, 1756.
Oliver, b. Aug. 25, 1757; d. in Hammondsport, N. Y.

6. THOMAS, s. of Dr. Thomas (2), was b. Jan. 28, 1721; rem. abt. 1753 from Hat. to Amh., where he d. Jan. 22, 1787. He m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Belden of Hat. She d. July 31, 1801, a. 78.

Ch.: Esther, b. Feb. 1, 1743; m. Ephraim Kellogg.
Sarah, b. July 13, 1744; m. Jan. 17, 1771, Nathaniel Alexander Smith. She d. Oct. 7, 1810.
Thomas, b. May 20, 1746.
Anna, b. Apr. 22, 1748; m. Jonathan Nash.
Waitstill, b. May 8, 1750.
Samuel, b. Mar. 1, 1752.
Sybil, bap. Oct. 14, 1753; m. (1) Joseph Peck; m. (2) Timothy Green, Jr.
Moses, bap. Aug. 31, 1755.
Mary, bap. Apr. 24, 1757; d. Apr. 24, 1757.
Mary, bap. Aug. 12, 1759; m. Dec. 30, 1779, Simeon Pomeroy.
Elisha, bap. Apr. 12, 1761; accidentally k. by his brother.
Tabitha, m. Ethan Smith.
Lucy, bap. Mar. 31, 1765; d. unm. Feb. 21, 1814.

7. HON. JOHN, s. of Dr. Waitstill (4), was b. Jan. 10, 1738; d. Dec. 6, 1811. He was of Hat., a magistrate 34 years, and a representative and senator or counselor of Mass. 28 years. He m. Content Little, who d. Apr. 9, 1829, in her 89th year.

Ch.: John, b. Oct., 1765.
Content, b. Sept. 14, 1767.
Mary, b. Jan., 1769; m. Daniel Wait.
Waitstill, b. May 14, 1771.
Elizabeth, b. Mar. 7, 1773; d. unm. in Hat., Nov. 5, 1823.
Abigail, b. May 7, 1775.
Samuel, b. Apr., 1777.
Ephraim, b. Nov. 17, 1780.
Justin, b. Feb. 14, 1786.

8. PEREZ, s. of Hopestill (5), was b. Dec. 23, 1754. He was a blacksmith in Hat., where he d. Mar. 11, 1822. He m. Oct. 31, 1787, Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. Salmon and Mary (Waite) White of What.

Ch.: Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1788; m. June, 1814, Horace Hastings; d. Aug. 15, 1837.
Eurotas, b. May 15, 1790; m. Eroe Arms; d. May 22, 1858.
Electa, b. Jan. 15, 1792; m. July 4, 1816, Dr. David Field.
Perez, b. May 29, 1794; m. May, 1822, Eunice Hastings; d. Apr. 26, 1852.

9. JOHN, s. of John (7), was b. Oct., 1765; d. May 2, 1845. He was a physician in Hat. He m. Feb. 1, 1790, Sybil Dickinson. She d. July 29, 1843.

Ch.: Chester, b. Dec. 2, 1790; m. Sept. 20, 1818, Lois Dickinson.
John, b. Dec. 22, 1791; m. Lucretia Ward.
Mary, b. 1794; m. Dr. Chester Bardwell.
Sybil, b. July 31, 1796; d. young.
Justin, b. July 23, 1800; m. Dolly Waite of Hat.
Sophia, b. Nov. 10, 1802.

10. CHESTER, s. of John (9), was b. Dec. 2, 1790; m. Sept. 20, 1818, Lois D. Wells. He d. Aug. 15, 1857. She d. Dec. 25, 1867.

Ch.: Norman D., b. Apr. 6, 1820; d. Apr. 17, 1823.
Ephraim L., b. Sept. 9, 1822.
Obadiah D., b. July 31, 1825.

MR. AND MRS. JUSTIN HASTINGS.

11. JUSTIN, s. of John (9), was b. July 23, 1800; d. Sept. 8, 1884; m. Nov. 16, 1824, Dolly, dau. of Daniel Waite. She was b. Jan. 24, 1801; d. Apr. 15, 1880.

Ch.: Harriet H., b. Nov. 1, 1825; m. Apr. 16, 1845, Theodore Baggs. She d. Nov. 28, 1874. He d. July 19, 1894. No ch.
Rhoda, b. Nov. 29, 1827; m. Apr. 16, 1851, Silas G. Hubbard. He d. June 23, 1890. No ch.
Ellen, b. Jan. 30, 1830; m. Nov. 5, 1851, Dexter Frary. She d. Oct. 9, 1852. He d. in Nhm. No ch.

12. EPHRAIM L., s. of Chester (10), was b. Sept. 9, 1822; d. Aug. 29, 1884. He m. Dec. 5, 1849, Julia D. Smith, who was b. May 25, 1827, and d. May 31, 1900.

Ch.: Willard, b. Nov. 8, 1850; d. July 12, 1879.
George Lewis, b. Oct. 5, 1852; d. Apr. 17, 1905.
Sarah Jane, b. Sept. 23, 1855.
Frank D., b. Nov. 24, 1856; d. Dec. 18, 1882.

13. OBADIAH D., s. of Chester (10), was b. July 31, 1825; d. Oct. 29, 1867; m. Feb. 2, 1848, Sarah R. Hunt of Cabotville.

Ch.: John Hunt, b. Dec. 16, 1848; d. in Michigan.
Charles D., b. July, 1851; d. June 3, 1868, a. 16 years, 11 months, and 11 days.
Edward Hunt, b. July, 1855; d. Jan. 2, 1867, a. 11 years, 5 months, and 19 days.
Sarah, m. in Michigan, William Russell.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

1. JOHN HUBBARD, s. of George of Wethersfield, Milford, and Guilford, Conn., came from Wethersfield, Conn., to Hadley abt. 1660 and d. abt. 1705. He m. Mary (perhaps Merriam of Concord), who survived him.

Ch.: Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1651; d. young.
John, b. Apr. 12, 1655.
Hannah, b. Dec. 5, 1656; d. 1662.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 3, 1659; m. —— Merriam; d. 1728, a. 70.
Daniel, b. Mar. 9, 1661.
Mercy, b. Feb. 23, 1664; m. Oct. 12, 1685, Jonathan Boreman.
Isaac, b. Jan. 16, 1667.
Mary, b. Apr. 10, 1669; m. 1688, Daniel Warner.
Sarah, b. Nov. 12, 1672; m. 1698, Samuel Cowles of Hat.

2. ISAAC, s. of John (1), sett. in Hat., whence in 1714 he rem. to Sund., where he was a deacon. He was b. Jan. 16, 1667; d. Aug. 7 or 9, 1750, a. 83. He m. Ann, dau. of Daniel Warner. She d. June 26, 1750.

Ch.: John, b. Apr. 20, 1693.
Isaac, b. Jan. 14, 1695.
Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1697.
Daniel, b. Apr. 30, 1699.
Hannah, b. Sept. 7, 1701; m. 1727, Nathaniel Mattoon.
Jonathan, b. Dec. 29, 1703; d. July 6, 1765.
Joseph, b. Apr. 8, 1708.
David, b. Mar. 9, 1712.

3. JOHN, s. of Isaac (2) of Hat., was b. Apr. 20, 1693. He was a deacon and d. Aug. 25, 1778, a. 85. He m. Hannah Cowles of East Hartford, Conn., who d. Feb. 19, 1777, in her 85th year.

Ch.: Mary, b. July 28, 1719; m. Joseph Warner; rem. to Cummington.
Elisha, b. Sept. 4, 1721.
Hannah, b. Mar. 28, 1724; d. Mar. 20, 1727.
John, b. Nov. 6, 1726; d. Nov. 28, 1794.

4. ELISHA, s. of John (3) of Hat., was b. Sept. 4, 1721; d. Apr. 11, 1768, a. 46. He m. June 7, 1748, Lucy, dau. of Thomas Stearns of Worcester. She was b. Oct. 6, 1727; d. May 7, 1816.

Ch.: Hannah, b. Feb. 2, 1750; m. Aug. 2, 1770, Simeon White, Jr.; d. Feb. 17, 1786, a. 36.
Elisha, b. Nov. 12, 1751; d. Dec. 6, 1755.
Lucy, b. Sept. 26, 1753; m. Gershom Clark Lyman.
Anna, b. Dec. 26, 1755; m. Nov. 27, 1799, Josiah Allis of What.; d. June 21, 1839, a. 83.
Elisha, b. Sept. 13, 1758.
Lucretia, b. Sept. 23, 1760; m. Epaphroditus Champion of Haddam, Conn.
Sarah.
John, b. 1764.

5. JOHN, s. of Elisha (4) of Hat., was b. in 1764; d. July 22, 1804; m. Ruth, dau. of Elijah Dickinson. She was b. in 1764 and d. Nov. 24, 1837.

Ch.: Stearns, b. Jan. 23, 1791.
Roswell, b. Dec. 26, 1792.
Louisa, b. June 8, 1796; d. unm. May 26, 1890.
Elijah, b. Aug. 7, 1798.
John, b. Nov. 4, 1800; d. Mar. 10, 1844.

6. STEARNS, s. of John (5), was b. Jan. 23, 1791; d. July 7, 1862; m. July 29, 1819, Electa, dau. of Elijah White. She was b. Nov. 3, 1794; d. May 23, 1857.

Ch.: Ruth, b. July 29, 1822; m. Dec. 30, 1840, Israel W. Billings.
Mary S., b. 1824; m. Sept., 1843, Charles D. Billings; d. Apr. 2, 1854.
Elijah W., b. Mar., 1826; d. Jan. 5, 1846, unm.
Elisha, b. Jan. 18, 1828; m. Nov. 19, 1851, Cordelia A. Randall.

MR. AND MRS. ROSWELL HUBBARD.

7. ROSWELL, s. of John (5), was b. Dec. 26, 1792; d. Feb. 3, 1872; m. Jan., 1820, Mehitable Packard. She d. July 24, 1864. Lived with John and Levi Meekins and succeeded to their property. No ch.

8. ELIJAH, s. of John (5), was b. Aug. 7, 1798; d. Oct. 11, 1854; m. Apr. 11, 1832, Juliana, dau. of Ebenezer White of Hat. She was b. July 8, 1804; d. Oct. 11, 1840.

Ch.: Horace W., b. Mar. 11, 1833; d. unm. June 2, 1898.
Marshall N., b. Mar. 22, 1836.
Charles E., b. Oct. 10, 1838; d. Apr. 12, 1839.
Charles E., b. Feb. 8, 1840.

9. JOHN, s. of John (5), was b. Nov. 4, 1800; d. Mar. 10, 1844; m. Dec. 30, 1824, Clarissa, dau. of Seth Clapp of Nhn. She d. Apr. 25, 1883, a. 81.

Ch.: Silas G., b. Jan. 13, 1827; m. Apr. 18, 1851, Rhoda Hastings; d. June 23, 1890; no ch.
Edwin, b. Dec., 1828; d. Aug. 18, 1829, a. 9 months.
Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1831; d. Mar. 28, 1849.
Mary A., b. Aug. 11, 1833; m. Nov. 2, 1866, Thaddeus Graves.
Roswell, b. Aug. 7, 1835.
Louisa, b. Aug. 9, 1837; d. Oct. 19, 1837.
Henry S., b. Oct. 13, 1843.

10. ELISHA, s. of Stearns (6), was b. Jan. 18, 1828; d. Mar. 17, 1906; m. Nov. 19, 1851, Cordelia A. Randall of Belchertown.

Ch.: Alice M., b. Oct. 25, 1852; m. Jan. 7, 1873, Dr. W. K. Smith of Terre Haute, Ind.
Mary L., b. Mar. 23, 1855; m. Mar. 23, 1887, Dr. J. M. Fay of Nhn.; d. Apr. 23, 1903.
Gertrude N., b. May 24, 1863; m. Sept. 25, 1883, Wm. H. Smith of Nhn.
George W., b. Oct. 23, 1867; d. June 28, 1870.
Grace D., b. Sept. 22, 1872; d. Mar. 16, 1874.
Elisha, b. Oct. 16, 1875.

11. MARSHALL N., s. of Elijah (8), was b. Mar. 22, 1836; d. Feb. 26, 1897; m. Dec. 28, 1864, Julia Bodman of Williamsburg.

Ch.: Julia L., b. Nov. 18, 1865.

12. CHARLES E., s. of Elijah (8), was b. Feb. 8, 1840; d. Nov. 9, 1907; m. Sept. 26, 1866, Julia E. Dayton of Nhn., who was b. Feb. 26, 1846. He was a member of Co. F, 37th Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

Ch.: George E., b. June 10, 1867; d. July 16, 1867.
George W., b. June 22, 1870.

13. ROSWELL, s. of John (9), was b. Aug. 7, 1835; m. June 1, 1887, Fannie L., dau. of Edwin Graves. She was b. Mar. 8, 1851.

Ch.: Roswell Earl, b. Jan. 1, 1891.

14. DEA. HENRY STRONG, s. of John (9), was b. Oct. 13, 1843; d. Aug. 26, 1908; m. Oct. 6, 1881, Mary E., dau. of Simon W. Houghton of Putney, Vt.

Ch.: John Houghton, b. Feb. 6, 1886.
Olive Houghton, b. Feb. 28, 1888.
Claude Harrison, b. Dec. 19, 1889.
Silas Graves, b. Oct. 5, 1892.

15. JOHN HOUGHTON, s. of Dea. Henry S. (14), was b. Feb. 6, 1886; m. Sept. 5, 1908, Jessie Eugenia, dau. of E. P. Bartlett of Pelham.

THE LONGLEY FAMILY.

1. JOHN LONGLEY, from Shirley, Mass., was b. 1758, d. 1793. His wife, Sarah Shipley, was b. 1758, d. 1842.

2. ALPHEUS, s. of John (1), came from Shirley, Mass. He was a mason and stonecutter. He was b. May 17, 1785; d. Sept. 13, 1857; m. Oct. 13, 1808, Lois, dau. of Seth and Hannah Bardwell. She was b. Nov. 7, 1779; d. Jan. 22, 1849.

Ch.: Charles Edward, b. Mar. 8, 1811; d. Mar. 7, 1818.
Louisa, b. Jan. 14, 1816; m. James W. Warner; d. Jan. 10, 1890.
Charles Edward, b. Aug. 10, 1819; d. May 25, 1820.
Sarah Ann Lawrence, b. Mar. 13, 1821; d. Sept. 26, 1834.

THE MARSH FAMILY.

FIRST FAMILY.

1. JOHN MARSH, Hart., 1639, was one of the first sett. of Had., but rem. to Nhn. and thence to Hart., where he d. 1688. He m. (1) Anne, dau. of Gov. John Webster, who d. June 9, 1662; m. (2) Oct. 7, 1664, Hepzibah, wid. of Richard Lyman of Nhn. and dau. of Thomas Ford. She d. April 11, 1683.

Ch. (by Anne Webster): John, m. Nov. 28, 1666, Sarah Lyman; d. in Hart. abt. 1727.
Samuel, b. abt. 1645.
Joseph, bap. Jan. 24, 1647.
Joseph, bap. July 15, 1649.
Jonathan, b. abt. 1650.
Daniel, b. abt. 1653.
Ch. (by Hepzibah [Ford] Lyman): Hannah, m. Joseph Loomis.
Grace, m. Timothy Baker of Nhn.; d. May 31, 1676.
Lydia, b. Oct. 9, 1667; m. Dec. 8, 1692, David Loomis of Windsor, Conn.

2. SAMUEL, s. of John (1), res. in Hat., where he was freeman, 1690, representative in 1705 and 1706, and d. Sept. 7, 1728, a. 83. He m. May 6, 1667, Mary Allison, who d. Oct. 13, 1726, a. 78.

Ch.: Mary, b. Feb. 27, 1668, in Had.
Samuel, b. Feb. 11, 1670, in Hat.
John, b. Nov. 6, 1672, in Hat.
Rachel, b. Oct. 15, 1674, in Hat.; m. John Wells.
Grace, b. Jan. 7, 1677, in Hat.; m. Thomas Goodman.
Mary, b. May 24, 1678, in Hat.; m. Joseph Morton.
Thomas, b. Jan. 10, 1680, in Hat.
Hannah, b. Sept. 18, 1681, in Hat.; m. Richard Billings, Mar. 18, 1703.
Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1683, in Hat.; m. Oct. 27, 1714, Maynard Day.
Ruth, b. June 16, 1685, in Hat.
Ebenezer, b. May 1, 1687, in Hat.

3. THOMAS, s. of Samuel (2), res. in Hat. and Ware; was b. Jan. 10, 1680; m. 1702, Mary Trumbull of Suffield, Conn. He d. 1759.

Ch.: Thomas, b. May 1, 1703; d. unm. 1728.
Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1704; m. 1726, Moses Smith.
Samuel, b. 1706.
Rachel, b. 1708.
Ruth, b. Feb. 15, 1710.
Judah, b. July 25, 1712.
Joseph, b. Apr. 14, 1714.
Ephraim, b. Jan. 5, 1717.
Daniel, b. June 12, 1719.
Martha, b. Apr. 12, 1721.

None of the family are now in Hat.

SECOND FAMILY.

1. JOHN MARSH of Boston m. Sarah ——. They had three sons, the second being Joseph (2), who was b. Feb. 3, 1670, and m. Anna Thourogood, and had Joseph (3), b. Dec. 21, 1694, who m. Feb. 24, 1717, Sarah Partridge, and had sons Thomas, Eli, and Asa (4), b. at Medfield, Aug. 31, 1724, who m. Melicent Woodstock. They rem. thence to Douglass and then to What. His sons m. before he came to What. Four ch. b. at Douglass:—

Amos.
Asa, Jr.
Abijah.
Sarah.

5. AMOS, s. of Asa (4), m. Elizabeth Jefferson abt. 1777.

Ch.: Benjamin, b. at Douglass, Oct. 9, 1778.
Calvin, b. at What., Oct. 3, 1780.
Thomas, Amos, Rufus, Elizabeth, Sarah, Sophia, Electa, Asa, Melicent, and Sarah, all b. at What.

6. CALVIN, s. of Amos (5), was b. Oct. 3, 1780; d. at Hat., Jan. 5, 1858; m. Oct. 7, 1800, Anna, dau. of Elihu and Anna Smith of Sund. She was b. at What. and bap. Aug. 25, 1782; rem. to Hat. She d. at Hat., Aug. 25, 1856.

Ch.: Orsamus, m. Harriet Smith.
Hiram, bap. Aug. 30, 1804; m. Betsey Stockbridge of No. Had.
Chapman, bap. 1806; d. Dec. 6, 1869.
Calvin B., bap. 1808; m. (1) Hannah Belden; m. (2) wid. Eliza Graves.
Olive, bap. 1811.
Elizabeth, m. Lewis Covill.
Anna B., b. Oct. 26, 1819; m. Justin M. Cooley of What.
Elihu, b. 1821.
Miriam, m. Merrick Twiss of What.

7. ORSAMUS, s. of Calvin (6), was b. Jan. 11, 1802; d. Mar. 11, 1887; m. June 5, 1823, Harriet Smith of No. Had., who was b. Sept. 1, 1806, and d. Mar. 20, 1880.

Ch.: Chester S., b. Dec. 26, 1824.
Cynthia, b. Oct. 20, 1827; m. Jan. 23, 1846, Marcus Morton; d. June 12, 1899.
Charles O., b June 18, 1836.
George L., b. May 6, 1838; m. (1) Bessie Owen, who d. Aug. 25, 1898; no ch.; d. Feb. 20, 1909; was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

8. CALVIN B., s. of Calvin (6), was bap. 1808; d. July 25, 1881; m. (1) Hannah, dau. of Reuben Belden, who d. June 29, 1843; m. (2) Mar. 7, 1844, Mrs. Clarissa Eliza Graves, who d. Feb. 4, 1888.

Ch.: Infant, d. June, 1843.
George C., b. June 17, 1843.

9. ELIHU, s. of Calvin (6), was b. 1821; d. Jan. 17, 1891; m. (1) July 25, 1845, Mary Ann Warren, who d. Oct. 16, 1850, a. 41; m. (2) Elvira Elwell, who d. Dec. 16, 1865, a. 33; m. (3) Adeline Noyes Eaton, who was b. Jan., 1832, and d. Apr. 15, 1896.

Ch.: Henry E., b. May 30, 1846.
Gertrude, b. Aug. 5, 1848; d. Feb. 7, 1850.
Albert H., b. Jan. 19, 1850.
Myron N., b. Mar. 15, 1852.
Charles W., b. Mar. 15, 1854.

10. GEORGE C., s. of Calvin B. (8), was b. July 17, 1843; m. (1) Dec. 1, 1864, Maria J., dau. of Horace Russell of Had., who was b. May 30, 1843, and d. July 15, 1887; m. (2) Aug. 23, 1888, Julia M. Clark, who was b. May 10, 1849, and d. Dec. 1, 1906.

Ch.: Hannah E., b. Dec. 31, 1866; d. Apr. 6, 1867.
Addie M., b. Jan. 5, 1868; d. Mar. 9, 1868.
Grace B., b. Feb. 28, 1870.
Mary E., b. Aug. 18, 1873.
Martha E., b. Aug. 3, 1875; m. Aug. 15, 1900, Fred S. Chapman of Monson.
Bertha M., b. Sept. 29, 1878; m. Jan. 20, 1909, Frederick C. Ewing of Easthampton.
Annie C., b. Aug. 27, 1880; m. May 2, 1906, Harland G. Ranney. They reside in Pittsfield. Two ch.: *Ruth*, b. June 10, 1907, and *Herbert M.*, b. Nov. 22, 1908.
George C., b. Feb. 10, 1884; d. Mar. 22, 1887.

11. Henry E., s. of Elihu (9), was b. May 30, 1846; m. Oct. 26, 1870, Mary L. Fisher of Danielson, Conn., who was b. Jan. 7, 1851.

Ch.: Edmund F., b. Aug. 3, 1871; d. Oct. 16, 1894.
Philip Allen, b. Jan. 24, 1879.
Harry Cooley, b. June 14, 1884.

12. Albert H., s. of Elihu (9), was b. Jan. 19, 1850; m. (1) Nov. 15, 1871, Emma L. Dickinson, who d. Mar. 9, 1873; m. (2) Nov. 11, 1873, Clarissa J. Anderson.

Ch.: A. Mabel, b. Sept. 19, 1874; m. Sept. 19, 1900, Peter W. Hemingway of Spfd.
Alice Emma, b. Nov. 18, 1877; m. Jan. 24, 1902, Walter H. Thayer of Williamsburg.

13. Myron N., s. of Elihu (9), was b. Mar. 15, 1852; d. Feb. 2, 1908; m. Dec. 12, 1889, Nellie Perry Myers of Wallingford, Conn., who resides in Spfd., Mass.

Ch.: Elizabeth, b. Dec. 12, 1900.
Hazel M., b. Aug. 26, 1901.

14. Charles W., s. of Elihu (9), was b. Mar. 15, 1854; d. May 8, 1909; m. Nov. 13, 1878, Alice L., dau. of Chester K. Waite of What. She was b. Nov. 15, 1857; d. Oct. 23, 1907.

Ch.: Harry W., b. Feb. 22, 1881; m. Oct. 28, 1908, Minnie Allis Billings of Hat., dau. of George A. Billings.

15. Chester Smith, s. of Orsamus (7), was b. Dec. 26, 1824; m. June 28, 1865, Matilda C. Standiford; d. Dec. 20, 1870. Res. in Baltimore, Md. She m. (2) Charles G. Waite of Hat. and d. May 30, 1893.

Ch: William Dunlap, b. Oct. 27, 1866.
Harriet Smith, b. March 12, 1868.

16. Charles O., s. of Orsamus (7), was b. June 18, 1838; d. Dec. 5, 1878, at Baltimore, Md.; m. Mar. 7, 1865, Mary A. E. Koler.

Ch.: John O. C., b Jan. 5, 1866; d. Feb. 20, 1870.
Charles Howard, b. Dec. 22, 1867; d. Feb. 26, 1870.
Minnie Cynthia, Eleanor Leyburn, twins, b. Dec. 18, 1870, d. Feb. 20, 1877.
George Chester, b. Nov. 12, 1874; d. July 15, 1875.

17. William Dunlap, s. of Chester S. (15), was b. Oct. 27, 1866; m. Oct. 3, 1894, Bertha Louisa Clark. Res. in Nhn.

Ch.: Chester Clark, b. March 7, 1897.

THE MORTON FAMILY.

First Family.

1. RICHARD MORTON was a s. of George Morton and grandson of George Morton who came to Plymouth and d. there in 1624. George Morton, grandfather of Richard, was bap. Feb. 18, 1598, at Austerfield, England, and m. Juliana Carpenter, a sister of Governor Bradford. With his s. George and other ch. he drifted to Dorchester. Richard Morton came to Hat. from Hart. sometime between 1663 and 1670. He was a blacksmith by trade. He m. Ruth ——, who d. Dec. 31, 1714. He d. Apr. 5, 1710.

Ch.: Thomas.
Richard.
John, b. Jan. 31, 1670; d. Apr. 26, 1670.
Joseph, b. Apr., 1672.
John, b. Apr., 1674.
Abraham, b. May 12, 1676.
Elizabeth, b. Mar. 31, 1680.
Ebenezer, b. Aug. 10, 1682.
Jonathan, b. Nov. 2, 1684.

2. JOSEPH, s. of Richard (1), was b. at Hat., Apr., 1672; d. Sept. 28, 1730; m. Mary Marsh, dau. of Samuel Marsh of Hat. She was b. May 24, 1678.

Ch.: Ruth, b. Dec. 15, 1699; d. unm. Oct. 30, 1730.
Elizabeth, b. Apr. 4, 1704; m. Oct. 27, 1731, Samuel Warner of Hat.
Abigail, b. July 18, 1707; d. same day.
John, m. Aug. 4, 1730, Lydia Hawley of Amh.; d. 1793.
Thankful, b. May 21, 1713; m. Ephraim Allen of Hat.
Joseph, b. Oct. 24, 1715; d. prob. abt. 1744; no family.
Abigail, b. Oct. 18, 1720.
Mary, d. Apr. 10, 1723.

3. JOHN, s. of Richard (1), was b. Apr., 1674; m. Ruth ——.

Ch.: Ruth, b. Jan. 6, 1700.

4. ABRAHAM, s. of Richard (1), was b. May 12, 1676; d. Feb. 28, 1765; m. May 8, 1701, Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Root) Kellogg of Westfield. She d. June, 1755, a. 72.

Ch.: Abraham, b. May 2, 1703; sett. in Shutesbury.
Richard, b. Oct. 1, 1704; m. Feb. 25, 1731, Mary Waite; rem. to Athol.
Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1707; m. July 3, 1727, Samuel Smith.
Samuel, b. Sept., 1709; m. June 3, 1731, Lydia Smith; rem. to Athol.
Abigail, b. Jan. 6, 1711; d. Feb. 1, 1715.
Noah, m. Rhoda Waite; rem. to Athol.
Moses, b. 1717.
Daniel, b. Dec. 23, 1720; m. (1) 1743, Esther Bardwell; m. (2) Dec., 1764, Eleanor Waite; d. 1786 in What.
Abigail, b. Feb. 1, 1722; d. Dec. 24, 1726.

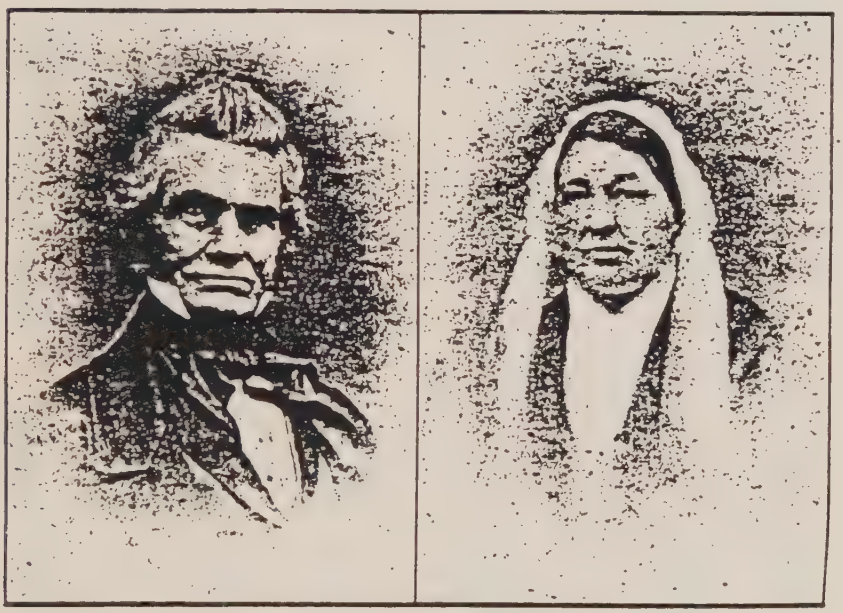
5. EBENEZER, s. of Richard (1), was b. Aug. 10, 1682; d. Mar. 4, 1760; m. Feb. 22, 1711, Sarah Belden, who d. June, 1749.

Ch.: Son, b. 1711; d. a. 5 weeks.
Dorothy, b. Dec. 6, 1712; m. (1) John Belden; m. (2) Elnathan Graves; d. abt. 1801.
Lydia, b. Mar. 24, 1715; m. 1735, Joseph Bardwell of Belchertown.
Elisha, b. Apr. 1, 1717; d. abroad Feb. 13, 1793.
Eunice, b. May 14, 1721; m. Elijah Morton.
Simeon.
Oliver, m. Nov. 10, 1751, Hannah Gillett; rem. to What.
Ebenezer, b. Dec. 8, 1725.
Seth, b. Sept. 6, 1729.
Elisha, as above, was m. and had a

dau., *Lydia*, who m. Oct. 15, 1780, Abraham Billings of Hat. Abraham Billings m. Nov. 20, 1810, Sophia, dau. of William Morton of Hat.

6. Lieut. Jonathan, s. of Richard (1), a blacksmith in Hat., was b. Nov. 2, 1684; d. Apr. 25, 1767; m. Apr. 13, 1710, Sarah, dau. of Chileab Smith. She was b. Apr. 26, 1688, and d. Oct. 5, 1760. They lived on the present Academy lot.

Ch.: Jonathan, b. Jan. 25, 1711; d. Mar. 10, 1711.
Martha, b. Nov. 18, 1713.
Jonathan, b. July 12, 1716; m. Eleanor, dau. of Joseph Smith; d. abt. 1788.
Elijah, b. Nov. 10, 1718; m. Eunice Morton, who d. 1781. He d. Oct. 6, 1798.
David, b. Sept. 12, 1721; m. Christian ——; d. Feb. 23, 1798.
Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1725; m. 1750, Ephraim Doolittle.
Mary, b. Sept. 29, 1727; m. Samuel Smith; d. Jan. 11, 1807.
Lucy, b. Sept. 21, 1732; d. 1766.



Mr. and Mrs. Moses Morton.

7. Moses, s. of Abraham (4), was b. in 1717; d. Jan. 30, 1798; m. Ruth, dau. of Richard Billings. She d. Mar. 28, 1802, a. 86.

Ch.: Judith, b. Aug. 1, 1753; m. June 29, 1780, Joseph Waite of Williamsburg.
Abigail, b. Nov. 29, 1754; m. —— Clark of Nhn.
Josiah, b. Feb. 16, 1757; m. Feb. 10, 1789, Phebe Bliss of Longmeadow.

8. Josiah, s. of Moses (7), was b. Feb. 16, 1757; m. Feb. 10, 1789, Phebe Bliss, sister of Abijah Bliss of Hat.; came from Longmeadow. He d. May 30, 1829. She d. Jan. 5, 1836.

Ch.: Moses, b. Jan. 4, 1790.
Abigail, b. Dec. 13, 1791; d. unm. Aug. 15, 1874.
Rodolphus, b. Jan. 21, 1794.
Sarah, b. Mar. 20, 1796; d. unm. Feb. 28, 1879.
Leander, b. Mar. 16, 1803; d. unm. Oct. 17, 1872.

9. Moses, s. of Josiah (8), was b. Jan. 4, 1790; d. Dec. 31, 1879; m. Nov. 28, 1816, Sophia A., dau. of Cotton Partridge of Hat. She was b. in 1798 and d. Mar. 5, 1863, a. 64.

Ch.: Dwight Partridge, b. Oct. 12, 1817.
Josiah Lyman, b. Oct. 29, 1820; d. Mar. 21, 1837.
Sophia Arms, b. June 2, 1824; m. Nov. 1, 1842, Israel G. Dickinson.
Joseph Lyman, b. Dec. 7, 1831; d. at Waukegan, Ill.
Helen Maria, b. Jan. 31, 1838; m. Jan. 1, 1863, George W. Waite; d. Dec. 16, 1887.

10. Rodolphus, s. of Josiah (8), was b. Jan. 21, 1794; d. June 20, 1853; m. 1836, Elizabeth W., dau. of Israel Dickinson. She was b. May 5, 1808, and d. Apr. 24, 1862.

Ch.: George Louis, b. Jan. 8, 1837; m. 1868, Sarah E. Wood; d. Apr. 5, 1870.
Mary Dickinson, b. June 26, 1840; m. Dec., 1872, Hugh Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn.; d. Dec. 19, 1894.
Charles Kellogg, b. May 9, 1842.

11. Dwight Partridge, s. of Moses (9), was b. Oct. 12, 1817; d. May 1, 1895; m. Mar. 31, 1841, Chloe Cole of Lyons, N. Y. She was b. Aug. 31, 1820, and d. Oct. 27, 1907.

Ch.: Josiah Lyman, b. Jan. 5, 1842; m. abt. 1870.
Abby Ward, b. Oct. 12, 1845; d. June 17, 1853.
Clara White, b. May 4, 1851; m. Dec. 26, 1872, Frank W. Wood.
Henry Dwight, b. Dec. 22, 1852; m. Catherine Kinsbury.
Eunice L., b. Sept. 10, 1854; d. Mar. 11, 1908.
Albert W., b. Mar. 20, 1861.

12. Charles Kellogg, s. of Rodolphus (10), was b. May 9, 1842; m. Jan. 17, 1872, Mary W., dau. of John Kellogg of So. Had. She was b. May 20, 1846. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

Ch.: Robert Kellogg, b. Apr. 18, 1876; m. Mar., 1908, Dorothy Payne of Boston.
Charles Dickinson, b. May 11, 1882.

13. Ebenezer, s. of Ebenezer (5), was b. Dec. 8, 1725; d. Dec. 5, 1797; m. Azubah (Graves), wid. of Moses Bardwell. She was b. Jan. 1, 1780.

Ch.: Ebenezer, m. June 22, 1786, Hannah Ingram of Amh.

14. Dea. Elijah, s. of Jonathan (6), was b. Nov. 10, 1718; d. Oct. 5, 1798; m. (1) Eunice, dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah (Belden) Morton. She was b. May 14, 1721; d. Mar. 15, 1781. He m. (2) Nov. 12, 1789, Mrs. Martha Barstow of Sund., who d. Apr. 23, 1803.

Ch.: Lois, b. May 14, 1744; d. unm. Oct. 20, 1800.
Elihu, b. Feb. 23, 1746; d. June 14, 1815.
Elijah, b. Feb. 23, 1748; d. Feb. 18, 1769.
Eunice, b. Aug. 25, 1751; d. unm. Aug. 17, 1825.

Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1753; m. Lieut. Asa Ludden.
Rhoda, b. Aug. 29, 1756; d. Feb. 17, 1840.
Dorothy, b. July 12, 1759; m. Aug. 11, 1785, Perez Morton; d. Jan. 25, 1840.
William, b. Aug. 18, 1761; d. Nov. 12, 1837.

15. WILLIAM, s. of Dea. Elijah (14), was b. Aug. 18, 1761; d. Nov. 12, 1837; m. June 23, 1783, Hannah Chambers, who d. Feb. 25, 1838.

Ch.: Pamelia, b. Dec. 15, 1783; m. Sept. 16, 1802, Silas Bardwell; d. Aug. 22, 1854.
William, b. Feb. 10, 1786; d. in autumn of 1838.
Pliny, b. Oct. 3, 1788; d. in U. S. Navy, Nov. 22, 1816, unm.
Sophia, b. Oct. 19, 1790; m. Abraham Billings, Nov. 20, 1810; d. Feb. 15, 1852.
Henry F., b. Dec. 29, 1792; d. unm. June 22, 1819.
Cotton, b. Apr. 12, 1795; d. Feb. 9, 1845.
Jerusha and Wealthea, twins, b. June 8, 1796. Jerusha m. Abijah Bliss, June 5, 1823; d. Mar. 15, 1830. Wealthea m. Apr. 8, 1819, Theodore Porter; d. May 27, 1872.
Lily, b. May 4, 1798; d. young.
Louisa, b. Sept. 15, 1799; d. young.
Israel, b. Jan. 5, 1804; d. May 3, 1879; m. Apr. 26, 1838, Lucy Lyman of Southampton, who was b. Mar. 16, 1811, and d. July 2, 1889. No ch.
Almira, b. Nov. 9, 1808; m. Oct. 28, 1832, Rev. Jeremiah Pomeroy. Their s., William M. Pomeroy, was for a time editor of the Spfd. *Union*. She d. 1890.

16. JONATHAN, s. of Lieut. Jonathan (6), was b. July 12, 1716; d. Sept. 18, 1788; m. Eleanor, dau. of Joseph Smith of Hat. She was b. Dec. 9, 1717.

Ch.: Jonathan, b. Oct. 16, 1746; d. Jan. 19, 1836.
Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1747.
Enos, b. Feb. 4, 1749; d. in infancy.
Enos, b. Mar. 30, 1751.
Lucy, b. May 25, 1752; m. Aug. 2, 1776, Benjamin Smith; d. Jan. 13, 1777.
Perez, b. Sept. 19, 1761.
Eleanor.

17. PEREZ, s. of Jonathan (16), was b. Sept. 19, 1761; d. Sept. 11, 1839; m. Aug. 11, 1785, Dorothy, dau. of Elijah and Eunice (Belding) Morton. She was b. July 12, 1759; d. Jan. 25, 1840.

Ch.: Joseph, b. May 12, 1786; d. Feb. 13, 1821; m. Feb. 9, 1810, Martha Day.
Jeremiah, b. Dec. 13, 1788; d. July 29, 1854.
Moses, b. Sept. 8, 1790; d. Apr. 16, 1795.
Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1792; d. June 11, 1793.
Mary, b. May 25, 1794; d. unm. Jan. 9, 1889.
Laura, b. June 23, 1796; d. Sept. 23, 1839.
Perez, b. Sept. 23, 1798; d. Nov. 17, 1813.
Child, b. Dec. 2, 1800; d. in infancy.
Moses, b. Nov. 7, 1802; d. Nov. 8, 1866.
Dorothy, b. Aug. 7, 1805; d. unm. Apr. 16, 1886.
Edwin, b. Sept. 13, 1807; d. unm. Mar. 11, 1890.

18. JEREMIAH or JEREMY, s. of Perez (17), was b. Dec. 13, 1788; d. July 29, 1854; m. (1) Phila Abbott of Leverett, who d. June 7, 1827, a. 36; m. (2) Jan., 1829, Temperance McCulloch of Colrain, who d. July 15, 1882, a. 88.

Ch. (by Phila Abbott): Naomi, b. Sept. 21, 1814; m. Otis Conkey of Illinois.
Maria, m. Artemus Scott.
Phila Eliza, b. May 23, 1827; m. 1852, Jonathan D. Porter.

Ch. (by Temperance McCulloch): Sarah Frances, b. 1833; m. 1852, Dr. T. Franklin Knight. He d. Oct. 5, 1854, a. 38. They had one child, *Sarah Maria*, b. Oct. 5, 1853.

19. MOSES, s. of Perez (17), was b. Nov. 7, 1802; d. Nov. 8, 1866; m. (1) Martha Warner of Ashfield, who d. May 8, 1843; m. (2) abt. 1846, Mary Ferguson of Troy, N. Y.

Ch. (by Martha Warner): Antoinette A., b. at What., 1832; d. Feb. 4, 1861.
Eugene I., b. May 23, 1837; m. Maria L. Porter of Hat., Nov. 22, 1900. She d. Mar. 2, 1910.
Ch. (by Mary Ferguson): Edward F., d. in the army in the Civil war.
Esther L., d. 17 years old.

20. EBENEZER, s. of Ebenezer (13), was b. abt. 1763; d. Feb. 3, 1839, a. 76; m. June 22, 1786, Hannah Ingram of Amh., who d. Aug. 28, 1848, a. 81.

Ch.: Azubah, b. Nov. 2, 1787; d. unm. Nov. 21, 1868.
John Bardwell, b. July 11, 1789.
Orethea, b. Feb. 20, 1792; m. Charles Smith; d. Mar. 15, 1875.
Daughter, b. Nov. 24, 1793; d. next day.
Fanny, b. Sept. 12, 1795; d. Oct. 5, 1795.
Eurotas, b. July 18, 1796; d. Sept. 11, 1798.
Eurotas, b. July 30, 1799.
Ebenezer, b. May 14, 1801; m. June 22, 1824, Rhue Cooley of Dfd.
Horace, b. Apr. 12, 1803; d. next day.
Horace, b. Mar. 25, 1805; d. next day.
Hannah Almira, b. Feb. 3, 1808.
James, b. Feb. 25, 1811.

21. JOHN BARDWELL, s. of Ebenezer (20), was b. at Hat., July 11, 1789; d. June 14, 1870; m. Sept. 23, 1819, Elizabeth M., dau. of Dea. John and Elizabeth (Brown) White of What. She was b. Jan. 23, 1799, and d. Oct. 24, 1858.

Ch.: Mary E., b. Feb. 16, 1821; m. Aug. 23, 1843, Rev. John A. McKinstry.
Harriet A., b. Jan. 8, 1823; d. unm. Jan. 4, 1844.
John White, b. Jan. 21, 1826.
Eurotas, b. July 6, 1828.
Elvira White, b. June 27, 1835; m. Oct. 31, 1860, Gilbert J. Shaw.
Judith White, b. Dec. 3, 1839; m. May 22, 1872, Augustus Dow.

22. JOHN WHITE, s. of John Bardwell (21), was b. Jan. 21, 1826; m. Henrietta A. Kingsley of Williamsburg. Res. at No. Hat., but rem. to Con.

Ch.: Austin Kingsley, b. Apr. 8, 1859.
Eliza White, b. Sept. 30, 1862.
Louisa Almira, b. June 28, 1865.
John Bardwell, b. Sept. 11, 1869.

23. EUROTAS, s. of John Bardwell (21), was b. at What., July 6, 1828; d. Aug. 26, 1905; m. (1) July 3, 1862, Margaret A., dau. of Charles D. and Mary H. (Ferguson) Stockbridge. She was b. Aug. 13, 1842, and d. Sept. 14, 1862. He m. (2) May 19, 1864, Fidelia R., dau. of Solomon and Wealthy (Arms) Atkins of So. Dfd. She was b. Aug. 25, 1839. He lived on the river road in No. Hat.

Ch.: Gilbert E., b. June 24, 1868.
William Augustus, b. June 9, 1874; k. by the cars Sept. 18, 1891.

24. GILBERT E., s. of Eurotas (23), was b. June 24, 1868; m. Oct. 7, 1896, Nellie S., dau. of Charles A. and Mary (Smith) Jones.

Ch.: Maud, b. Nov. 26, 1898.
Charles, b. Feb. 11, 1902.

25. JAMES, s. of Ebenezer (20), was b. Feb. 25, 1811; d. at

Shipman, Ill., Dec. 10, 1883; m. Nov. 24, 1842, Harriet Atwood, dau. of Josiah Allis of Hat. She d. June 4, 1862, a. 46.

Ch.: Josiah Allis, b. June 5, 1847; d. at Shipman, Ill., May 3, 1867.
James Ebenezer, b. Sept. 11, 1850.
Eurotas M., b. Mar., 1856.
Harriet Allis, b. Nov. 13, 1861.

SECOND FAMILY.

1. SOLOMON MORTON of Hat. lived at No. Hat.; m. Eunice Tower, who was b. at Salem in 1774 and d. in What., Mar. 22, 1850.

Ch.: Richard Tower, b. Aug. 1, 1791, at Hat.
Susanna, b. Sept., 1795; m. Doras Curtis.
Theodotia, b. May 7, 1798.
Solomon, b. July 5, 1801.
David, b. Nov. 28, 1803.
William.
Sarah, m. (1) Jan. 20, 1802, Aaron Waite. He was in the regular army and d. on his route home. She m. (2) David Turner.
Electa, m. a Mr. Skinner and rem. to Ohio.

2. RICHARD TOWER, s. of Solomon (1), was b. at Hat., Aug. 1, 1791; d. at What., Aug. 19, 1879, a. 89; m. (1) Mary Davenport; m. (2) Feb. 13, 1816, Electa, dau. of Francis and Ruth (Coleman) Belden. She was b. in What., Mar. 13, 1798, and d. Aug. 20, 1874.

Ch.: Richard Tower, b. Oct. 18, 1814.
Mary D., b. Nov. 22, 1816; m. Theodore Sheldon of Nhn.
Francis B., b. Dec. 3, 1818; m. Electa Skinner.
Marcus, b. Dec. 25, 1824; m Cynthia S. Marsh, Jan. 23, 1846, who died June 12, 1899. He died Aug. 18, 1901.

3. RICHARD TOWER, s. of Richard Tower (2), was b. at What., Oct. 18, 1814; m. Jan. 1, 1837, Rebecca J. Kittel of Schenectady, N. Y. She was b. Aug. 2, 1818. Res. in Bradstreet.

Ch.: Charles M., b. Oct. 18, 1842.
Benjamin, b. Apr. 23, 1845.
Cecelia, b. May 31, 1846; m. Rev. Amaziah Deusler of Troy, N. Y.
Marcus, b. June 6, 1850.
Theodore S., b. May 1, 1852.
Mary D. S., b. Aug. 21, 1854.
Estelle, b. Feb. 22, 1861; m. Joel Woodward, June 1, 1882.

THE PARTRIDGE FAMILY.

1. WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, or PARTRIGG, came from Berwick-upon-Tweed, England; was an early sett. of Hart., whence he rem. to Had., where he d. June 27, 1668. He m. Dec. 12, 1644, Mary Smith of Hart., who d. July 20 (28?), 1680, a. 55.

Ch.: Samuel, b. Oct. 15, 1645.
Mary, m. (1) Nov. 12, 1663, John Smith; m. (2) Sept., 1679, Peter Montague; d. May 20, 1683, a. abt. 55.

2. COL. SAMUEL, s. of William (1), was b. Oct. 15, 1645; m. Sept. 24, 1668, Mehitable, dau. of John Crow. He was representative in 1685 and 1686, colonel of the regiment, judge of probate, and one of His Majesty's Council, and the most important man, after the death of Colonel Pynchon, 1703, in all the western part of the province. He d. Dec. 25, 1740.

Ch.: William, b. Nov. 16, 1669; d. Sept., 1693.
Samuel, b. Jan. 21, 1672.
Mehitable, b. May 1, 1674; d. May 16, 1674.
Mehitable, b. Aug. 26, 1675; m. Dec. 9, 1693, Nathaniel Dwight.
Child, b. 1677; d. young.
Mary, b. 1678; m. Dec. 4, 1695, Josiah Dwight.
Jonathan, b. Apr. 5, 1681; d. Sept. 11, 1684.
Edward, b. Apr. 26, 1683; res. in Hat.
Jonathan, b. Sept. 18, 1685; d. Jan. 24, 1686.
John, b. 1686; d. 1717.
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1688; m. (1) May 9, 1709, John Hamlin, Jr.; m. (2) —— Hamlin; m. (3) —— Johnson of Woodstock, Conn.; m. (4) —— Payson of Middletown, Conn.

3. SAMUEL, s. of Samuel (2), was b. Jan. 21, 1672; d. between 1735 and 1738; m. 1695, Mrs. Mary Atwater, dau. of Rev. Seaborn Cotton. She was b. in 1670 and d. June 23, 1729, a. 59.

Ch.: William, b. Jan. 9, 1695; d. Mar. 16, 1698.
Samuel, b. June 1, 1696.
Mary, b. June 15, 1698; m. Isaac Mattoon.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1701; m. Ezekiel Kellogg.
Dorothy, b. Mar. 2, 1703; d. Mar., 1703.
Cotton, b. Oct. 13, 1705.
Mehitable, b. Oct. 8, 1707; m. Thomas Barnard.
William, b. Sept. 15, 1710; rem. to Nova Scotia, where he was secretary of state.

4. EDWARD, s. of Samuel (2), was b. Apr. 26, 1683; d. Dec. 26, 1757, a. 74. He m. May 14, 1707, Martha, dau. of Rev. William Williams of Hat. She d. Nov. 26, 1766.

Ch.: Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1708.
Martha, b. Oct. 9, 1710.
Oliver, b. June 13, 1712.

5. COTTON, s. of Samuel (3), was b. Oct. 13, 1705; d. Sept. 28, 1733, a. 27. He m. Margaret, dau. of Moses Cook. She m. (2) Samuel Gaylord.

Ch.: Samuel, b. July 3, 1730.
Sybil, b. Oct. 7, 1732; m. Josiah Dickinson.

6. OLIVER, s. of Edward (4) of Hat., was b. June 13, 1712; d. July 21, 1792, a. 80. He m. 1734, Anna, dau. of Rev. William Williams of Weston. She d. Dec. 21, 1802, a. 85.

Ch.: William, b. Aug. 15, 1735; d. Aug. 30, 1735.
Anna, b. July 27, 1736; m. —— Bull.
Oliver, b. Aug. 19, 1738; d. Sept. 9, 1738.
Martha, b. Nov. 8, 1739.
Mercy, b. Feb. 15, 1742.
Elizabeth, b. Mar. 15, 1744.
Sophia, b. Aug. 3, 1746.
Samuel, b. Sept. 5, 1748.
Oliver, b. Apr. 15, 1751; unm.; physician in Stockbridge.
William, b. Apr. 30, 1753.
John, b. May 1, 1755.
Pamela, b. Sept. 21, 1757; d. Jan. 10, 1759.
Pamela, b. Jan. 15, 1761.

7. SAMUEL, s. of Cotton (5) of Hat., was b. July 3, 1730; m. Jan. 18, 1754, Abigail Dwight.

Ch.: Esther, b. Mar. 26, 1761; m. John Allis of Hat.; d. Dec. 22, 1834.
Cotton, b. Dec. 1, 1765.
Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1767; d. young.
Samuel, b. Oct. 10, 1775.

8. COTTON, s. of Samuel (7) of Hat., was b. Dec. 1, 1765; m. (1) May 4, 1788, Sophia, dau. of Dea. Jonathan Arms of Dfd.; m. (2) June 23, 1796, Hannah, dau. of Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., of Hat.

Ch. (by Sophia Arms): Dwight, b. 1789; m. Apr. 5, 1807, Elizabeth Sabin; d. in Phelps, N. Y., a. 32.
Theodore, b. 1791; res. in Newark, N. J.
Ch. (by Hannah Lyman): Sophia Arms, b. 1798; m. Moses Morton.
Eunice, b. 1800.
Hannah Huntington, b. 1802; m. David S. Whitney of Nhn.
Joseph Lyman, b. 1804.
Abigail Dwight, m. (1) Aug. 26, 1835, Rev. Levi Pratt; m. (2) Lebbeus Ward.
Maria L., b. Nov. 28, 1808; d. Nov. 16, 1897.
Fanny, b. Mar. 22, 1811; m. Joseph Brainerd of St. Albans, Vt.
George Cotton, graduate of Amh. College in 1833; a clergyman in Illinois.
Harriet, m. Alfred Woodruff.

9. MAJ. SAMUEL, s. of Lieut. Samuel (7), was b. Oct. 10, 1775; d. Mar. 11, 1856; m. Sept. 8, 1796, Mabel, dau. of Lemuel Dickinson of Hat. She d. Nov. 4, 1841.

Ch.: Hepzibah, b. Dec. 11, 1797; m. Jan. 4, 1816, Hon. Israel Billings, who d. June 4, 1856. She d. Aug. 21, 1865.
Samuel Dwight, b. Oct. 15, 1806.

10. SAMUEL DWIGHT, s. of Maj. Samuel (9), was b. at Hat., Oct. 15, 1806; d. Jan. 19, 1893; m. Sept. 8, 1834, Lucretia A. Warner. She d. at La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 12, 1897.

Ch.: Anna W., b. in Hat., Aug. 9, 1835; m. Apr. 28, 1858, Peter M. Myers of New York city; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21, 1895.
Harriet H., b. in Hat., Nov. 9, 1839; m. Apr. 28, 1858, Henry J. Bliss of La Crosse, Wis.
Henrietta S., b. Aug. 11, 1842; d. Sept. 15, 1842.
Samuel, b. in Hat., Nov. 9, 1844; d. at Orange, N. J., May 4, 1880; m. Oct. 12, 1870, Emma A. Collamore.
John Cotton, b. May 5, 1846; d. in infancy.

11. ANNA MYERS BLISS, dau. of Henry J. Bliss and Harriet Partridge Bliss, and granddaughter of Samuel Dwight Partridge (10), was b. May 20, 1862; m. Nov. 27, 1888, Ellis B. Usher of La Crosse, Wis.

12. DOROTHY BLISS, dau. of Anna M. Bliss Usher (11) and Ellis B. Usher, was b. at La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 16, 1892.

THE PORTER FAMILY.

1. SAMUEL PORTER, s. of John of Windsor, Conn., was among the first sett. of Had., where he d. Sept. 6, 1689. He m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas Stanley of Hart. She d. Dec. 18, 1708.

Ch.: Samuel, b. Apr. 6, 1660.
Child, b. Apr. 26, 1662; d. same day.
Thomas, b. Apr. 17, 1663; d. May 27, 1663.
Hezekiah, b. Jan. 7, 1665.
John, b. Dec. 12, 1666.
Hannah, b. 1670; m. Mar. 29, 1689, John Nash.
Mehitable, b. Sept. 15, 1673; m. Nathaniel Goodwin; d. Feb. 6, 1726.
Experience, b. Aug. 5, 1676.
Ichabod, b. June 17, 1678.
Nathaniel, b. Nov. 15, 1680.
Thomas, b. abt. 1683.

2. ICHABOD, s. of Samuel (1) of Hat., was b. June 17, 1678; d. Sept. 12, 1727; m. July 4, 1700, Dorcas Marsh.

Ch.: Dorcas, b. 1703.
Mehitable, b. July 20, 1706.
Son, b. Apr. 28, 1707; d. same day.
Hannah, b. July 21, 1708.
Mary, b. Apr. 24, 1711.
James, b. Sept. 19, 1714.
Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1718.

3. JAMES, s. of Ichabod (2), was b. Sept. 19, 1714; d. Apr. 25, 1792; m. (1) Feb. 22, 1737, Hannah Waite, who d. Nov. 10, 1740; m. (2) Eunice ——, who d. June 9, 1775, a. 55.

Ch. (by Hannah Waite): Hannah, b. Nov. 2, 1740.
Ch. (by Eunice ——): Hannah, b. Nov. 23, 1745; m. Abel Allis of Somers, Conn.
Jonathan, b. June 5, 1747; d. July 5, 1747.
Jonathan, b. Apr. 16, 1752; m. Ruth Chapin of Somers, Conn.
Submit, b. Mar. 15, 1754; m. —— Chapin.
David, b. July 5, 1757; rem. to Williamsburg.
Silas, b. Aug. 18, 1759.

MR. AND MRS. JONATHAN PORTER.

4. DEA. JONATHAN, s. of James (3), was b. Apr. 16, 1752; d. Apr. 26, 1833; m. Ruth Chapin of Somers, Conn., who d. Feb. 3, 1838.

Ch.: Reuben, b. Dec., 1779; d. 1868; rem. to Heath.
Eunice, b. Apr. 1, 1782; m. John Graves, s. of Seth Graves; d. June 20, 1870.
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 18, 1783; d. unm. June 7, 1863.
Ruth, b. July 1, 1786; d. unm. Apr. 25, 1870.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 12, 1789.
Samuel, b. Apr. 23, 1791; d. unm. Jan. 7, 1848.
Chester, b. Sept. 14, 1793.
Anne, b. Nov. 18, 1796; d. unm. Jan. 7, 1844.

5. JONATHAN, s. of Dea. Jonathan (4), was b. Jan. 12, 1789; d. Apr. 19, 1864; m. Dec. 17, 1818, Electa, dau. of William Allis. She was b. July 15, 1792, and d. Oct. 1, 1855.

Ch.: Moses Chapin, b. Dec. 30, 1819.
Henry S., b. Dec. 24, 1821.
Sophia A., b. Apr. 18, 1824; m. Nov. 1, 1856, Quartus Sykes.
Jonathan D., b. July 3, 1826.
James, b. Nov. 30, 1828.

6. CHESTER, s. of Dea. Jonathan (4), was b. Sept. 14, 1793; d. Mar. 26, 1866; m. (1) Feb. 23, 1826, Rachel Smith, who d. Jan. 9, 1847; m. (2) Hepzibah Nash, who d. Feb. 1, 1875.

Ch.: Mary L., m. Mar. 24, 1853, Lewis S. Dyer.

7. SILAS, s. of James (3), was b. Aug. 18, 1759; d. Feb. 19, 1841; m. Mary, dau. of Seth and Mary (Dickinson) Graves. She was b. July 20, 1765, and d. June 1, 1832. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Ch.: Mary (Polly), b. Sept. 21, 1787; d. Nov. 20, 1819; m. Orrin Farnsworth of Waterloo, N. Y.
Sarah (Sally), b. Aug. 31, 1789; d. at Spfd. in 1838; m. Ebenezer Dwight of Hat.
Theodore, b. June 19, 1792.
Martha (Patty), b. Aug. 18, 1794; m. Erastus Knight of Huntington.
Silas, b. Dec. 1, 1796; d. at Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1819, unm.
Seth, b. July 3, 1799; lived in Norwich, Conn.

8. THEODORE, s. of Silas (7), was b. June 19, 1792; d. Mar. 3, 1860; m. Apr. 8, 1819, Wealtha, dau. of William Morton. She was b. June 8, 1796, and d. May 27, 1872.

Ch.: Mary Ann, b. Feb. 3, 1820; m. Jeremiah D. Wells.
Silas, b. Aug. 31, 1824; unm. and resides in Hat.
Theodore, b. June 15, 1829.

9. MOSES CHAPIN, s. of Jonathan (5), was b. Dec. 30, 1819; d. July 7, 1888; m. (1) Dec., 1846, Emily Porter of Had., who d. Jan. 19, 1856; m. (2) Apr. 14, 1857, Louisa Bridgman of Amh.

Ch.: Augusta Allis, b. Dec. 13, 1847; m. Oct. 17, 1894, Myron C. Graves.
Jonathan Edwards, b. Nov. 22, 1849.
Moses, b. Sept. 9, 1854; d. Feb. 24, 1865.
Charles, adopted Feb. 28, 1860; m. June 5, 1890, Lucy A. Scott of West Randolph, Vt.

10. HENRY S., s. of Jonathan (5), was b. Dec. 24, 1821; d. Mar. 14, 1892; m. Nov. 14, 1849, Matilda N. Granger of Had. She d. Jan. 29, 1910. Res. in Agawam.

Ch.: Samuel D., b. Jan. 1, 1851; m. Sept. 23, 1874, Jane F. Brown.
William H., b. May 8, 1856; m. Oct. 23, 1879, Carrie M. Harris.

11. JONATHAN D., s. of Jonathan (5), was b. July 3, 1826; d. May 2, 1890; m. 1852, Phila E., dau. of Jeremy Morton.

Ch.: Frank K., b. Apr. 3, 1857; d. Jan. 25, 1907.
Maria L., b. Jan. 26, 1860; m. Nov. 22, 1900, Eugene I. Morton; d. Mar. 2, 1910.
Edwin S., adopted s., d. Mar. 27, 1874.

12. JAMES, s. of Jonathan (5), was b. Nov. 30, 1828; m. Nov.

19, 1856, Sarah J., dau. of Alvan Randall of Enfield. She was b. Apr. 8, 1833.

Ch.: Emma E., b. Feb. 3, 1858; m. Nov. 8, 1883, David Billings; d. Nov. 17, 1909.
Carrie S., b. Nov. 19, 1860; m. Oct. 15, 1896, Nathaniel B. Wade of Spfd.
Charlotte, b. Dec. 4, 1865.
Elizabeth D., b. Aug. 14, 1868; m. Oct. 10, 1901, Dr. Frank M. Padelford of Fall River.

13. JONATHAN E., s. of Moses Chapin (9), was b. Nov. 22, 1849; m. Dec. 13, 1871, Mary D. Smith of Had., who was b. Feb. 7, 1850.

Ch.: Daughter, b. July 3, 1877; d. Oct. 4, 1877.
Helen L., b. June 27, 1878; m. Dec. 28, 1899, Hugh McLeod of Hat.

14. THEODORE, s. of Theodore (8), was b. June 15, 1829; d. Aug. 4, 1899; m. Dec. 24, 1850, Wealthy, dau. of Thomas Frary. She was b. Dec. 1, 1830, and d. Dec. 1, 1897.

Ch.: Clara Ellen, b. Sept. 17, 1852; m. Nov. 1, 1888, Hiram Taylor of Nhn.
Mary Maria, b. July 11, 1854; m. Oct. 14, 1879, Geo. G. Ware of Spfd.
Myron Wells, b. Apr. 14, 1859; m. 1884, Ellen Lovering of Lamoille, Ohio.
William Lewis, b. Oct. 17, 1862; m. Nov. 10, 1884, Ella Williams of Southampton; d. at Wfd., Mar. 25, 1891.
Edwin Frary, b. Aug. 27, 1864; m. Dec. 25, 1894, Cornelia B. Strong of Nhn.
George Theodore, b. Apr. 14, 1867; m. July 25, 1887, Minnie Upham of Huntington.
Sarah Belle, b. July 10, 1869; unm.; resides in Spfd.
Lillian Maud, b. Apr. 2, 1872; m. Nov. 23, 1892, Oliver U. Church of Spfd.
Letitia Louisa, b. Sept. 12, 1874; unm.; resides in Huntington.

15. SAMUEL D., s. of Henry S. (10), was b. Jan. 1, 1851; m. Sept. 23, 1874, Jennie F., dau. of John D. Brown. Resides in La Salle, Ill.

Ch.: Fred, b. July 8, 1875; d. Dec. 25, 1875.
Arthur Brown, b. Oct. 10, 1877.
Harriet Dwight, b. July 23, 1879; d. Sept. 25, 1879.
Ella Julia, b. Feb. 25, 1881.
Matilda Augusta, b. Apr. 14, 1882; d. May 5, 1882.
Henry S., b. Feb. 18, 1884; d. in Aug., 1884.
Hazel Allis, b. Nov. 19, 1886.
Jennie Mae, b. Feb. 20, 1888.
Ruth, b. Mar. 17, 1891.
Harold, b. Feb. 20, 1893.
Robert, b. June 9, 1896; d. Feb. 15, 1897.

16. WILLIAM H., s. of Henry S. (10), was b. May 8, 1856; m. Oct. 23, 1879, Carrie Marietta, dau. of Mrs. Caroline Harris of Nhn. She was b. at Kossuth, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1857.

Ch.: Ralph Henry, b. Mar. 7, 1884; d. May 10, 1885.
George Williams, b. Nov. 6, 1885.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

1. LIEUT. SAMUEL SMITH, with his wife, Elizabeth, and four ch.—Samuel, a. nine years; Elizabeth, seven; Mary, four; and Philip, one year—sailed in the *Elizabeth* of Ipswich for New England, April 30, 1634. He and his wife were then called 32 years

of age. He came from Wethersfield, Conn., to Had., where he held important offices in chh. and state. He is supposed to have d. in 1680, a. 78. His wife, Elizabeth, d. Mar. 16, 1686, a. 84.

Ch.: Samuel, b. abt. 1625; m. Elizabeth Smith.
Elizabeth, b. abt. 1627; m. (1) Nathaniel Foote; m. (2) William Gull.
Mary, b. abt. 1630; m. John Graves.
Philip, b. abt. 1633; m. Rebecca Foote.
Chileab, b. abt. 1635; m. Hannah Hitchcock.
John, b. abt. 1637; m. Mary Partridge.

2. JOHN, s. of Lieut. Samuel (1), was slain by Indians in Hat. Meadow, May 30, 1676. He m. Nov. 12, 1663, Mary, dau. of William Partridge. She d. May 20, 1683, having m. (2) Peter Montague.

Ch.: John, b. May 15, 1665; d. Jan. 20, 1724.
Samuel, b. Dec. 7, 1667; k. by falling from a horse, June 19, 1681.
Joseph, b. Nov. 16, 1670; m. Canada Waite.
Benjamin, b. 1673; sett. in Wethersfield, Conn.
Marah, b. 1677; m. John Day, Mar. 10, 1696.

3. JOSEPH, s. of John (2), was b. in Nov., 1670; m. Canada Waite, Dec. 15, 1696; d. Feb. 6, 1752, a. 81. She was b. in captivity Jan. 22, 1678, and d. in Hat., May 5, 1749, a. 72.

Ch.: Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1697; m. Joseph Field.
Martha, b. Oct. 19, 1699; m. Thomas Nash.
Benjamin, b. Nov. 17, 1701; slain June 18, 1724.
John, b. Dec. 26, 1703; d. abt. middle of July, 1705.
Sarah, b. Oct. 14, 1707; m. Elisha Smith.
Esther, b. June 2, 1710; m. Jonathan Field.
Anna, b. July 22, 1712; m. Moses Dickinson.
Samuel, b. 1715.
Eleanor, b. Dec. 9, 1717; m. Jonathan Morton.
Joseph, b. Nov. 21, 1720.

4. LIEUT. SAMUEL, s. of Joseph (3), was b. in 1715; d. July 20, 1767, of an apoplectic fit brought on by overwork on a very hot day while in the hay field, a. 52. He m. Mary Morton, dau. of Jonathan Morton of Hat. She was b. Sept. 29, 1727, and d. Jan. 11, 1807, a. 80. She was appointed guardian of her six sons then living, Oct. 6, 1767, Oliver at that time being one and one half years old. The distribution of the estate was in 1780 in equal shares.

Ch.: Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1750; d. Oct. 23, 1750.
Samuel, b. Apr. 16, 1752; m. Sarah White, Mar. 24, 1780. He d. Oct. 26, 1834.
Benjamin, b. Apr. 9, 1754; m. (1) Lucy Morton, Aug. 2, 1776; m. (2) Lois Warner, Feb. 16, 1791. He d. Apr. 21, 1841.
Elijah, b. Nov. 7, 1756; m. Lucy White, Jan. 26, 1779.
Joseph, b. Nov. 7, 1758; m. Lois White, Feb. 19, 1789.
Rufus, b. Sept. 13, 1761; m. Lavinia Bangs, May 5, 1785. He d. Dec. 24, 1841.
Oliver, b. Jan. 20, 1766; unm.; d. Dec. 22, 1845. He founded the Smith Charities. His estate was inventoried Mar. 2, 1847, at $391,561.77.

5. LIEUT. SAMUEL, s. of Lieut. Samuel (4), was b. Apr. 16, 1752; m. Mar. 24, 1780, Sarah, dau. of Daniel White of Hat. She d. Dec. 7, 1843, a. 88. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant by John Hancock, governor, and served in the war of the Revolution. He d. in Hat., Oct. 26, 1834, a. 83.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Dec. 23, 1780; unm.; d. Jan. 31, 1864, a. 83.
Clarissa, b. Aug. 16, 1783; unm.; d. June 18, 1861, a. 78.
Fanny, b. June 17, 1787; m. William Dickinson of Hat. He d. in Hat., Dec. 29, 1870, a. 87. She d. Feb. 21, 1853, a. 65.
Samuel, b. Dec. 20, 1792; unm.; d. Apr. 22, 1876, a. 83.
Asenath, b. Apr. 19, 1794; unm.; d. Apr. 5, 1878, a. 83.
William, b. Sept. 5, 1797; d. Sept. 26, 1798.

6. BENJAMIN, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Apr. 9, 1754; m. (1) Lucy Morton, Jan., 1777. She d. Jan. 13, 1777. He m. (2) Lois Warner, Feb. 16, 1791. She d. Feb. 3, 1844. He d. in Hat., Apr. 21, 1841. Lived on the William Allis allotment.

Ch.: Chester, b. Nov. 19, 1796; d. Oct. 5, 1798.
Almira, b. July 29, 1799; m. Nov. 27, 1824, Judge Samuel F. Lyman of Nhn. She d. Nov. 7, 1871. He d. Jan. 3, 1876.

7. ELIJAH, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Nov. 7, 1756; m. Jan. 26, 1779, Lucy, dau. of Daniel White of Hat. She was b. Aug. 23, 1757, and d. June 9, 1839. He d. in Hat., Nov. 30, 1829. He lived on the Eleazer Frary allotment.

Ch.: Charles, b. Feb. 21, 1782; d. Dec. 1, 1786.
Erastus, b. Jan. 14, 1784; d. Jan. 4, 1858.
Mary.
Charles, b. Jan. 17, 1787; m. Orethea Morton. She d. Mar. 15, 1875, a. 83. He d. June 15, 1857, a. 70.
Lucy, b. Apr. 28, 1789; unm.; d. Apr. 15, 1864.
Elijah, b. Aug. 7, 1791; unm.; d. Sept. 3, 1826.

8. JOSEPH, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Nov. 7, 1758; m. Feb. 19, 1789, Lois White, dau. of Lieut. Elihu White of Hat. She was b. Oct. 14, 1769; d. Oct. 10, 1829. He d. Jan. 2, 1836. Lived on the Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., allotment.

Ch.: Austin, b. Oct. 8, 1790; d. in New York, Mar. 8, 1861. Always lived in Hat. and bequeathed his large estate of about $450,000 to his sister Sophia.
Joseph, b. Apr. 1, 1792; m. Jan. 28, 1823, Hannah Wells; d. Oct. 25, 1861.
Elihu White, b. Apr. 11, 1794; unm.; d. Aug. 17, 1829.
Sophia, b. Aug. 27, 1796; unm.; d. June 12, 1870. Estate valued at $499,144.54. She endowed Smith Academy of Hat. with $75,000 and also with most of the balance endowed Smith College of Nhn.
Harriet, b. Apr. 11, 1800; unm.; d. Sept. 7, 1859.
Miranda, b. Feb. 12, 1803; unm.; d. Sept. 11, 1831.
Louisa, b. Nov. 22, 1805; unm.; d. June 20, 1828.

9. LIEUT. RUFUS, s. of Samuel (4), was b. Sept. 13, 1761; m. May 5, 1785, Lavinia Bangs. He lived on the John Allis allotment and d. in Hat., Dec. 24, 1841.

Ch.: John, b. Feb. 27, 1786; d. May 22, 1842, a. 58.

10. CHARLES, s. of Elijah (7), was b. Jan. 17, 1787; m. Orethea Morton. Lived on the John Coleman allotment. He d. in Hat., June 15, 1857, a. 70.

Ch.: Charles, b. Aug. 8, 1818.
Catharine, b. 1823; d. Aug. 20, 1844, a. 21.

11. ALMIRA, dau. of Benjamin (6), was b. July 29, 1799; m. Nov. 27, 1824, Samuel F. Lyman of Nhn., who was judge of Probate

Court for Hampshire County. He d. Jan. 3, 1876. She d. Nov. 7, 1871.

Ch.: Elizabeth Lyman, b. Apr. 10, 1828; lived in Nhn. and d. Dec. 29, 1881.
Jane Fowler Lyman, b. Aug. 28, 1830; lives in New York city.
Harriet Willard Lyman, b. Apr. 3, 1834; d. in Nhn., 1836.
Benjamin Smith Lyman, b. Dec. 11, 1835; lives in Philadelphia, Penn.
Mary Lyman, b. Aug. 10, 1837; lives in Pittsburg, Penn.

12. JOHN, s. of Rufus (9), was b. Feb. 27, 1786; lived in Hat.; m. Oct. 6, 1806, Sophia, dau. of Lieut. Lemuel Dickinson. She was b. Oct. 5, 1787. He d. May 22, 1844, a. 58.

Ch.: Rufus, b. Aug. 4, 1807.
Mary Dickinson, b. July 5, 1809; d. May 13, 1810.
Mary Dickinson, b. Apr. 11, 1811.
Lavinia, b. Dec. 17, 1813.
Sophia Dickinson, b. Aug. 20, 1818.
Lemuel Dickinson and Lydia Davenport, twins, b. Nov. 29, 1820.
John Woodbridge, b. June 29, 1826.

13. CHARLES, s. of Charles (10), was b. in Hat., Aug. 8, 1818; m. in Salem, Dec. 6, 1849, Caroline L. Sprague, who was b. in Salem, June 21, 1827. He was a graduate of Amh. College, class of 1841, and Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1845; held pastorates at Warren, Shawmut Ave. (Boston), and 17 years at Andover; was representative to General Court from Andover for four years, 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1887. He d. in Andover, Oct. 27, 1887.

Ch.: Edwin Bartlett, b. in Warren, Feb. 27, 1851.
Charles Sprague, b. in Andover, Apr. 27, 1853.
Caroline Reed, b. in Boston, Sept. 30, 1857; resides in New York city.

14. EDWIN BARTLETT, s. of Charles (13), was b. Feb. 27, 1851; m. June 27, 1883, Alice W. Noyes of Faribault, Minn. She was b. in Hart., May 2, 1863. They reside in Chicago, Ill.

Ch.: Noyes Bartlett, b. in Andover, May 8, 1884.

15. CHARLES SPRAGUE, s. of Charles (13), was b. Apr. 27, 1853; was graduate of Amh. College, class of 1874; m. Nov. 11, 1884, Isabella J. Dwight of Clinton, N. Y. She was b. Nov. 11, 1861. They reside in New York city.

Ch.: Hilda Sprague, b. in New York, Sept. 18, 1885.

MARY LYON was also a direct descendant of Lieut. Samuel Smith, the line being as follows:—

1. LIEUT. SAMUEL SMITH of Hadley, as above.

2. CHILEAB, s. of Lieut. Samuel (1), was b. abt. 1635; d. Mar. 7, 1731, a. 95. He m. Oct. 2, 1661, Hannah, dau. of Luke Hitchcock of Wethersfield, Conn. She d. Aug. 31, 1733, a. 88.

3. MARY, dau. of Chileab (2), was b. Aug. 16, 1681; m. (1) Dec. 15, 1697, Preserved Smith, s. of Samuel Smith of Had.; m. (2) Peter Montague.

4. CHILEAB, s. of Mary Smith, was b. May 21, 1708; was the third male sett. in Ashfield; was at the age of 80 years ordained a Baptist minister by his sons. He m. (1) Jan. 28, 1732, Sarah Moody. She d. Dec. 23, 1789, a. 87. He m. (2) Jan. 5, 1792, Rebecca Butler. He d. Aug. 19, 1800, a. 92.

5. JEMIMA, dau. of Chileab (4), was b. Mar. 15, 1740; m. Jan. 19, 1764, Dea. Isaac Shepard of Ashfield. He d. May 13, 1802, a. 69. His wid. d. in Stockton, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1828.

6. JEMIMA, dau. of Jemima (5) and Isaac Shepard, was b. Jan. 25, 1765; m. (1) in 1784, Aaron Lyon, Jr., of Ashfield. He d. in 1802. His wid. m. (2) Dea. Jonathan Taylor.

7. MARY LYON, dau. of Aaron Lyon, Jr., and Jemima (6), was born at Buckland, Feb. 28, 1797; d. at So. Had., Mar. 5, 1849. She was the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, now Mount Holyoke College.

THE STRONG FAMILY.

1. ELDER JOHN, s. of Richard Strong, was b. in Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., in 1605, whence he rem. to London and afterwards to Plymouth. Having strong Puritan sympathies, he sailed from Plymouth to the new world Mar. 20, 1630, and sett. at Dorchester. In 1635 he rem. to Hingham, and Mar. 9, 1634, he took the freeman's oath at Boston. Rem. shortly to Taunton, where he remained as late as 1645, as he was deputy to the General Court in Plymouth in 1641, 1643 and 1644. From Taunton he rem. to Windsor, Conn., and in 1659 to Nhn., where he lived for forty years. He had a tannery in that place, and June 13, 1663, was ordained elder of the church. He m. Dec., 1630, for his second wife, Abigail Ford, who d. July 6, 1688, a. abt. 80. He d. Apr. 14, 1699, a. 94.

Ch.: Thomas, b. abt. 1631; and fifteen others.

2. THOMAS, s. of John (1), was b. abt. 1631; d. Oct. 3, 1689, a. 58; m. for his second wife, Oct. 10, 1671, Rachel, dau. of Dea. William Holton of Nhn.

Ch.: Waitstill, b. 1677/8; and others.

3. WAITSTILL, s. of Thomas (2), was b. 1677/8; d. Nov. 13, 1762, a. 85; m. Dec. 19, 1701, Sarah Janes.

4. DEA. WAITSTILL, s. of Waitstill (3), was b. Jan. 18, 1703; d. Feb. 22, 1767; m. Nov. 23, 1736, Esther Root. He was a farmer at Nhn., where he was made deacon in 1743, and later lived in Southampton.

5. WAITSTILL, s. of Dea. Waitstill (4), was b. Oct. 24, 1746; d. Sept. 13, 1835, a. 88; m. Mar. 20, 1774, Rhoda Clark, who was b. at Nhn. He was a farmer at Southampton, and rem. in 1803 to Huntington.

6. HORATIO, s. of Waitstill (5), was b. Mar. 19, 1785, in Southampton; d. in Hat., Aug. 5,1857; m. Jan. 31, 1815, Sarah Elwell of Westhampton. She d. Aug. 13, 1874. He was a drum major in the War of 1812 at Boston. He sett. in Hat. after the war.

Ch.: Parmenas Lysander, b. Nov. 12, 1815.
Amariah Elwell, b. June 11, 1818.
Horatio, b. June 9, 1820; d. Nov. 10, 1892.
Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 12, 1823; m. Jan. 4, 1844, Ebenezer Dwight; d. June 5, 1897.
Rowena, b. Apr. 14, 1826; m. (1) Dec. 16, 1846, Edward Phelps Billings, who d. Nov. 6, 1848; m. (2) May 28, 1850, Osborne W. Cleveland of Williamsburg.

7. PARMENAS LYSANDER, s. of Horatio (6), was b. Nov. 12, 1815; d. Jan. 24, 1901; m. Sept. 16, 1840, Miranda, dau. of Thomas Frary of Hat. She was b. Dec. 14, 1813, and d. Feb. 9, 1890.

Ch.: Alvin Lyman, b. Apr. 30, 1843.
John Marshall, b. May 24, 1848.
Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 28, 1851; m. Dec. 28, 1881, Geo. E. Searle of Easthampton.
Harriet Maria, b. May 23, 1858.

8. AMARIAH ELWELL, s. of Horatio (6), was b. June 11, 1818; d. Oct. 22, 1884; m. Sept. 9, 1840, Lucy Stebbins of Granby. She d. May 28, 1891, a. 75.

Ch.: Dwight Stebbins, b. Aug. 31, 1842; m. Nov. 6, 1867, Lucy L. Lombard of Colrain; musician in 27th Regiment, M.V.M., and in the 2d Heavy Artillery; rem. to Riverside, California, in 1873.
George Edison, b. Oct. 20, 1847; m. Nov. 23, 1870, Cora A. Norton; d. at South Royalston, Oct. 18, 1887.
Emily Ceressa, b. May 11, 1849; d. Mar. 30, 1860.
Erastus Seymore, b. Dec. 23, 1850; m. Dec. 23, 1875, Nellie Ardell Moore; d. Apr. 24, 1902.

9. DEA. ALVIN LYMAN, s. of Parmenas L. (7), was b. Apr. 30, 1843; m. Nov. 1, 1866, Anna B. Searle of Huntington, who was b. Sept. 23, 1843. He was a member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M., in the Civil war.

Ch.: Gertrude Alice, b. Aug. 26, 1867; m. Jan. 1, 1891, Frank E. Melendy; d. Apr. 13, 1897. Ch.: *Roland A.*, b. Aug. 5, 1894; d. May 23, 1899.
Edson Winthrop, b. Dec. 5, 1869.
Eugene Searle, b. Sept. 10, 1873.
Mabel Maria, b. Aug. 9, 1877.

10. JOHN MARSHALL, s. of Parmenas L. (7), was b. May 24, 1848; m. (1) Jan. 5, 1876, Olive Maria Bardwell of What., who d. Sept. 30, 1878; (2) Oct. 26, 1881, Eliza A. Cleaveland of Ashfield, who was b. June 26, 1856.

Ch. (by Olive Bardwell): Edith Estelle, b. Aug. 8, 1876; d. Dec. 14, 1892.
Ch. (by Eliza A. Cleaveland): Howard Ashley, b. Dec. 27, 1882.
Arthur Holmes, b. Nov. 26, 1886.

11. EDSON WINTHROP, s. of Dea. Alvin L. (9), was b. Dec. 5, 1869; m. Mar. 31, 1898, Hattie Maria, dau. of Henry W. Bardwell of What. She d. Jan. 29, 1903.

Ch.: Ralph Bardwell, b. Feb. 19, 1901.

12. EUGENE SEARLE, s. of Dea. Alvin L. (9), was b. Sept. 10, 1873; m. Dec. 11, 1901, Anna Lillian Knight of Pelham.

Ch.: Royce Knight, b. June 15, 1905.

THE WAITE FAMILY.

1. SERGT. BENJAMIN WAITE, who is believed to be a brother of Richard, who was of Boston, 1634, and is known to be of Rhode Island stock, was in Had. in 1663 and in Hat. in 1669. He was b. as early as 1640, and m. June 8, 1670, Martha, dau. of John Leonard of Spfd. She was b. May 15, 1649. She, together with her daughters Mary, Martha, and Sarah, were in 1677 carried captives to Canada, and there her daughter Canada was b. The captives returned to Hat. in May, 1678. Sergt. Benjamin was k. in a battle with the French and Indians, Mar. 1, 1704, a. 64.

Ch.: Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1672; m. Dec. 4, 1690, Ebenezer Wells.
Martha, b. Jan. 23, 1673.
Sarah, b. abt. 1675; m. (1) John Belden; m. (2) Nov. 25, 1726, Ichabod Allis.
Canada, b. Jan. 22, 1678; m. Dec. 15, 1696, Joseph Smith; d. May 5, 1749.
John, b. Jan. 17, 1680.
Joseph, b. July 17, 1682; d. Jan. 21, 1686.
Jeremiah, b. Sept. 24, 1684.
Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1688.

2. JOHN, s. of Benjamin (1), was b. Jan. 17, 1680; made his will in 1743, which was proved July, 1744. He m. Feb. 12, 1702, Mary, dau. of Stephen Belding. She was b. May 20, 1685.

Ch.: John, b. Dec. 3, 1703; m. (1) Sept. 19, 1723, Submit Hastings; m. (2) Mary Frary; d. Mar. 4, 1776.
Martha, b. Feb. 20, 1706; m. Nathaniel Hawks, Aug. 10, 1738.
Mary, b. June 22, 1708; m. Benjamin Munn of Dfd.
Lydia, b. Oct. 7, 1710; d. young.
Lydia, b. July 14, 1712; m. July 15, 1756, Israel Graves.
Benjamin, b. Jan. 11, 1718; m. Martha Smith; d. abt. 1782.
Eunice, b. 1720.
Eleanor, b. Dec. 10, 1722.
Elisha, b. Oct. 10, 1725; m. Martha Wells of Hardwick; d. June, 1816.
Sarah.

3. JEREMIAH, s. of Benjamin (1), was b. at Hat., Sept. 24, 1684. His inventory was dated Dec., 1733. He m. Apr. 4, 1706, Mary, dau. of John and Sarah (White) Graves of Hat. She was b. Feb. 24, 1683.

Ch.: Benjamin, b. Apr. 8, 1707; m. 1745, Bathsheba ——; d. Dec. 6, 1788.
Mary, b. Nov. 17, 1708; m. Feb. 25, 1731, Richard Morton.
Nathan, b. Feb. 15, 1711; m. Jan. 18, 1839, Hannah, dau. of Richard Billings; d. in What., Nov. 25, 1798.
Gad, b. abt. 1712; d. unm.
Reuben, b. abt. 1714; slain abt. 1756; prob. unm.
Simeon, b. abt. 1716.
Miriam, b. abt. 1720.

4. JOSEPH, s. of Benjamin (1), was b. Nov. 11, 1688; d. abt. 1780. He was a lieutenant. He m. (1) Nov. 19, 1713, Hannah Billings, prob. dau. of Samuel. She d. July 15, 1716. He m. (2) Sept. 22, 1720, Mary, dau. of Daniel Warner, Jr. She d. Aug. 18, 1792, a. 98.

Ch.: Moses, b. Sept. 23, 1714; m. (1) Hepzibah ——; m. (2) Miriam Graves; d. abt. 1784.
Hannah, b. July 8, 1716; m. Dec. 22, 1737, James Porter.
Rhoda, b. Aug. 21, 1721; m. Noah Morton.
David, b. Dec. 7, 1722; m. Martha Bardwell; d. abt. 1805.
Martha, b. Oct. 7, 1724.
Lucy, b. Sept. 27, 1727; m. (1) —— Bardwell; m. (2) Asahel Wright; d. Apr. 1, 1814.
Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1730; m. Capt. Salmon White.

5. ELISHA, s. of John (2), was b. at Hat., Oct. 10, 1725; d. June 29, 1816; m. abt. 1748 or 1749, Martha, dau. of John and Martha (Allis) Wells of Hardwick. She was b. June 12, 1731, and d. Feb. 2, 1817. Res. in Hat.

Ch.: Lucy, b. Nov. 3, 1749; m. abt. 1768, Lieut. Noah Bardwell of What.; d. Sept. 11, 1833.
Irene, b. Jan. 3, 1752; m. Jan. 1, 1778, Gad Smith of What.; d. May 5, 1842.
Mary, b. July 15, 1755; m. Mar. 15, 1781, Isaiah Brown; d. Dec. 4, 1781.
Elihu, b. Aug. 15, 1757; m. (1) Apr. 29, 1779, Rebecca Graves; m. (2) 1822, Electa Kellogg; d. July 19, 1828.
Martha, b. Mar. 20, 1760; m. Nathan Gerry.
Consider, b. Mar. 25, 1762; m. (1) Sept. 22, 1778, Persis Lull; m. (2) Elizabeth Weaver; d. Dec. 4, 1829.
Sarah, b. June 25, 1765; d. Oct., 1776.
Daniel, b. Aug. 5, 1766; m. Mary Hastings, Jan. 10, 1805.
Elisha, b. Apr. 2, 1769.
Electa, b. Sept. 16, 1771.
Jonathan, b. Apr. 20, 1775; m. (1) Mar. 1, 1797, Betsey Brown; m. (2) Nov. 3, 1820, Nancy Robinson; d. Apr. 6, 1835.

6. ELISHA, s. of Elisha (5), was b. Apr. 2, 1769; d. Mar. 3, 1843; m. (1) 1796, Rhoda, dau. of Eliakim and Esther Field. She was b. Oct. 26, 1758, and d. Jan. 19, 1819. He m. (2) Hannah Graves, who was b. Mar. 6, 1778, and d. Oct. 15, 1825.

Ch.: Justin, b. Jan. 2, 1797.
George, b. Sept. 12, 1798.
Dolly, b. Jan. 24, 1801; m. Justin Hastings; d. Apr. 15, 1880.

7. JUSTIN, s. of Elisha (6), was b. in Hat., Jan. 2, 1797; d. Feb. 3, 1851; m. Dec. 6, 1821, Olive Cooley, dau. of Jonah and Zuriah (Allis) Cooley of Somers, Conn. She was b. Feb. 5, 1795, and d. Jan. 9, 1875. Res. in Hat.

Ch.: Angelina, b. Oct. 14, 1822; m. Nov. 30, 1842, William H. Dickinson.
James Otis, b. Apr. 23, 1825.
Emma Z., b. Dec. 25, 1831; m. May 30, 1854, Alden P. Beals; d. May 24, 1855.
Augusta O., b. Nov. 18, 1836; m. June 14, 1856, Alden P. Beals.

8. GEORGE, s. of Elisha (6), was b. in Hat., Sept. 12, 1798; d. Nov. 8, 1869; m. (1) Mar. 2, 1820, Mary, dau. of Elijah White of Hat. She was b. Dec. 13, 1795, and d. Nov. 6, 1827. He m. (2) 1832, Melissa, dau. of Joel and Aphia (Stebbins) Preston of Granby. She was b. Nov. 5, 1802, and d. Oct., 1878.

Ch.: George W., b. July 12, 1836; m. Helen M. Morton of Hat.
Charles P., b. July 26, 1838; d. Feb. 13, 1863; member of 37th Regiment, M.V.M.
Henry L., b. Mar. 19, 1840; m. Feb. 14, 1882, Alice Jane Hurd of No. Had. She was b. May 11, 1846.
John E., b. Oct. 24, 1841; m. Catherine Doyle; d. Oct. 1, 1909; member of Co. K, 52d Regiment, M.V.M.

9. JAMES OTIS, s. of Justin (7), was b. in Hat., Apr. 23, 1825; d. Aug. 25, 1899; m. May 13, 1851, Louisa, dau. of Jeremiah and Orpha (Bush) Lyman of Easthampton. She was b. Dec. 31, 1824, and d. Feb. 4, 1902.

Ch.: Clara T., b. Aug. 2, 1854; d. June 1, 1860.
Emma A. and Frederick H., twins, b. July 26, 1856. Frederick H. d. June 27, 1860.
Mary L., b. Sept. 26, 1858; d. May 5, 1904.
Ellen A., b. May 20, 1861.
Justin L., b. June 28, 1862.

10. GEORGE W., s. of George (8), was b. in Hat., July 12, 1836; d. Sept. 3, 1908; m. (1) Jan. 1, 1863, Helen M., dau. of Moses and Sophia Morton. She was b. Jan. 31, 1838, and d. Dec. 16, 1887. He m. (2) July 6, 1891, Delia L. Skinner of Chardon, Ohio.

Ch. (by Helen M. Morton): George S., b. Jan. 10, 1867, at Leicester; m. Ada Sherwood. Ch.: *Sherwood* and *Helen Morton.*
Melissa Preston, b. Jan. 12, 1871, at Ashtabula, Ohio; m. Willis Upp. Ch.: *Earl, Helen, William,* and *Elizabeth.*
Lyman Morton, b. Mar. 29, 1875, at Ashtabula, Ohio; m. Lela ——. Ch.: *Morton Hale.*
Ch. (by Delia L. Skinner): Esther Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1895, at Oberlin, Ohio.
Margaret Norris, b. June 25, 1899, at Oberlin, Ohio.

THE WARNER FAMILY.

1. ANDREW WARNER of Cambridge, 1632, and Hart., 1639, was one of the first sett. of Had., where he d. Dec. 18, 1684. He m. (1) ——; m. (2) Esther, wid. of Thomas Selden. She d. in 1693, as is inferred from the fact that her inventory was taken Dec. 1, 1693.

Ch.: Andrew, m. Rebecca Fletcher; d. Jan. 26, 1681.
Robert, m. (1) Feb., 1654, Elizabeth Grant; m. (2) Mrs. Deliverance Rockwell; d. Apr. 10, 1690.
Jacob.
Daniel.
Isaac, b. abt. 1645.
Ruth, living in 1677.
Daughter, m. John or Daniel Pratt.
Mary, m. (1) John Steel; m. (2) William Hills.
John.

2. DANIEL, s. of Andrew (1) of Hat., d. Apr. 30, 1692; m. (1) Mary ——, who d. Sept. 19, 1672; m. (2) Apr. 1, 1674, Martha, dau. of Robert Boltwood. She d. Sept. 22, 1710.

Ch.: Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1663.
Daniel.
Sarah, m. Nov. 25, 1685, Isaac Sheldon.
Andrew, b. June 24, 1667.
Anna, b. Nov. 17, 1669; m. Isaac Hubbard.
Mary, b. Sept. 19, 1672; perhaps m. Samuel Sheldon.
Hannah, b. Jan. 24, 1675; m. Oct. 14, 1696, Samuel Ingram of Hat.
John, b. Apr., 1677; d. 1714, a. 38.
Abraham, b. Dec. 20, 1678.
Samuel, b. Apr. 13, 1680.
Ebenezer, b. Nov. 5, 1681.
Mehitable, b. Oct. 1, 1683; m. Jan. 21, 1703, Preserved Clapp.
Elizabeth, m. Dec. 26, 1705, Thomas Wells
Esther, b. Dec. 15, 1686; m. June 26, 1707, Samuel Henry.
Martha, b. Apr. 3, 1688; d. Nov. 25, 1689.
Nathaniel, b. Oct. 15, 1690.

3. DANIEL, s. of Daniel (2), res. in Hat., West Hart., and Hardwick, and d. Mar. 12, 1754, a. 88. He m. Dec. 12, 1688, Mary Hubbard.

Ch.: Mary, b. Aug. 31, 1689; d. Feb. 24, 1692.
Daniel, b. Mar. 1, 1693; sett. in Hat. and prob. m. (1) Thankful Billings; m. (2) Dec. 29, 1719, Elizabeth Adams.
Mary, b. Aug. 17, 1694; m. Sept. 22, 1720, Joseph Waite.
Hannah, b. 1700; m. Samuel Belding.
Jonathan, d. May 28, 1763, a. 59.
Sarah, b. Oct. 11, 1707.
Joseph, b. Jan. 18, 1710; m. Mary, dau. of John Hubbard.

4. SAMUEL, s. of Daniel (2) of Hat., was b. Apr. 13, 1680; m. (1) May 1, 1715, Hannah Sacket; m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Morton.

Ch.: Rebecca, b. May 6, 1716.
Jesse, b. May 6, 1718.
Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1722.
Nathan.
David, b. Feb. 15, 1732.
Joshua, b. Dec. 12, 1733.
Hannah.
Elizabeth, m. Israel Chapin.
Abraham, lost at sea.
Sarah, m. Elijah Waite.

5. EBENEZER, s. of Daniel (2), was b. Nov. 5, 1681; m. Dec. 15, 1709, Ruth Ely; rem. from Hat. to Belchertown.

Ch.: Ruth, b. July 31, 1712; d. Dec. 17, 1730.
Martha, b. June 27, 1715; m. Abner Smith.
Moses, b. May 13, 1717; m. Jan. 24, 1739, Sarah Porter.
Lydia, b. Feb. 15, 1720.
Eli, b. Aug. 14, 1722.
John, b. Jan. 28, 1727.
Ebenezer, b. July 29, 1729; m. Dinah Phelps; d. 1812 in Belchertown.

6. MOSES, s. of Ebenezer (5), was b. at Belchertown, May 13, 1717, where he d. He m. Jan. 24, 1739, Sarah Porter.

Ch.: Moses, b. 1754.
And others.

7. DEA. MOSES, s. of Moses (6), was b. in 1754; m. June 4, 1779, Mary King of Hat. He d. Aug. 1, 1828. She d. Nov. 30, 1831.

Ch.: John, b. Nov. 7, 1781.
Elisha, b. Feb. 14, 1786; m. Apr. 8, 1824, Hannah Field. He d. Sept. 26, 1831; no ch.
Sarah, b. May 17, 1788; m. —— Morgan; d. Feb. 8, 1868; no ch.
Mercy, b. Aug. 16, 1790; m. Oct. 22, 1812, Henry Hubbard; d. Feb. 5, 1868.
Moses, b. Sept 14, 1793; d. unm. Feb. 26, 1868.

8. JOHN, s. of Dea. Moses (7), was b. Nov. 7, 1781; d. Nov. 24, 1833; m. Dec., 1806, Caroline, dau. of Ebenezer Whiton of Lee. She was b. Dec. 6, 1786; d. Mar. 23, 1863.

Ch.: Mary, b. Aug. 23, 1807; m. Oct. 23, 1828, Benjamin Maltby of Waterloo, N. Y.; d. Oct., 1899.
James Whiton, b. May 11, 1809; m. Mar. 30, 1836, Louisa Bardwell.
John Seward, b. Jan. 29, 1813; d. July 22, 1830.
Jonathan D., b. July 16, 1816; was a member of Co. K, 10th Regiment, M.V.M.; d. Feb. 16, 1903, at Hat.
Caroline R., b. Dec. 16, 1821; m. June 1, 1851, Rev. E. D. Holt of Rock Island, Ill.
Eliza Ann, b. July 27, 1827; m. Mar. 30, 1848, S. W. Grant of New York city; d. Dec. 22, 1858.
Lydia A., b. Nov. 16, 1830; m. Sept. 1, 1851, Leonidas Sexton of Indiana; d. Sept., 1858.

9. JAMES WHITON, s. of John (8), was b. May 11, 1809; d. Nov. 20, 1891; m. Mar. 30, 1836, Louisa Bardwell, dau. of Alpheus Longley of Hat. She was b. Jan. 14, 1816; d. Jan. 10, 1890.

Ch.: Charles Longley, b. Apr. 11, 1837.
Mary Louisa, b. Nov. 26, 1838; m. William D. Billings.
Sarah Ann, b. Mar. 26, 1841; m. Caleb D. Bardwell.
Moses Edward, b. Feb. 3, 1843; d. Jan. 11, 1902.
Egbert Seward, b. Feb. 25, 1845.
John Alpheus, b. Oct. 10, 1846.
James Dickinson, b. Apr. 24, 1849.
Benjamin Maltby, b. Jan. 14, 1853.

George Whiton, b. July 5, 1855.
Caroline Lydia, b. Feb. 15, 1858; m. Oct. 11, 1893, Arthur G. Holt of Minnesota.
Louis Ward, b. Oct. 25, 1860; d. Jan. 23, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Warner.

10. Charles L., s. of James W. (9), was b. Apr. 11, 1837; m. Nov. 23, 1864, Maria L., dau. of John T. Fitch of Hat.

Ch.: Harvey F., b. Aug. 13, 1867; d. Oct. 31, 1873.
Charles Edward, b. Aug. 16, 1872; m. Oct. 30, 1894, Myra Field.
Luda Fitch, b. Jan. 27, 1877; d. Oct. 28, 1900.

11. Egbert Seward, s. of James W. (9), was b. Feb. 25, 1845; m. Nov. 19, 1874, Mary Julia Hunt. She d. May 30, 1880, a. 27.

Ch.: Cora Hunt, b. June 27, 1876.
Caroline Holt, b. Mar. 12, 1879.

12. John Alpheus, s. of James W. (9), was b. Oct. 10, 1846; m. Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon. She d. in April, 1891. No ch.

13. James Dickinson, s. of James W. (9), was b. Apr. 24, 1849; m. Oct. 20, 1875, Hannah Bach of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ch.: Mocco.
Clive.

14. Benjamin Maltby, s. of James W. (9), was b. Jan. 14, 1853; m. Feb. 20, 1877, Eila E., dau. of George C. Fitch of Hat.

Ch.: Marian E., b. Aug. 1, 1878.
Maud Fitch, b. Jan. 13, 1885.
Isabel, b. Jan. 9, 1889.

15. George Whiton, s. of James W. (9), was b. July 5, 1855; m. Oct. 31, 1883, Nellie M., dau. of Samuel F. Fisher of So. Dfd. Res. in Colrain.

Ch.: Ray Fisher, b. June 14, 1885.
Hazel Louisa, b. Mar. 26, 1887.
Gladys Martiel, b. Sept. 18, 1888.
Dorothy Osborn, b. Dec. 31, 1894.

16. CHARLES EDWARD, s. of Charles L. (10), was b. Aug. 16, 1872; m. Oct. 30, 1894, Myra J., dau. of Henry H. Field of Hat.

Ch.: Harold Field, b. July 9, 1895; d. May 14, 1896.
Donald Fitch and Dorothy Field, twins, b. Sept. 27, 1899. Donald Fitch d. June 17, 1907.

17. MERCY, dau. of Moses (7), was b. Aug. 16, 1790; d. Feb. 5, 1868; m. Oct. 22, 1812, Henry Hubbard of Charlemont, who d. at Reading, Penn., 1826, a. 40.

Ch.: George W. Hubbard, b. Feb. 26, 1818; m. Philura T. Dickinson of Hat., Mar. 8, 1843; d. Apr. 28, 1888; no ch.
William Henry Hubbard, b. July 28, 1821; m. July 4, 1850, Anna Hinds; d. Jan. 11, 1877, a. 56.

THE WELLS FAMILY.

1. HUGH WELLS came from England in 1635 in the good ship *Globe* with his brother Richard. He sett. in Wethersfield, Conn. He was ensign in the military company of Wethersfield and d. in 1645. He was b. in Colchester, Essex County, England; m. abt. 1619 Frances ——. After his death she m. (2) Thomas Colman, and soon rem. to Had., prob. in 1659. Four ch. b. in England:—

Thomas, b. 1620.
Hugh, b. 1625.
Mary, b. 1626; m. Jonathan Gilbert.
John, b. 1628.

2. THOMAS, s. of Hugh (1), was b. in Colchester, England, in 1620; d. in Had., 1676, between the dates of Sept. 30 and Dec. 14. He m. Mary Beardsley of Hart. in 1651. She was b. in 1636. She m. (2) June 25, 1678, Samuel Belden of Hat. and d. in 1691. She bore Thomas Wells fifteen ch.:—

Ebenezer, b. July 20, 1669.
Thomas, Jr.
Mary.
Sarah.
John.
Jonathan.
John.
Samuel.
Mary.
Noah.
Hannah.
Daniel.
Ephraim.
Joshua.
Abigail.

3. EBENEZER, s. of Thomas (2), was b. July 20, 1669, in Hat. He m. (1) Dec. 4, 1690, Mary, dau. of Benjamin Waite. She was one of the captives taken by the Indians Sept. 19, 1677. She d. abt. 1704. He m. (2) Aug. 15, 1705, Sarah, wid. of John Lawrence (who was slain by the Indians at Brookfield, 1694). She was dau. of Samuel Smith of Hat.

Ch.: Ebenezer, b. Sept. 13, 1691; m. Abigail Barnard in 1720. He d. in Dfd. in 1758.
Thomas, b. Sept. 25, 1693.
Joshua, b. Aug. 31, 1695.
Martha, b. Sept. 18, 1697; m. Edward Allen, Feb. 4, 1720.
John, b. June 9, 1700.
Jonathan, b. Sept. 26, 1702.
Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1707; m. Aaron Graves; rem. to Williamsburg. She d. in 1788.

4. JOSHUA, s. of Ebenezer (3), was b. Aug. 31, 1695; d. in Gfd., Apr. 1, 1768; m. Elizabeth Smead, 1720.

Ch.: Joshua, b. Sept. 16, 1721.
Ebenezer, b. 1723; d. Jan. 11, 1787.
Martha, b. 1725.
Simeon, b. 1728; k. in Johnson's fight, Sept. 8, 1755.
Asa, b. 1730.
Elisha, b. July 23, 1731; d. Oct. 5, 1792.
Mary, b. 1733; m. —— Holland.
Joel, b. 1735.
Esther, b. 1736; m. Seth Hawkes.

5. ELISHA, s. of Joshua (4), was b. July 23, 1731; d. Oct. 5, 1792. He m. (1) Abigail Brooks, Jan. 10, 1754. She d. Dec. 20, 1772. He m. (2) Mabel Matoon, who d. June 29, 1776. He m. (3) Rhoda Graves, Dec. 25, 1778. She d. Dec. 7, 1817.

Ch. (all by Abigail Brooks): Abigail, b. Dec. 29, 1754; d. Aug. 26, 1758.
Lydia, b. Jan. 26, 1756; d. Aug. 27, 1758.
Mary, b. Sept. 12, 1757; d. Sept. 1, 1758.
Elisha, b. Jan. 2, 1759.
Abigail, b. Oct. 25, 1760.
Amasa, b. Sept. 23, 1762.
Lydia, b. Jan. 20, 1764.
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1765.
Mary, b. July 17, 1767.
Esther, b. Aug. 19, 1769.
Moses, b. July 9, 1771.
Abner, b. Dec. 6, 1772; d. Dec. 7, 1772.

6. AMASA, s. of Elisha (5), was b. in Hat., Sept. 23, 1762. He m. Eunice White, dau. of Lieut. Daniel White of Hat., Mar. 1, 1789. She d. in Con., at the home of her s. Elisha, Apr. 28, 1824. He d. from injuries received from a fall from his house while shingling, breaking his neck by the fall, June 12, 1816.

Ch.: Horace, b. June 8, 1789.
Cephas, b. June 21, 1791.
Barnabas, b. May 20, 1793.
Hannah, b. Aug. 26, 1795; m. Joseph Smith of Hat., Jan. 28, 1823.
Elisha, b. Apr. 29, 1797.

7. ELISHA, s. of Amasa (6), was b. Apr. 29, 1797, in Hat. He m. Jan. 14, 1823, Louisa, dau. of David Field of Con. She was b. Nov. 4, 1802; d. Aug. 1, 1878. He d. Aug. 8, 1873.

Ch.: David F., b. Jan. 12, 1824, in Con.
Eunice W., b. Mar. 20, 1825, in Hat.; m. Dec. 25, 1850, Henry W. Banks; d. Feb. 6, 1861.
Otis C., b. Oct. 3, 1828, in Hat.
Hannah S., b. Sept. 29, 1830, in Hat.; unm.
Joseph S. and Daniel W., twins, b. Apr. 17, 1842, in Hat.

8. DAVID FIELD, s. of Elisha (7), was b. Jan. 12, 1824; m. Dec. 1, 1849, Harriet M., dau. of Solomon Dickinson of Hat. He d. in Hat., May 27, 1866. She d. Aug. 25, 1868.

Ch.: Harriet Amelia, b. Sept. 1, 1850; d. Mar. 4, 1864.
Hannah Huntington, b. Aug. 23, 1857; d. Oct. 20, 1857.

9. OTIS CLARK, s. of Elisha (7), was b. Oct. 3, 1828; m. May 14, 1851, Electa Lucelia, dau. of J. C. Loomis of What. She was b. Sept. 1, 1824, and d. Nov. 11, 1905. He was drowned in Mill River, Hat., July 24, 1885.

Ch.: Helen Stockbridge, b. Aug. 25, 1853; m. Elam S. Allen of Had. She d. Nov. 22, 1893, at Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles Otis, b. Mar. 23, 1866; a graduate of Amh. College, class of 1891; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 10, 1892.

10. Joseph Smith, s. of Elisha (7), was b. in Hat., Apr. 17, 1842; m. Oct. 19, 1870, Emma, dau. of Daniel G. Phelps of West Lebanon, N. H. She was b. July 17, 1841, and d. in So. Had., Apr. 22, 1896.

Ch.: Joseph Phelps, b. May 30, 1878; d. May 28, 1883. Elisha Edward, b. Nov. 5, 1880.

11. Dea. Daniel White, s. of Elisha (7), was b. Apr. 17, 1842; m. Oct. 19, 1875, Hannah Almira, dau. of Dea. Reuben H. Belden of Hat. She was b. Oct. 8, 1843; d. Jan. 28, 1909. He was a private in Co. K, 52d Regt., M.V.M., in the War of the Rebellion; was in the assault on Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Ch.: Reuben Field, b. Feb. 13, 1880; m. A. Beatrice Fiske. Louisa Belden, b. Feb. 5, 1884; m. Oct. 16, 1907, C. Edward Cowan of Holyoke, who was b. Apr. 3, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Wells.

12. Reuben Field, s. of Daniel W. (11), was b. Feb. 13, 1880; m. Sept. 27, 1905, A. Beatrice, dau. of Dea. Myron and Addie Fiske of Huntington. She was b. Dec. 10, 1879.

Ch.: David Field, b. June 9, 1907.

13. John, s. of Hugh (1), was b. in Colchester, Eng., in 1628; [came from Stratford, Conn., to Hat.]; d. in Hat., Oct. 18, 1692; m. Sarah ——. She d. abt. 1743.

Ch.: John, b. Sept. 15, 1670.
Sarah,
Mary.
Abigail,
Hannah,
Hester,

Elizabeth, slain by the Indians in the Hat. massacre, Sept. 19, 1677.
Jonathan.
Elizabeth.

14. JOHN, s. of John (13), was b. at Hat., Sept. 15, 1670; d. at Hat., Apr. 21, 1720; m. Rachel, dau. of Samuel Marsh of Hat. She was b. Oct. 15, 1764.

Ch.: John, b. Mar. 12, 1700; m. Martha Allis.
Joseph, b. Mar. 4, 1702; res. in Amh. and Sund.
Samuel, b. Nov. 19, 1704, in Hat.
Noah, b. Jan. 18, 1719.
Aaron.
Sarah.
Jonathan.

15. THOMAS, s. of Ebenezer (3), was b. at Hat., Sept. 25, 1693; d. at Dfd., 1744; m. Nov. 22, 1726, Sarah, dau. of Eleazer Hawkes of Dfd. She was b. July 26, 1701; d. at What., Oct. 10, 1783, at the residence of her s., Rev. Rufus Wells.

Ch.: Rufus, b. Sept. 29, 1743.
Eleazer.
Ebenezer.
Joseph.
Benjamin.
Thomas.
Augusta.
Sarah.
Capt. Agrippa.
Mary.

16. REV. RUFUS, s. of Thomas (15), was b. at Dfd., Sept. 29, 1743; d. Nov. 8, 1834, a. 91. He m. (1) Dec. 16, 1776, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Nehemiah Porter of Ashfield; she d. Apr., 1796. He m. (2) wid. Temperance Shepard of Sharon, Conn., who d. Oct. 7, 1830.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Oct. 6, 1777; m. Charles Dickinson.
Rebecca, b. Nov. 27, 1778; m. John Baker.
Son, b. July 5, 1780; d. soon.
Thomas, b. Dec. 12, 1781.
Luke, b. Mar. 28, 1783; d. young.
Luke, b. July 4, 1784.
Elizabeth, b. Mar. 25, 1786; m. Allen Baker of Beverly.
Sophia, b. Sept. 30, 1787; d. young.
Daughter, b. Nov. 26, 1789.

17. NOAH, s. of John (14), was b. at Hat., Jan. 18, 1719. He m. Abigail, dau. of Ebenezer Bardwell of Hat.; she was b. Oct. 14, 1721. They res. in What. on the west side of Chestnut Plain road. Late in life he rem. from What.

Ch.: Lemuel, b. abt. 1745.
Elisha, b. July 30, 1747, at Hat.
Daniel, b. abt. 1749.
Abigail, b. abt. 1753; m. Jan. 26, ——, Paul Warner of Williamsburg.
Simeon, b. abt. 1755.
Perez, b. Nov. 19, 1757.
Violet, b. abt. 1759; m. Joel Morton.
John, b. abt. 1761.

18. PEREZ, s. of Noah (17), was b. at Hat., Nov. 19, 1757, just before his father rem. to What.; died Jan. 23, 1852, a. 94. He m. Apr. 17, 1783, Elizabeth, dau. of Benoni and Abigail Crafts of What. She was b. Nov. 11, 1767; d. July 30, 1848. They lived together sixty-five years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Ch.: Chester, b. Dec. 30, 1782; m. Hannah Bardwell.
Calvin, b. May 22, 1785; m. Thankful Crafts.
Lucinda, b. Mar. 11, 1787; d. Aug. 31, 1794.
Luther, b. Oct. 30, 1790; m. Elizabeth Smith.
Rhoda, b. July 13, 1793; d. soon.
Lewis, b. 1795; d. soon.

Isaac, b. Oct., 1797; d. soon.
Lewis, b. June 3, 1799; m. Pamelia Waite.
Lucinda, b. Aug. 3, 1802; m. Leander Clark.
Rhoda, b. May 17, 1806; d. Mar. 15, 1853.
Isaac, b. Nov. 27, 1808; m. Mary S. Grout.

19. LUTHER, s. of Perez (18), was b. at What., Oct. 30, 1790; d. at Hat., Sept. 22, 1866; m. May 13, 1818, Elizabeth Smith of Gfd., who was b. Feb. 7, 1791, and d. Jan. 7, 1862.

Ch.: Charles, b. July 8, 1819, at What.; d. unm. May 9, 1907, a wealthy citizen of Hat.
Joel Smith, b. Dec. 30, 1820, at What.; m. Ann E. Bailey.
Angeline, b. Aug. 15, 1823; m. Abner Daniels.
Luther and Elizabeth, twins, b. Feb. 6, 1827. Luther d. unm. May 3, 1906, a wealthy man. Elizabeth d. Oct. 17, 1892.
Perez Milton, b. Mar. 28, 1829; m. Lucretia H. Whitman.
George, b. Dec. 24, 1831; d. soon.
Augusta, b. Apr. 19, 1833; d. unm. Apr. 21, 1907.

20. PEREZ MILTON, s. of Luther (19), was b. Mar. 28, 1829; d. May 6, 1901; m. Dec. 25, 1861, Lucretia H. Whitman of Cummington. She was b. Sept. 22, 1840; d. Mar. 13, 1899.

Ch.: George H., b. Oct. 31, 1862; m. Hattie R. Parsons of Nhn.
Carrie I., b. Mar. 8, 1864; m. Arthur G. Clapp of Dfd.
Kate, b. Aug. 4, 1866; m. Albert L. Dyer of Hat.
Edward L., b. Mar. 28, 1874; d. Mar. 13, 1900.
Albert M., b. Nov. 23, 1875; d. young.
Elizabeth S., b. Jan. 17, 1878; m. H. Cutler Dickinson.

THE WHITE FAMILY.

1. ELDER JOHN WHITE was one of the first sett. of Cambridge, Mass., of Hart., and of Had. The first we learn of him he was a passenger on the ship *Lyon,* 1632; freeman, 1633; townsman of Cambridge, 1635. In 1636 he rem. to Hart. and was one of the original proprietors, his home lot being on the east side of "Governor" Street; selectman of Hart. in 1642. In 1658 he came to Had. and was representative, 1664 and 1669. Soon after he rem. to Hart., where he d. between Dec. 17, 1683, the date of his will, and Jan. 23, 1684, the date of the inventory of his estate. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

Ch.: Mary, m. Jonathan Gilbert.
Nathaniel, b. abt. 1629; m. (1) Elizabeth ——; m. (2) Mrs. Martha Mould.
John, m. Sarah Bunce.
Daniel, m. Sarah Crow.
Sarah, m. Stephen Taylor of Hat.
Jacob, b. Oct. 8, 1645; m. Elizabeth Bunce.

2. SERGT. JOHN, s. of Elder John (1), sett. in Hat. His home lot was on the east side of the main street, the fifth from the south end of the original allotment. He was buried in Hat., Sept. 15, 1665, a. abt. 35. He m. Sarah Bunce of Hart., and she m. (2) Nicholas Worthington of Hat. She d. in Hat., June 20, 1676.

Ch. (b. in Hart.): Sarah, m. Feb. 12, 1678, John Graves of Hat.
John, m. July 7, 1687, Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Mary Wells of Had.

3. LIEUT. DANIEL, s. of Elder John (1), sett. in Hat. in 1662. His home lot was the fourth lot south of the Middle Lane. He m. Nov. 1, 1661, when she was a. 14 years and 8 months, Sarah, dau. of John Crow. She was b. in Hart., Mar. 1, 1647, and d. in Hat., June 26, 1719. He d. in Hat., July 27, 1713.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Oct. 16, 1662; m. Mar. 31, 1680, Thomas Loomis of Hat., who d. Aug. 12, 1688; m. (2) John Bissell of Windsor, Conn.
Mary, d. Sept. 5, 1664.
Mary, b. Aug. 5, 1665; m. (1) —— Wells; m. (2) —— Barnard.
Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13, 1667; m. July 2, 1688, Dea. Samuel Loomis of Windsor, Conn. She d. Feb. 18, 1736.
Daniel, b. July 4, 1671; m. Sarah Bissell.
Esther, d. Feb., 1675.
Hannah, b. July 4, 1674; d. in infancy.
John, b. Nov. 16, 1676; d. Aug., 1677.
Esther, m. Dec. 7, 1696, John Ellsworth.
Hannah, b. Sept., 1679; m. Dea. Nathaniel Dickinson of Hat.
Mehitable, b. Mar. 14, 1683; m. Dec. 19, 1705, Jeremiah Bissell of Windsor, Conn.

4. SARAH, dau. of Elder John (1), was thrice m. She d. in Hat., Aug. 10, 1702. She m. (1) Stephen Taylor, who sett. in Hat. abt. 1662. He was buried there Sept. 8, 1665, just one week before his brother-in-law, John White, Jr. She m. (2) Oct. 15, 1666, Barnabas Hinsdale of Hat., who was slain by the Indians Sept. 18, 1675, one of Captain Lathrop's company at Bloody Brook. She m. (3) Walter Hickson of Hat.

Ch. (by Stephen Taylor): Stephen Taylor, m. Nov. 27, 1700, Patience Brown. They had four ch. b. in Hat., 1701-1711.
Ch. (by Barnabas Hinsdale): Barnabas Hinsdale, b. Feb. 20, 1668; rem. to Hart. and d. there Jan. 25, 1725.
Sarah Hinsdale, m. Jan. 8, 1691, Dea. Samuel Hall of East Middletown, Conn.
Elizabeth Hinsdale, b. Oct. 29, 1671; d. Mar. 8, 1672.
Isaac Hinsdale, b. Sept. 15, 1673; was of Hart. in 1697 and d. there Mar. 1, 1739.
Mary Hinsdale, b. Mar. 27, 1676.
Ch. (by Walter Hickson): John Hickson, b. Nov. 7, 1679; d. July 2, 1691.
Elizabeth Hickson, b. Jan. 26, 1681; prob. d. young.
Jacob Hickson, b. Jan. 26, 1683. He was taken captive by the Indians at Dfd., Feb. 29, 1704, and was slain by them at Cowas, N. H., on their journey to Canada. He was 21 years of age.

5. DEA. JOHN, s. of Sergt. John (2), was b. abt. 1663; sett. in Hat.; was a farmer, 20 years selectman, ensign in 1707, and deacon in 1713. In 1742 he sold his house and home lot to his son-in-law, Daniel White (see family, 3), who rem. from Bolton, Conn., to Hat. He lived with his son-in-law for a few years, as he was resident of Hat., Oct. 30, 1746. He d. at the home of his s., Rev. David White of Hardwick, Nov. 13, 1750, a. 87. He m. July 7, 1687, Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Mary Wells of Had. She was b. July 4, 1668, and d. Dec. 17, 1733.

Ch.: John, b. Sept. 26, 1689; m. (1) Mrs. Sarah Barber; m. (2) Hannah Meekins of Hat.
Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1692; d. in infancy.
Hannah, b. Mar. 26, 1695; m. John Hastings, July 14, 1720.
Mary, b. 1697; d. young.
Jonathan, b. Sept. 18, 1700; m. (1) Esther ——, who d. in Hat., Mar. 25, 1727; m. (2) Anna ——, who d. in Hebron, Mar. 2, 1747; m. (3) Mrs. Anna Wright, who d. Sept. 30, 1777.
Sarah, m. (1) Philip Smith of Had.

and others.
Elizabeth, m. Daniel White of Hat.
Martha, b. Mar. 14, 1708; m. Nov. 1, 1732, Joseph Olmsted.
David, b. July 1, 1710; m. Susanna Wells.
Eunice, b. Feb. 13, 1713; m. Nov. 1, 1732, Timothy Olcott.

6. Capt. Daniel, s. of Lieut. Daniel (3), was b. in Hat., July 4, 1671. He m. (1) Sarah Bissell of Windsor, Conn. She was b. Jan. 8, 1672; d. at Hat., July 18, 1703. He m. (2) Anna Bissell of Windsor, Conn. She was b. Apr. 28, 1675; d. Apr. 21, 1709, at Windsor, Conn. He m. (3) Elizabeth Bliss of Norwich, Conn. She was b. Feb. 28, 1687; d. July 2, 1757.

Ch. (by Sarah Bissell): Sarah, b. 1693; d. Feb. 24, 1693.
Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1694; m. Sept. 5, 1716, Daniel Griswold.
Daniel, b. Sept. 5, 1698; m. (1) Mary Dickinson; m. (2) Elizabeth White.
Thomas, b. July 10, 1701; m. Martha Hunt.
Ch. (by Anna Bissell): Joel, b. Apr. 6, 1705.
Elisha, b. Nov. 11, 1706; m. Ann Field.
Simeon, b. Mar. 11, 1708; m. Jerusha Wait.
Ch. (by Elizabeth Bliss): Seth, b. Mar. 6, 1713; d. Jan., 1758.
Lucy, b. June 16, 1715.
Elizabeth, b. May 18, 1717; m. Nov. 4, 1734, Samuel French.
Oliver, b. Mar. 26, 1720; m. Mary Beecraft.

7. Capt. Daniel, s. of Capt. Daniel (6), was b. in Hat., Sept. 5, 1698. He rem. with his father's family to Windsor, Conn., but returned to Hat. as early as the time of his first marriage. In the spring of the year 1742 he bought for £560 the house and home lot of his father-in-law, Dea. John White, and again sett. in Hat. He was one of the selectmen from 1742 to 1763. He d. in Hat., Dec. 15, 1786, a. 88. He m. (1) Oct. 7, 1719, Mary Dickinson of Hat., who d. July 8, 1721; m. (2) Jan. 19, 1726, Elizabeth White, dau. of Dea. John White (5). She d. July 4, 1770.

Ch. (by Mary Dickinson): Salmon, b. June 23, 1721; d. in infancy.
Ch. (by Elizabeth White): Daniel, b. Dec. 28, 1726; m. Submit Morton.
Mary, b. Aug. 30, 1729; m. Dr. Elijah Paine.
Salmon, bap. Oct. 31, 1731; m. Mary Waite.
Elihu, bap. Apr. 21, 1734; m. Zeruiah Cole.
Elizabeth, bap. Sept. 5, 1736; m. Gen. Seth Murray of Hat. He d. Sept. 26, 1795. She d. Feb. 4, 1814.
Hannah, bap. Oct. 26, 1740; prob. d. young.

8. Daniel, s. of Daniel (7), was b. Dec. 28, 1726; m. 1754, Submit Morton of Hat. She d. July 21, 1798. In 1777 he was a member of the "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety." He d. Aug. 18, 1805.

Ch.: Sarah, b. Mar. 6, 1755; m. Mar. 24, 1780, Lieut. Samuel Smith.
Lucy, b. Aug. 23, 1757; m. Jan. 26, 1779, Elijah Smith of Hat.
Hannah, b. June 8, 1759; m. June 22, 1780, Elisha Hubbard of Williamsburg.
Eunice, b. Oct. 10, 1761; m. Mar. 1, 1789, Amasa Wells.
Submit, b. Mar. 28, 1764; m. Feb. 19, 1783, Nathan Bliss.
Daniel, b. Mar. 17, 1766. He was a physician and lived several years in Whitestown, N. Y., but returned to Hat. and d. there without issue Jan. 26, 1848. He m. (1) Mar. 8, 1796, Lucy Allis of Somers, Conn., who d. Jan. 7, 1814; m. (2) Sept. 27, 1815, Lucy Burt of Longmeadow. She was b. Sept. 30, 1773, and d. Dec. 15, 1833. He m. (3) Sept. 2, 1834, Mrs. Elizabeth (Bancroft)

White, wid. of Cotton White. She was b. in Wfd., Nov. 8, 1787, and d. May 20, 1843. He m. (4) Aug. 30, 1843, Mrs. Sarah Burt, wid. of Moses Burt and dau. of Ebenezer Fitch of Hat. She was b. Mar. 5, 1779, and d. Feb. 10, 1870.

Elijah, b. Apr. 26, 1768; m. Mary Smith.

John, b. Feb. 27, 1775; bap. and d. the same day.

9. Dea. Salmon, s. of Capt. Daniel (6), was b. in Bolton, Conn., and bap. Oct. 31, 1731; sett. in that part of Hat. which became the town of What. in 1771; was chosen moderator of the first town meeting of What.; was a member of the third Provincial Congress in Mass.; was chosen deacon of the chh. in What., Apr. 16, 1773. He d. June 21, 1815. He m. Mary Waite, who was b. Oct. 17, 1730, and d. June 22, 1821.

Ch.: Salmon, b. Sept. 22, 1760; m. (1) Lydia Amsden; m. (2) Mrs. Anna Allis.

John, b. Jan. 9, 1762; m. Elizabeth Brown.

Mary, b. Jan. 24, 1764; m. Ebenezer Arms, Jr.

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1766; m. Perez Hastings of Hat.

Mercy, b. Mar. 3, 1768; m. Asahel Wright.

Judith, b. Dec. 29, 1770; d. unm. Apr. 18, 1824.

Thomas, b. Apr. 12, 1773; m. Hannah Harwood.

Electa, b. Sept. 22, 1775; m. Josiah Allis.

10. Lieut. Elihu, s. of Capt. Daniel (7), was b. in Bolton, Conn., in 1734. He sett. in Hat.; was one of the selectmen in 1771; was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and thrice afterward. He m. Zeruiah Cole, dau. of Ebenezer Cole of Hat.

Ch.: Electa, b. June 4, 1764; m. Benjamin Morton of Hat.

Ebenezer, b. Feb. 28, 1766; m. Mary Dickinson.

Elihu, b. Dec. 17, 1767; m. Sarah Smith.

Lois, b. Oct. 14, 1769; m. Joseph Smith, 2d.

Anna, b. Dec. 14, 1771; m. Elias Lyman of Vermont.

Patty, b. Dec. 14, 1773; m. Elihu Robbins.

Betsey, b. Jan. 28, 1776; m. Wyllys J. Cadwell.

Nabby, b. Apr. 30, 1778; m. Isaac Freeman.

Jonathan Cole, b. Feb. 17, 1780; m. Cynthia Parkhurst.

11. Elijah, s. of Daniel (8), was b. in Hat., Apr. 26, 1768; d. Feb. 18, 1831. He m. Apr. 19, 1792, Mary Smith, 3d, of Hat. She was b. Nov. 7, 1769; d. Dec. 1, 1853.

Ch.: John, b. Aug. 22, 1792; m. (1) Sophia White; m. (2) Elizabeth Drake.

Betsey and Electa, twins, b. Nov. 3, 1794. Electa m. Stearns Hubbard.

Mary, b. Dec. 13, 1795; m. George Wait.

Submit, b. Aug. 7, 1798; m. Sylvester Bliss.

George, b. Dec. 28, 1799; m. Delia Sheldon.

Daniel, b. Nov. 2, 1801; m. Lucy E. Rice. He d. Apr. 13, 1864.

Quartus, b. Dec. 26, 1803; d. Sept. 3, 1805.

Lucy Ann, b. Jan. 22, 1806; m. Salmon D. Bardwell.

Louisa, b. Sept. 25, 1808; m. Seth Bardwell.

Quartus, b. Feb. 1, 1811; m. Julia Ann Wilkie.

12. Ebenezer, s. of Elihu (10), was b. Feb. 28, 1766; d. Jan. 6, 1826. He m. Jan. 10, 1793, Mary, dau. of Elijah Dickinson. She was b. Jan. 17, 1772, and d. May 11, 1850.

Ch.: Sophia, b. Dec. 6, 1793; m. John White.
Mary, b. May 5, 1799; m. (1) Dr. Chester Johnson of Had.; m. (2) Medad Vinton.
Eliza, b. May 22, 1801; m. Josiah Allis of What.
Julianna, b. July 8, 1804; m. Elijah Hubbard of Hat.
Harriet, b. July 15, 1806; d. Mar. 8, 1809.
Charlotte, b. Oct. 9, 1808; m. Charles Morris Billings.
Silas Dickinson, b. Dec. 25, 1810; m. Amanda Clapp.
Horace, b. Mar. 6, 1815; d. unm. Dec. 24, 1844.

13. ELIHU, JR., s. of Lieut. Elihu (10), was b. in Hat., Dec. 17, 1767. He res. there, and d. June 26, 1816. He m. July 5, 1792, Sarah Smith of Hat.

Ch.: Lemira, m. Seth Kingsley.
Moses, b. Oct. 24, 1794; d. Dec. 8, 1811.
Theda, b. Apr. 4, 1798.
Prescott, b. Sept. 15, 1801; m. Caroline Townsley of Walpole, N. H.
Sarah, b. Apr. 6, 1806; m. Sept. 3, 1834, Alexander H. Harman.
Edward, b. Mar. 18, 1810; m. Jerusha King.

14. JONATHAN COLE, s. of Lieut. Elihu (10), was b. in Hat., Feb. 17, 1780. He sett. in Hartford, Vt., where he d. Aug. 17, 1844. He was a hatter. He m. Cynthia Parkhurst, who d. Nov. 16, 1828.

Ch.: Caroline, b. 1805; m. Sidney Barlow of Vermont.

15. JOHN, s. of Elijah (11), was b. in Hat., Aug. 22, 1792; rem. to Groton, Ohio. He m. (1) Jan. 27, 1820, Sophia White, dau. of Ebenezer (12). She was b. Dec. 6, 1793; d. Jan. 10, 1853. He m. (2) Mar. 13, 1854, Elizabeth Drake of Groton.

Ch. (by Sophia White): Ebenezer, b. Aug. 5, 1822; m. Mar. 11, 1855, Ellen Jones of Margaretta, Ohio.
Elijah D., b. Dec. 15, 1824; m. Dec. 15, 1852, Harriet Smith of Groton, Ohio.
Mary S., b. Oct. 28, 1826; m. Apr. 9, 1848, Erasmus D. Graves of Margaretta, Ohio.
George, b. July 28, 1828; m. Oct. 10, 1854, Emily Graves of Margaretta, Ohio.
John, b. Jan. 27, 1831; m. Mar. 2, 1858, Mary Rogers of Margaretta, Ohio.
Ch. (by Elizabeth Drake): Ida Elizabeth, b. 1855.

16. GEORGE, s. of Elijah (11), was b. in Hat., Dec. 28, 1799. He d. in July, 1837. He m. Feb. 10, 1831, Delia Sheldon of Rochester, N. Y., who m. (2) David Patterson of Rochester, N. Y.

Ch.: Julia, d. a. 6. Oliver, b. Apr., 1836.

17. DANIEL, s. of Elijah (11), was b. in Hat., Nov. 2, 1801. He m. Aug. 18, 1835, Lucy E., dau. of Josiah Rice of Con. She d. in Hat., Dec. 22, 1837. He d. in Ohio, Apr. 13, 1864.

Ch.: Frances Amelia, b. July 26, 1837; d. Apr. 24, 1860.

18. QUARTUS, s. of Elijah (11), was b. in Hat., Feb. 1, 1811. He m. Apr. 1, 1840, Julia Ann, dau. of Henry Wilkee. She was b. Nov. 3, 1818; d. Aug. 16, 1896. He d. Aug. 2, 1879.

Ch.: Jerusha Williams, b. Feb. 14, 1841; d. Jan. 14, 1871.
Mary Emeline, b. Oct. 10, 1846; m. Seth W. Kingsley.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NOTE 1. *The town seal.*

Hatfield adopted its seal in January, 1896. An official seal was then needed to be placed upon the bonds to be issued for securing the town water supply. It was designed by Thomas Shepherd of Northampton, who, with the design, submitted the following description:—

"The historic days are represented on the left of the design by the fat cattle, broom corn, Indian tomahawk, and pipe of peace (indicative of early wars and peace with the savages), inclosed in a ribbon bearing the date 1670, the year the town was incorporated, and on which is also inscribed the town's motto—'Industry and Prosperity.'

"The latter word and a portion of the ribbon entwines the agricultural implements—plow, rake, fork, hoe—and occupies the right side, which represent modern days and where stands prominently near the center a spirited thoroughbred horse, and back of him toward the edge a full tobacco plant.

"In the center of the design is a representative elm tree, of which the town has many grand specimens that are widely appreciated, and in the distance is the old church, flanked on one side by a glimpse of the most acceptable Smith Academy and on the other by the Dickinson Memorial Library, welcome evidences of two of Hatfield's prosperous children; while winding off southerly is a representation of the broad and calmly-flowing Connecticut river, whose frequent deposits have formed and enriched the meadows."

NOTE 2. *Church difficulties at Hartford.*

The following account of the difficulties in the church at Hartford is taken from Judd's "History of Hadley":—

"The church at Hartford was one of the largest and most eminent in New England, and the two ministers, Mr. Thomas Hooker and Mr. Samuel Stone, though unlike in some respects, were both great and good men, whose praise was in all the churches. Mr. Hooker was firm and decided, yet prudent and conciliatory, and there was no serious trouble or discord in the church while he lived. In a few years after his death, which happened July 7, 1647, a contention arose, having Mr. Stone and a majority of the church on one side, and a strong minority on the other. Several on each side were men of distinction in the town and colony. The origin of the difficulty has not been clearly stated by any writer. Hubbard alludes to different opinions concerning the extension of the privileges of those not church members, and says, 'The first appearance of disturbance which on that account happened among them was occasioned on a call of a person to supply the place of Mr. Hooker.' He does not tell when this occurred, nor who was the person to whom a call was given. In another place he says the differences at first were 'about the enlarging of baptism and such like accounts.' Mather says the misunderstanding began between Mr. Stone and the ruling elder (William Goodwin), but its origin was obscure. Trumbull

supposes 'that some member had been admitted, or baptism administered, which Elder Goodwin conceived to be inconsistent with the rights of the brotherhood and the strict principles of the Congregational churches.'

"The minority were attached to the Congregational way of church order as professed and practiced under Mr. Hooker; they seemed to adhere to the Cambridge Platform, and were opposed to all important changes. They were sometimes called 'strict Congregationalists.' On the other hand, Mr. Stone was endeavoring to introduce some new practices into the church; to effect some innovations that were displeasing to the minority; and he seems to have been sustained by a majority of the church. Trumbull is of the opinion that his changes related to three subjects, and that the whole controversy related to them, viz., the qualifications for baptism, church membership, and the rights of the brotherhood. These three points require some explanation.

"1. *Baptism.* Hitherto only members of churches in full communion had their children baptized. Now many ministers and others desired to enlarge the subjects of baptism, and a council or synod from Massachusetts and Connecticut met at Boston in June, 1657, and decided that baptism might be extended to the children of such parents as were not scandalous, and would own the covenant, though not members of the church in full communion. Mr. Stone was one of this council, and is supposed to have advocated the introduction of this new measure, this 'half-way covenant,' as it was subsequently called. Another synod met in Boston in 1662 and recommended the same practice. This alteration met with opposition in both colonies, and was but slowly introduced.

"2. *Church Membership.* From the settlement of New England only those who gave some evidence of their faith and repentance were admitted to communion by the churches. There were individuals, perhaps many, who desired to have all admitted to the Lord's Supper who had competent knowledge, and whose conduct was not immoral, though not professing to be regenerate. No evidence has been adduced to show that Mr. Stone, or any other minister, or the majority of any church, at the time of the Hartford contentions, were in favor of such a latitude in admitting members to communion. The council at Boston in 1657, which approved of 'owning the covenant,' was decisive against receiving any to full communion, except those who manifested faith and repentance. It may be doubted whether Mr. Stone differed much from Elder Goodwin and the minority on the question of full church membership.

"3. *The Rights of the Brotherhood.* Trumbull says, 'Mr. Stone's ideas of Congregationalism appear to have bordered more on Presbyterianism, and less on independence, than those of the first ministers in the country in general.' These ideas of Mr. Stone, with actions in some degree corresponding, will account for much of the controversy at Hartford. He was probably considered by the minority as claiming too much power, and encroaching upon the rights of the brethren.

"The papers containing the chief points upon which the parties differed, their grievances and complaints, and the decisions of the councils that were called to compose their differences, have not been preserved, except the account of the proceedings of the last council in 1659. Indeed, the progress of the controversy is nearly as obscure as its origin."

NOTE 3. *Draining the home lots on the east side of the street.*

The following agreement, copied from the proprietors' records, shows the reason for opening a ditch and how the work was done:—

"Agreement of Samuel Dickinson and nine other persons for the drainage of the Home lots on the East side of Hatfield:—

"May 14, 1706.

"To all Christian people to whom these Presents shall come. Know ye that the inhabitants of the East side of the Town of Hatfield viz: such of them as hold proper Home lots and are the subscribers unto this Indenture

and agreement, Sendeth Greeting: That whereas by the inevitable hand of God's Providence in the late flood, we are under great inconveniences as to our mundane affairs by reason thereof, it letting in the water upon our grain and grass ground in our said Home lots and is there left standing and continueing to the indangering the loss of our crops if not speedily drained, or otherwise emptied. And whereas we the subscribers have had several consultations, and several projections have been proposed for the effecting said design. We the subscribers above said have unanimously agreed as follows.

"That we will forthwith, without any further delay make a drain in Nathaniel Dickinsons Maltsters home lot from the pond or ponds to the great river, each proprietor working out his proportion thereof, either by his own hands labor, or by procuring good hands and sending them daily, until said design be fully effected. Each mans proportion shall be adjusted according to the benefit he recieves, and in case of dissatisfaction, or non agreement in, about their proportion of work above said, it shall be left to the judgement and decision of two or three indifferent men mutually chosen by the parties above said. And whereas it cannot be expected but that said Dickinsons Home lot will be damnified by making said drain therein, We the subscribers do by these Presents jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to the above named Nathl. Dickinson, his heirs and successors, to make him full satisfaction for all damages accruing thereby, he bearing his part and proportion thereof. Also we further agree that the whole charge of said drain as getting timber for and making the troughs and procuring all other necessaries for, in, or about said work shall be proportioned by the rule above said, viz: By the benefit received, and also to dig a trench across all such lots as shall be needful to empty said pond, by the same rule. To the true performance of the covenant and agreement above written, We the subscribers do by these Presents bind ourselves our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly each to other, to do and perform every clause and article of this our agreement according to the true intent and meaning thereof. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 14th day of May, in the 5th year of her Majesties reign, Anno Domini 1706.

	Saml. Dickinson	[Seal]
	John White	[Seal]
"Signed sealed and delivered in presence and	Nathl. Dickinson Jun.	[Seal]
	Ebenr. Billings	[Seal]
Witness of us	John Belding	[Seal]
Richard Scott	Danl. Warner	[Seal]
Thomas Hastings Jun.	Saml. Billing	[Seal]
Thomas Meekins	Nathl. Dickinson Malstr	[Seal]
	Jer. Alvard	[Seal]
	Nathl. Coleman	[Seal]

"This is a true copy of the original covenant and agreement, here entered this 15th day of May 1706, and attested by

"Thomas Hastings Jun, *Town Clerk.*

Note 4. *Hatfield, England.*

Hatfield, England, is thus described in Murray's "Handbook of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire":—

"A quaint, old-fashioned market town lying along a hillside, overshadowed by the trees and oaks of Hatfield House, with narrow streets, old houses, shops curiously low, everywhere clean and cheerful. There is a modern, but not attractive, suburb, known as the 'New Town,' one half mile north of the old town. Away by the Lea are some large mills.

"The church of St. Etheldreda is one of the largest in the country, dating from Norman times. Salisbury chapel on the north of the chancel was erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (died 1616), the builder of Hatfield House.

The Old Palace. VIEWS OF HATFIELD, ENGLAND. Hatfield House.

Interior of the Castle. A Street Scene. The Church.

"Hatfield House, the magnificent Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., stands in a fine park east of the town. The bishops of Ely made Hatfield a residence and built themselves a sumptuous palace there, whence the place came to be designated 'Bishops' Hatfield' to distinguish it from other places of a like name.

"Hatfield Park, the finest in the country, is ten miles in circumference, undulating, with the Lea flowing through it, and abounding in noble trees. Some of the trees are famous. The Lion oak near the house is over 30 feet in girth, of a remarkable antiquity, and though dilapidated from age, still verdant. More famous, however, is Queen Elizabeth's oak by the avenue—Hatfield Park is celebrated for its avenues—leading towards the vineyard and the river Lea. According to tradition Elizabeth was sitting reading under this oak when the news was brought her of the death of Queen Mary. In a cabinet in the library is kept the broad-brimmed hat she wore when she received the message."

Edward VI. and Elizabeth were both residents of Hatfield when called to the throne. It was visited by James I., Charles I. (as a prisoner), George III., and Victoria.

The population in 1901 was 7,551.

NOTE 5. *The adventures of Jonathan Wells.*

This account of the remarkable escape of Jonathan Wells, "the boy hero," after the rout of Captain Turner's command, was given by George Sheldon of Deerfield at the 212th anniversary of the attack by the Indians on Hatfield of Sept. 19, 1677, and printed also in his "History of Deerfield."

"Lying before me, as I write, is a manuscript, from which some vandal has cut the signature, but clearly in the handwriting of Stephen, son of Rev. John Williams, dated 'Springfield, L. M. [Longmeadow], Feb. 1. 1731/2.' The substance of this was published by Rev. John Taylor, in an appendix to 'The Redeemed Captive,' in 1793, but it seems fitting to give the entire paper on this occasion. Mr. Taylor prefaces the story by saying it was 'the substance of an attested copy of the account, taken from his own mouth.' At the date of this manuscript Mr. Wells, the hero in fact and name, was living in Deerfield, where he died Jan. 3, 1738/9. To this paper will be added some statements connected with it, from other MSS. in the same handwriting, together with a tradition elucidating one point in the narrative.

"ESCAPE OF JONATHAN WELLS.

"I shall give an account of the remarkable providences of God towards Jonathan Wells Esq then aged 16 years and 2 or 3 months who was in this action [at the Falls fight, May 19]. He was wth the 20 men yt were obliged to fight wth the enemy to recover their horses; after he mounted his horse a little while (being then in the rear of ye company), he was fird at by three Indians who were very near him; one bullet passed so near him as to brush his hair another struck his horse behind a third struck his thigh in a place which before had been broken by a cart wheel & never set, but the bones lapd & so grew together so yt altho one end of it had been struck and the bone shatterd by ye bullet, yet the bone was not wholly lossd in ye place where it had knit. Upon receiving his wound he was in danger of falling from his horse, but catching hold of ye horse's maine he recovered himself. The Indians perceving they had wound'd him, ran up very near to him, but he kept ye Inds back by presenting his gun to ym once or twice, & when they stoped to charge he got rid of them & got up to some of ye company. [In this flight for life, as appears by another scrap of our MSS., he stopped and took up behind him Stephen Belding, a boy companion of sixteen years, who thus escaped.] Capt. Turner, to whom he represented ye difficulties of ye men in ye rear & urgd yt he either turn back to yr relief, or tarry a little till they all come up & so go off in a body; but ye Capt. replid he had

'better save some, than lose all,' and quickly ye army were divided into several parties, one pilot crying out, 'if you love your lives follow me'; another yt was acquanted wth ye woods cryd 'if you love your lives follow me.' Wells fell into the rear again and took wth a small company yt separated from others yt run upon a parcel of Indians near a swamp & was most of ym killed. They then separated again & had about ten men left with him, and his horse failing considerably by reason of his wound, & himself spent wth bleeding, he was left with one John Jones, a wounded man likewise. He had now got about 2 miles from ye place where yy did ye exploit in, & now yy had left ye track of ye company & were left both by ye indians yt persued ym and by their own men that should have tarried with ym. These two men were unacquainted wth ye woods, & without anny track or path. J. W. had a gun & J. J. a sword. J. J. represented ye badness of his wounds, & made his companion think they were certainly mortall, and therefore when yy separated in order to find the path, J. W. was glad to leave him, lest he shd be a clog or hindrance to him. Mr. W. grew faint, & once when ye indians prest him, he was near fainting away, but by eating a nutmeg, (which his grandmother gave him as he was going out,) he was revivd. After traveling awhile, he came upon Green river, and followd it up to ye place calld ye Country farms, and passd over Green river, & attempted to go up ye mountain, but as he assend'd the hill he faint'd & fell from his horse; but after a little he came to himself & found yt his horse's bridle hung upon his hand & his horse was standing by him. He tyed his horse and laid down again. At length he grew so weak yt he cd not get upon his horse, & conclud'd he must dye there himself, & so pitying his horse he dismissd him, never thinking to take any provision from him, altho he had three meals of provision behind him. Abt noon this, & at abt sun an hour high at nt, being disturbed by ye flies, he stopd ye touch hole of his gun & struck fire, & set ye woods on fire; but there being much rubbish, he had like to have been burnt up by it, not being able to get out of ye way; but by scraping away ye leaves, &c., he was wth much difficulty preserved from burning; his hands and hair were much burnt, notwithstanding all yt he cd do. He then made a fire of some wood yt lay in his reach & lay down by it. Now new fears arose: He concluded yt his fire would direct the indians where to come to find him, & being so weak he cd not stand or go, concluded he must then be killed by ye indians; he flung away his powder horn one way and his bullet pouch another, yt yy might not have ym; reserving a little horn of powder yt he might have one shot before yy killed him; but wn ye fire spread considerably, he expected yy wd be as like to look in one place as another, and again took courage & took some tow & stopd into his wound, & bound it up wth his hand kerchief & neckcloth, & so securely laid him down to sleep; and when asleep, he dreamt yt his grandfather came to him & told him he was lost, but yt he must go down yt river till he came to ye end of ye mountain & then turn away upon ye plain, (he was now abt 12 miles from Deerfield) & yt was ye way home. When he awoke in ye morning, (having been refresht by his sleep & his bleeding being stopd), he found he had some strength & found yt with ye help of his gun for a staff he cd go after a poor fashion; when ye sun arose he found himself lost (tho before he thot ye direction in ye dream was quite wrong), but upon considering ye rising of ye sun, &c., he resolved to go according to ye direction of ye dream (he had now got 6 miles further from home than ye place was where they did their exploit upon ye enemy) & picking up his powder horn & bullets he girt up himself & set forward down ye river & found yt at length he came to ye end of ye mountain & to a plain (as in his dream, which before he knew nothing of, for he was never above ye place calld Hatfield Clay Gully before this expedition, & when he went up 'twas nt, as before observd, & he was now many miles from any place where ye army came).

"He travelled upon ye plain till he came to a foot path wch led up to ye road he went out in, where he cd see ye tracks of ye horses. He travelled by leaning upon his gun as a staff, & so he came down to D'd river, but did not know how to get over. He met wth much difficulty, for ye stream card

his lame leg acrost ye other leg; but at length by putting the muzzell of his gun into ye water (for he was loth to wet ye lock), he got over, but filled the muzzell of his gun wth gravel & sand. Being much spent when he got up ye bank, he laid down under a walnut bush & fell asleep, and wn he awoke an indian was coming over ye river in a cano to him coming ashore to him near—his distress was great; he cd not run from his enemy & was quite incapacitated from fighting (his gun being full of sand & gravel), but he presented his gun, & when the indian discovered him, he jumped out of his cano, (leaving his own gun wch was in ye head of ye cano), & made his escape & went and told ye indians yt ye English army was come again for he had seen one of ye scouts. Mr. W., suspecting the indians wd come to search for him, went away into a swamp (yt was hard by) and finding two great trees yt had been left by ye flood lying at a little distance from each other & covered over wth rubbish, he crept in betwixt them & within a little while heard a running to & fro in ye swamp, but saw nothing; within a little while all was still, and he ventured to proceed on his journey.

"(The indians afterwards gave out that a Narragansett indian was going up the river after eals, that he saw ye track of a man in ye path (yt went up ye bank) & was going to see, & saw a man on ye bank & jumped out of ye cano, & went & told ye indians ye English army were coming again; yt he had seen one of ye scouts, upon wh yy went to ye place, but not seeing anything, yy concluded he was afrightd groundlessly, for ye Narragansetts, yy sd, were no better than squaws, &c., & so yy made no strict search.)"

"[A digression, but not to be skipped.]—The Indian story alone appears to be an attempt to cover up the humiliating fact of their being outwitted by a crippled boy. It is not improbable that Wells told the story as written, with the double purpose of annoying the Indians on a sensitive point, and of concealing the artifice for future emergencies. No one brought up on Cooper's novels could for a moment believe that Wells escaped in the manner described, and from the writer's boyhood this part of the story has thrown a shadow of doubt over the whole account of this romantic experience. Any one closely observing a pile of driftwood *in situ* will see how difficult it must be for the most careful hand to remove any part of it without leaving unmistakable evidence of the disturbance. And the trail of the hobbling boy from the track 'in ye path yt went up ye bank' to the great trees and rubbish 'left by ye flood' in the swamp must have been patent to the most casual eye, let alone an Indian on the trail of an enemy. A more interesting and romantic story of border warfare in real life is rarely met with. Carefully trace the events as modestly, naïvely told, with no whining and no complaint. Note the hero's bravery and coolness when attacked; his knightly courtesy in stopping in his flight to rescue Belding; his thoughtfulness for those behind, and his judgment in pleading with Captain Turner to keep his command in a body; his humanity in releasing his horse; his resignation when lying down to die; his forethought in putting out of the reach of the foe his powder horn and bullets; his courage in preparing for 'one more shot'; his expedient for lighting a fire to keep off the insects; his self-possession in building a fire to lie down by, after his narrow escape from being burned to death; his clear headedness when 'lost' or 'turned round' in the morning; his persistent care for his gun and ammunition; his ingenuity in saving himself when in the very jaws of the enemy; his fortitude under the discouragements by the way, and his expedi-

ents for overcoming them; his reverence and care for the dead at Bloody Brook. Here stand, clearly revealed, traits of the noblest character, in a lad ripened to self-reliance by the exigencies of frontier life. It is with great satisfaction that the writer is able to dissipate the faint shadow resting upon the narrative.

"The key to this remarkable escape is found in a tradition handed down in the family, and given me by Rodney B. Field, of Guilford, Vt. By this it appears that the 'two great trees yt had been left by ye flood lying a little distance from each other and covered over with brush' were lying, one end on the river bank, with the other projecting into, and supported by, the water. Wading along to the nearest tree, ducking his head under its trunk, and standing erect between the two, with head above water, Wells was securely hidden, and no trace of his footsteps was left. This was a device which might well baffle his pursuers and was worthy of Leatherstocking himself. The real danger—that which could not have been foreseen—appeared when the Indians in their 'running to & fro' stopped for a moment on this cover; under their weight it sank, forcing the poor boy's head under water, so that several times he was nearly drowned.

[Narrative resumed]: "In Deerfield Meadows he found some horses' bones, from which he got away some small matter; found two rotted beans in ye meadows where ye indians had thrashed yr beans, & two blew birds' eggs, wch was all ye provision he had till he got home. He got up to Dfd town plat before dark, Saturday, but ye town was burned before & no inhabitants, so he kept along. His method of travelling was to go a little ways & then lye down to rest, & was wont to fall asleep, but in ye nt twice he mistook himself when he awoke, & went back again till coming to some remarkable places, he was convinced of his mistake & so turned abt again, & at length he took this method, to lay ye muzzell of his gun towards his course, but losing so much, he was discouraged & laid himself down once & again, expecting to dye; but after some recruit was encouraged to set forward again, but meeting wth these difficulties he spent ye whole nt in getting to muddy brook (or, as some call it, bloody brook); here he buried a man's head in ye path, yt was drawn out of ye grave by some vermin, with clefts of wood, &c., and upon ye road to H'f'd was (like Samson after the slaughter of ye Philistines) distressd for want of drink, & many times ready to faint, yet got no water till he came to Clay Gully, but divers times he was refresht by holding his head over candlewood knots yt were on fire, ye woods being then on fire on ye plains, & got to Hatfield between meetings on Sabbath day.

"He lay lame under Dr. Locke for some time, and was under Mrs. Allen & Mr. Buckley four years & 2 months (in all) & never had anything allowd him for time or smart, tho yy pd ye surgeon; he lay at one time half a year in one spot on a bed, without being turned once, or once taken out; often dispared of his life; all his skin came off his back by lying in one posture.

"The Indians have given the account following to Jonathan Wells, Esq., viz.: That the Monday after the fight, 8 Englishmen that were lost came to them and offered to submitt themselves to them, if they would not put them to death, but whether they promised them quarter or not, they took them, and burnt them; the method of Burning them was to cover them with thatch and put fire to it, and set them a running; and when one coat of thatch was burnt up, they would put on another, & the Barbarous creatures that have given this account of their inhumanity, have in a scoffing manner added, that the Englishmen would cry out as they were burning, 'Oh dear! oh dear!' The indians themselves account it very unmanly to moan or make ado under the torments and cruelties of their enemies who put them to Death."

NOTE 6. *Official correspondence in relation to the ransom of the captives taken Sept. 19, 1677.*

Letter from Major John Pynchon to Captain Sylvester Salisbury.

[New York Colonial MSS., XXIV]

[Addressed: "These ffor his Honored ffried Capt Salisbury: Commander in Chiefe at ffort Albany. Hast. Post hast. for his Maties Special Service."]

"Springfield October 5th 1677

"Capt Salisbury.

"Worthy Sr Yastarday Morning I Recd yor kind lines by Benja Waite, whereby I vnderstand yor sympathy with vs in or sad disaster by ye Indians; & yor readiness in making Inquiry & greate forwardness to do what Possible lys in yor for vs wch I haue abundant cause to acknouledge & doe most thankfully accept frm yor hands, & as to yor opinion of the Maquas [Mohawks] being free & assureing me of their Innocency, I doe fully concur wth you having sattisfaction frm what you wrot & from Ben Waites Relation. But to put it out of all doubt, God in his P'vidence hath sent in one of 8 captivated men, Benoni Stebbings by name, wch is Ye occasion of these lines to yrselfe by Post, to give you an accot thereoff & desire you to put ye Maquas vpon psueing their & our Enymys there being greate likelyhood of ye Maquas overtaking ym.

"Benoni Stebbings came in to Hadly last night in ye night, whose relation was sent to me wch being but an houre since I had it, I psently resolved vpon sending Post to you. Take his relation as followeth: The company of Indians was twenty only about sixe or 7 squas made 26 in all. They were this country Indians belonging to Nalwotogg all of ym but one a Narriganset. They came froe Canada 3 Months agoe, & had bin Hunting & were doubtfull whether to fall on Northampton or Hatfield, at last resolved on Hatfield & caryed away from Hatfield 17 psons & 3 from Deerfield, besides ys man that is come in, so yt they haue 20 captiyes wth ym 3 of ym being men & all well as he says when they took ym at Deerfield after the Noise & Whoops were over at Deerefield, their first Inquiry was whether there were any Maqvas there abouts & vpon Information yt some had been there, & were supposed not to be farr off, they were all husht. & startled & greately afraid & goeing silently away forth wth, they took vp their Lodging at Deerefield River mouth & next day crossed ye greate River vizt Conecticot to ye east side of it, the next day crossed ye River againe, afterwards they Passed ye River many tymes having cannoes wherein they carryed ye women & children being about 2 days Journey above Squakheag [Northfield] they sent a company of ym about halfe of ym to Nashaway, to call of some Indians yt haue bin there all this tyme of ye war & took Benoni Stebbings along wth ym thither. Coming to Nashaway ponds, there were 3 Indian men & about halfe a score of squaws wth there children these they went too to take along wth ym having travelled from ye company they left 2 days to Squakheag & then from Squakheag somewhat more than thirty miles to ym Indians neere Nashaway who Pluckt up their stakes having plenty of fish especially eeles, & many dryed huckleberrys but no corne: This Benoni being sent with 2 women to carry Huccle berrys Ran away from them, & was psently psued by some men & at one tyme was but a swamp between ym but night comeing on he escaped from his psuers: He says yt one of ye Indians yt they had from about Nashaway Ponds, semes to be a counsellor & wth him they consulted much & spake of sending to ye English, but at last resolved for Canada, yet talkt of making a forte a greate way vp the River & abiding there this winter, talked also of carying the captives to ye French & selling ym to ye French which he concludes they resolved on, but make but slow Passage, having so many women and children: He concluded it would be, It may be, 20 days er they get to ye Lake hunting by ye way. It was Tuesday morning last that he escaped from ye pty wch caryed him with them nere Nashaway, & they had above 30 miles to goe back to Squakheag, and then neere 2 d. Journey more to ye rest above Squakheag: Ye way he says vp this River

is vnpassable for English men & their goeing is by Barken cannoes much of ye way & then to ye best side of ye River men foote it leaving ye worst way: The unpassableness of ye way renders it vnpossible for us to psue or doe any good: But ye conveying speedy word to ye Maquas gives not only a Possibility of their overtaking ym ym wch Deare Sr is ye end of these lines to you: To request you (if none of ye Maqua Sachems be at Albany) to send at our chnage to ye Chiefe of ye Maqvas & give ym an occot of matters, & desire their speedy psueing these Bloody Villians & enamys of ym & forthwith & without any delay, by which means I hope this Barbarous Crew (who are enemys to Religion Civility & all humanity & haue so deeply Imbrued their hands in most Innocent Blood) may be met with in their returne, before they come to ye Lake or at ye Lake & so our captives Recovered for wch we shall give ye Maques suitable rewards. Good Sr put forward ye Maques to surprise & cut of these villaines. Let ym know yt it will be a greate demonstration of their fidelity & friendship to vs & it is a very Lukey opportunity for ym to kill & catch Indians whom they so much hunt after. And this man yt is come home says they dread Maquas, & all their feare was least some Maquas should psue ym they did not expect or think yt English could & desired to get out of ye Maquas way at first goeing off from Deerefield & thinkeing they were got high enough vp from them . . . . . a little ye more secure & at rest: So yt now I beleeve they are at ease & will make so slow prgress having beside our women & children a psell of their owne women & children to clogg ym yt they may safely be taken. And the lighting upon & destroying this company of ye enemy (being it is said 17 men yt is come in ye remaining strength of this river Indians) will be a breaking Blow to ym & a greate meanes of our security. I pray sr doe what you can to Iugage ye Maquas to goe out forthwith to deale effectually in it we desire to do our duty & waite for ye salvation of God.

"Sr excuse my scribling I am in great hast to send away ye Messenger to Westfield this Night: bec the speed in getting ye Macques to goe out upon ye enymy before they get on ye Lake is all in all: If they can but come vp with ym it will be easy to take ym: for I tell you their strength as ye man relates, & how they are clogged with women & children. I doubt not of yor helpfulness in this exigence wch will abundantly Ingage vs & wth greate Readyness shall sattisfie what ye disburse: Wth my endeared Love & Respects to you commending you to ye ptection of ye Almighty God, I remaine Sr

"Yor very loving ffriend & servant
"JOHN PYNCHON.

"Ben Waite is gon home before this Intelligence cam to me. He talkt of goeing to Canada before & I suppose will rather be forward to it now than backward. Possible he may be at Albany about a fortnight hence in referance to a going to ye French when If I be not gon to Boston (wch I have some thoughts to doe next weeke) I shall have some opportunity againe to write to you. "Vale.
"J. P."

Narrative of Benoni Stebbins.

[New York Colonial MSS. XXV]

"Benonie Stebbins which was taken captive by the Indians at Dearfield 12 miles from Hatfield related as followeth

"That the Indians that took him weare al Norwooluck Indians saue only one which was a Naraganset. They were 26 in al 18 of them fighting men the rest 2 squas old men & boys. They told him that they had liued at the French & intended to return there again to sel the captiues to them wch had Incouradged them that they should haue eight pound peece for them and the french Indians did intend to come wth them the next time either in the spring or in winter if they had sucses this time.

"The manner of his escape was thus when they came 2 days journey aboue Squakheag they sent part of their company to Wotchuset hills to fetch away 2 smal compeny of Indians that had liued there al this war time with whom they sent this captiue he being sent with 2 squas and a mare to fetch

some hucleberies a little way from the company when he got vpon the mare and rid till he tired the mare & then run on foot & so escaped to Hadly, being 2 days & ½ wthout victuals.

"This relation was taken from his mouth at Northampton 6th Instant.

"P M Samll Eells."

Letter from Governor Frontenac of Canada to Governor Andros of New York.

[New York Colonial MSS. XXVI]

[Endorsed "A Copie of a Letter dated No. 18th 1677 from the Governor of Canada, to the Governor of New York. A Copie of another Jan 8 following."]

"From Quebec, the 18th day of 9br 1677.

"Sr Sending now to Boston to bee informed concerning some Frenchmen, who we heare have been caryed Prisoners there, I was willing to take advantage of this occasion, to give you new assurances of my service, & of the good correspondence, which I desire to keepe with you.

"If in that I follow the orders of the king my master, I also at the same time, satisfy my particular Inclinacon to let you know with how much truth & passion I am

"Yor thrice humble servont

"FRONTENAC."

Superscription as below.

"From Quebec the 8th Jan 1678.

"Sr The death of Mr Basire one of the principall negotiators of this place, obliging mee to give speedy notice thereof to his partners in France, I thought the way of the Manhatans or Boston to bee the speediest, & the good correspondence that you have allwayes manifested a desire to entertaine betweene us makes me hope that you will direct those I shall send, the best way to have my letters carryed into old England to be sent over from thence by the first vessells. I desire then sr that favor of you & that you will beleeue that if in Returne, I were capable of rendring vou service in these parts, I would do it with as much joy as I am with passion,

"Sr Your servant, thrice humble

"FRONTENAC.

"To Monsr the General Major Andros,
Goveno of New York at Manath."

Extract from the Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 176.]

"At a Councell No. 10th 1677.

"Lettrs from Albany by Claes Luck who brought down two Englishmen that were sent from the Gov. of Boston to Albany & Canada.

"Benjamin Waite owne of the two men sente downe being called in and examined what there business was at Albany saith that they were sent by their Mastrs towards Canada and had directions to goe to Albany and brought a lettr from the Governor of Boston to Capt. Salisbury, they went that way to avoyd their enemies. Being demanded of the discourse between them and some at Schanectade they saying that place did belong to Boston, the wch he denyes pretending it some mistake, they not understanding one anothers Language.

"Being askt why they went away without comming againe when Capt. Salisbury ordered them to come, sd they were not willing to be hindred but to make the best of their journey.

"Stephen genning the other being askt why they went away without speaking again to Capt. Salisbury as he bad them. He saith they were sent by the Governor of Boston towards Canada & had orders to come to Albany, and that Capt. Salisbury gave them no encouragement whereupon being desirous to follow their directions, hopeing to finde their wives & children they

went on their Journey. Denyes saying Schanectade did belong to Boston &c but says they not understanding on another well Might Mistake.

"The matter being taken into consideracon

"Resolved that they be permitted to proceed on their voyage wch they shall think proper, for wch order to bee sent to the Commander at Albany."

Letter from Timothy Cooper to Major John Pynchon.

[New York Colonial MSS. XXVII]

[Endorsed: "Copie of a letter from Mr Timo Cooper to Major Pinchon sent doune by Capt Salisbury: Capt Salisbury writt so by order of Councell Mar 18 1677."]

"Most Worthy Major

"Sr Having now this occasion by two french from Canady who arryved here the 14th Instant beeing about 12 dayes since they came from Canaday & now bound for Boston, I were willing to imbrace the occation knowing it my duty not to omitt any opportunity whereby I may in some small measur Maniefest the great desyer I allwayes have to serve yor worshipp to the utmost of my Capacity: having no other way at present to expresse the same than the presenting you wth these few lynes whereby to Informe you wee have by these ffrench intelligence of Benjamin Wait and the oyrs Save arryvell att Canada: and also thar wyves & children restored unto ym, the rest yt were living are redeemed from under the Indians, ther is three of the Companie dead that is 2 children & the old man the oyr are all in good health: Benj. Waitt and the oyr, have vndergon much Troble & hard ship great pairt of which I will not say, it was only to satisfie some base minded persons. Though it hath now pleased God to mak up all the Trobles they have met wth by restoring to them thar wyves & children.

"I pray God that they May find more favor and Civell respect from the peopell they are now among, then they have in some oyr plac, of which I conclud you have already hard, and therfor at present I shall not relait to you the cercumstance and Maner of ther vsage. But it was such as I think it fare below Christianity, or common Civility. Sr I begg your pardon In what I omitt, in reference to oyr Concernes, not having tym to Inlarge, at present; But assure you, I am not unmyndfull of my Trust, but shall indevor wth Gods assistance to discharge the same, to the good satisfaction of all. So with my humble service to yorself & good Lady, I take Leave to style my self Sr

"Yor Most humble & obedient Servt

"Timo: Cooper."

Passport of Monsieur Lusigny.

[New York Colonial MSS. XXVII.]

[Endorsed: "Copie of the Governor of Canada's Passeport for Monsr Lusigny who conveyed the English prisoners taken by the Indians at Hadley, Hattfield &c. April 30th 1678."]

TRANSLATION.

"The Count de Frontenac, Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty in Canada, Acadia, Newfoundland, and other territories of New France.

"We have given leave and passport to Sieur de Lusigny, one of the gentlemen of our household, to whom we have entrusted the command of an escort of English prisoners taken by the Sacoquis, and whom we send back, to go to Albany and Boston to negotiate with his Honor the Governor the business with which we have charged him. We command all those within our jurisdiction, and request all others, to allow the said Sieur de Lusigny with the escort and the English whom they conduct to pass without hindrance and to render them every aid and assistance.

"In witness whereof we have signed this passport sealed it with our arms and countersigned it by one of our secretaries at Quebec this thirtieth day of April, 1678.

"FRONTENAC.

"By M. Barrois."

Military Strength of Canada in 1678.

[New York Colonial MSS. XXVII.]

[Endorsed: "A relacon of the forces at Canada from one of the French men in May, 1678."]

"Being in a discourse with Monsr de la Chambre, [one of Count de Frontenac's Guards] did relate that they had 25 men Officers & all in the Garrison of Quebec & 33 Guns in the ffort, & in the Battery that is below the ffort, whereof 4 of the biggest [of 9lb bullit] were not mounted; At troy Rivers [Three Rivers] some very few Gunns & 6 men with a serjeant, At Mont Royall [Montreal] likewise a small fort with 8 men, both Townes having Govrs placed by Frontenac.

"There are 6 or 8 Capts belonging to the place, who have the Comand upon occasion of the Companyes belonging to the Colonye wch are roused in time of warre & are to bee in redinesse. The Fort at Quebec is not now strong the opening the Bastions being bloune up wth powder last St. Johns day, with the losse of 9 men, & is not yet built up. He sayes they have not a strong fort in Canada, but the Fort Cadarachque [Cataraqui, now Kingston] is strong.

"The Go: Frontenac hath some 8 or 10 Gentl who doe keepe him Compa, and doe eate at his Table daily, he hath 16 men to bee Guard & all other officers in his house, as our Earles have in Engld this is what I have learnt at present having not fully discoursed with him, the rest you shall have the next."

Letter from Capt. Salisbury to Capt. Brockholds.

[New York Colonial MSS., XXVII.]

"Sr Upon the 22th of this Instant came to this Place Benjamin Wayt & Stephen Gennings with 19 of those people yt were taken by ye Indians at Hadfeilde & Hadly & have for there convoy 11 ffrench men 3 of them belonge to ye Gove of Cannada garde & those 3 with other 2 goeth with those people to Boston. The other 6 staye heere untill ye 5 doeth come backe hauing passes & ltrs of credence, and to detaine them I could not see any strength to doe it, therefore I desire you'l spedy answer by this expresse, wheather I shall detaine them and sende them down at there Returne for I would be punctiall in my Dewty, and not willing to committ any Errors, soe yor spedy answer of my laste as well as of this will be a very greate help to let me see how I shall Govern Myselfe.

"I haue descoursed with Benja Wayte Concerning there liueing in Canada & how strong in men & in there ffortifycations & as to their lieuing its very meaine for the Commonallity are very much oppressed with greate taxes, but the Gour and ye reste of the greate ones, liues hy after the French manner and so there strength of men thay cane make 1000 or 2 but thay liue in littell villages haueing littell plantations here and there som 20 & 30 miles from villadge to villadge & in som vil there is 20 & in some 30 houses. They liue as Indians and gett there liuing by hunteing and there fortifications ar not very stronge. I woulde know wheather I shall beare there Expences while there aboad is heer & I pray you let the bearers be furnished with prouitions at ther Returne haueing not ffurther to inlarge but remaine your very humble servt

"SILVES' SALISBURY.

"ffort Albany ye 23th May 1678."

Letter from Capt. Brockholds to Capt. Salisbury.

[New York Colonial MSS., XXVII.]

"Capt Salisbury.

"Sr I recd yours yesterday in the Evening of the 23th with the enclosed copies of the passeports & letter from the Governor of Canada, wherein you intimate the coming of 11 French men to Albany to convey Benjamin Wait & Stephen Gennings with the people that were taken prisoners by the Indyans the last fall at Hatfield & Hadley (who without doubt are joyful to returne back to their habitacons) withall that 5 of the 11 French were gone forward to Boston with those people, the other 6 remaining behind with you untill the returne of their Comerades concerning ye carriage to whom you desire to bee advised I have communicated what you writ & . . . Councell who are of opinion that [there was] no need to have conveyed those [men farther] than Albany, from whence you might [have sent] persons with them to their homes.

"The Comunicacon of the French with the Indyans as they passe being to bee suspected, at that time of so great a likelyhood of warrs with them and it would haue beene well to have knowne what buisnesse they had to negotiate with the Go: of Boston, but since they are past it cannot bee helpt & it is hoped they will doe no greate harme & there being as yet no declaracon of warre knowne to [have been made and their] coming also upon so charitable an Acct as the Redemption & bringing back of poore distrested captives of our nation I know not well upon wt pretence they could bee stopt, so that it is therefore the opinion of the counsell, that when the other 5 shall be returned back you use them with all civility & permitt them quietly to returne back to Canada about their occasions. As for their Expences at Albany it is likewise thought fitt that you defray them for the present & that they may be cleared from it onely that you take [account of the expense] & send it hither where care will bee taken [to send] it to the Go: of Boston, who ought to allow [the amount] it being for people of his Governmt. There was an answer went yesterday to the Commissioners of Alb. before the receit of this concerning the buisnesse of Will Teller [charged with accidental homicide of an Indian and released May 20] & Will Loveredge with what else was written about by them.

"Yor Messenger being dispatcht returnes this afternoone Having not farther I remaine Sr. yor very humble servt.

"A. B.

"N. Y. Sunday, May 26, 1678."

Letter from Count Frontenac to Capt. Brockholds without Date: Received May 31, 1678.

[New York Colonial MSS., XXVII.]

"Sr The letter you did mee the honor to write mee of the 28th of February last, is so civill & the offers you make mee are so obliging, that I am glad the sending back of the English taken prisoners by the Indyans (who I caused to be conducted to Orange) hath furnisht me with an opportunity to returne you my thanks sooner than I expected.

"I understood by the persons I sent to Boston as also by the Letters from Go Leverett & the councell, that the Frenchmen sent to enquire after were releast & by that from Capt Salisbury that Go: Andros arrived well at London in 5 weekes timee. I wish him a returne as happy & that I may find means to shew both to him & you the desire I always haue to hold a good correspondence in testifying both to the one & the other how much I am

"Sr Yor thrice humble servt

"FRONTENAC."

Letter from Capt. Brockholds to Count Frontenac.

[New York Colonial MSS., XXVII, translated from the French]

"Sir I have received yours by the hands of William Davy and Peter Monteray, two of your people who accompanied Captain de Lusigny to

Albany on his way to restore the English taken prisoners by the Indians to their families and friends.

"Your great kindness in the redemption of these poor unfortunates out of the hands of their enemies merits great praise and gratitude from all Christians and may God reward you for it. I have charged your people to return for me many thanks for the obliging and generous civilities which you were pleased to express in your letter.

"We have received letters from Mr. Andros, our Governor at London, in which he states that he will soon return, so that we expect him daily. The desire you express for a friendly correspondence shall be reciprocated on our part, and if in any thing I may be able to render you service I shall have the pleasure of showing how much I am

"Your very humble & obedient servt.

"A. B.

"New York, June 6, 1678."

Letter from Rev. John Wilson, minister at Medfield, to the governor of Massachusetts forwarding copies of the letters of Waite and Stockwell.

"Worshipful Sr

"humbly presenting my humblest Servic to yor worps keeping with these letters Copyd out and newly brought frm Hadly by one John Partridge and not understanding of any Couriers to the Bay besydes: I have written out of these two Copys. word for word as I take it & make bold to send it to your Worship:

"yt so you might be enformed of the Mercy of God in ye return of these Captives so far as ye two letters set Down. John Partridge and John Plimpton come in this night & none with ym but a young mayde so yt I suppose yr Worshp will have ye very first view of ye News in Boston being very crasy am unfit to enlarge & yt I might not trouble your Worshp further

"With my humble Servecs presented to your most virtuous Lady humbly reste

Your worshs most humble Servant

"JOHN WILSON.

"Medfield, May 29—78."

NOTE 7. *The division of the Hatfield commons, from the proprietors' records.*

First division, beginning upon the plain behind the mill. "The lots run West and by North and East and by South, abutting against a highway Westerly; part of them against the clay pits and stone pits; part against the hill; part against the pond; part against the hill by the Great swamp."

No.	Width Rods	Ft.	No.	Width Rods	Ft.
1 Samuel Graves,	33		14 John Cowles,	37	
2 Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.,	39	12	15 Widow Graves,	10	
3 Thomas Mason, Jr.,	8		16 Edward Church,	25	
4 Town lot,	7		17 Richard Morton,	28	6
5 Mr. Atherton's heirs,	12	14	18 Obadiah Dickinson,	11	2
6 Martin Kellogg,	5	14	19 Samuel Gunn,	5	8
7 Samuel Marsh,	9	12	20 Samuel Allis,	19	
8 William Gull,	26	6	21 Widow Fellows,	11	12
9 John Allis,	48		22 Samuel Taylor,	21	6
10 Mr. Chauncey,	5	12	23 John Hubbard,	17	
11 Benjamin Waite,	20		24 John Coleman,	37	6
12 William Arms,	13		25 John Wells,	25	
13 Philip Russell,	19		26 Daniel Belding,	13	11
A highway,	10		27 Thomas Bracy,	5	

No.	Width Rods	Ft.
28 Samuel Baldwin,	27	6
29 Thomas and Noah Wells come in lot	48	
30 Thomas Hastings,	9	5
A highway,	10	
31 Eleazer Frary,	25	
32 Samuel Foote,	11	14
33 Isaac Graves,	14	6
34 Walter Hixon,	7	12
35 Joseph Bodman,	5	14
36 Beriah Hastings,	10	
37 Samuel Partridge,	10	
38 Hezekiah Dickinson,	9	
39 John White,	14	13
40 John Field,	20	8
41 Robert Poag,	4	8
42 Joseph Field,	9	4
43 Stephen Taylor's heirs,	3	10
44 Samuel Kellogg,	15	8
45 Samuel Gillett's heirs,	5	4
46 Daniel White,	24	12
47 Samuel Field,	11	
48 Noah Wells,	7	10
49 John Steel,	5	10
50 John Graves,	15	10
51 Samuel Carter,	5	8
52 Ephraim Beers,	6	8
53 Samuel Billings's heirs,	6	
54 Samuel Wells,	10	2
55 Thomas Loomis,	18	
56 John Smith's heirs,	5	3
57 Daniel Warner,	37	
58 Joseph Belknap,	24	8
59 Benjamin Barrett,	5	4
A highway,	10	
60 Nathaniel Dickinson,	40	
61 William King,	5	14
62 Thomas Meekins, Sr.,	31	6
63 Samuel Graves, Jr.,	9	2
64 Stephen Jennings,	14	10
65 William Scott,	14	1
66 Samuel Belding, Sr.,	31	6
67 Stephen Belding,	14	12
68 Samuel Dickinson,	32	
69 Robert Bardwell,	10	4

The last nine of these lots and the whole of the second division are in the present limits of the town of Whately.

Second division. "This division of lots runs West and by North, East and by South, abutting on an highway on the West side of the Mill River Swamp Westerly; part against a great bank by the Wet Swamp [Hopewell], part against the Farms, and part against the great River Easterly."

No.	Width Rods	Ft.	In.
1 Daniel White,	28	5	2
2 Stephen Taylor's heirs,	3	0	4
3 Walter Hixon,	8	2	1
4 Samuel Gunn,	5	6	11
5 John Smith's heirs,	3	16	4
6 Widow Graves,	9	11	9
7 Thomas Hastings,	8	9	5
8 Samuel Allis,	18	9	11
9 Mr. Chauncey,	6	14	1
10 Richard Morton,	27	7	4
11 Hezekiah Dickinson,	8	9	5
12 Benjamin Waite,	19	12	3
13 Edward Church,	24	14	8
14 William King,	5	6	11
15 John Allis,	45	11	10
16 Samuel Kellogg,	11	13	11
17 Martin Kellogg,	5	6	11
18 Joseph Belknap,	22	5	2
19 John Wells,	21	2	0
20 Samuel Marsh,	10	0	4
21 John Cowles,	31	12	2
22 Samuel Dickinson,	28	5	2
23 Philip Russell,	18	4	3
24 Town lot,	6	14	1
25 Ephraim Beers,	6	14	1
26 Robert Poag,	4	9	1
27 Samuel Graves, Jr.,	7	11	7
28 Thos. Meekins, Jr.'s heirs,	6	9	6
29 Daniel Belden,	12	9	6
30 Robert Bardwell,	9	2	6
31 Samuel Partridge,	9	7	3
32 Benjamin Hastings,	9	7	3
33 Stephen Belden,	12	14	3
34 Samuel Wells,	9	2	6
35 Samuel Field,	10	15	2
36 John Coleman,	31	12	2
A highway,	10		
37 Thomas Bracy,	5	2	6
38 Isaac Graves,	13	6	6
39 Samuel Belden, Sr.,	28	1	5
40 William Scott,	12	14	3
41 Joseph Field,	8	13	11
42 Samuel Foote,	11	2	5
43 Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.,	6	4	4
44 Samuel Carter,	4	9	1
45 Samuel Gaylord,	22	5	2
46 Widow Fellows,	11	7	10
47 Samuel Billings's heirs,	5	12	0
48 William Gull,	25	2	2
49 Thomas Meekins, Sr.,	12	14	5

No.		Width Rods	Ft.	In.
50	Samuel Gillett's heirs,	5	6	11
51	John Steel,	5	6	11
52	Joseph Bodman,	5	6	11
53	John Graves,	9	0	0
54	Included in Noah Well's,			
55	John Field,	11	16	5
56	Thomas Loomis,	9	12	7
57	John Hubbard,	9	10	10
58	Stephen Jennings,	7	15	2
59	Samuel Belden, Jr.,	15	9	10
60	Samuel Graves, Sr.,	8	12	2
61	John White,	8	12	2
62	William Arms,	7	9	11
63	Noah Wells,	4	7	4
64	Mr. Atherton's heirs,	7	10	11
65	Obadiah Dickinson,	6	2	8
66	Benjamin Barrett,	4	2	6
67	Daniel Warner,	20	4	5
68	Eleazer Frary,	14	8	7
69	Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr.,	21	7	5
70	Overplus to Mr. Williams,	8	3	10

Third division, "beginning at the northwest side of the highway that leadeth to Northampton at the sandy hill."

No.		Width Rods	Ft.
1	Samuel Graves, Sr.,	137	
2	Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr.,	217	
3	William King,	5	9
4	John White,	13	12
5	Samuel Carter,	5	2
6	William Scott,	13	
7	Ephraim Beers,	6	1
8	Joseph Bodman,	5	10
9	Obadiah Dickinson,	13	
10	Robert Poag,	4	3
11	John Graves,	14	8
12	Samuel Taylor,	19	12
13	Eleazer Frary,	23	1
14	Thomas Bracy,	4	12
15	John Field,	18	16
16	Stephen Jennings,	13	9
17	Town lot,	6	8
18	John Smith's heirs,	5	2
19	Walter Hixon,	7	2
20	Widow Graves,	10	1
21	Benjamin Barrett,	4	15
22	Samuel Foote,	11	1
	A highway,	10	
23	William Gull,	25	5
24	Thomas Meekins,	12	3
25	Samuel Wells,	9	5
26	Samuel Belden, Jr.,	26	7
27	Daniel White,	23	
28	John Cowles,	34	3
29	Daniel Belden, Sr.,	13	2
30	Samuel Dickinson,	29	11
31	John Hubbard,	15	12
32	Robert Bardwell,	9	6
33	Martin Kellogg,	5	7
34	Mr. Atherton's heirs,	12	12
35	Thomas Loomis,	7	6
36	Mr. Chauncey,	5	7
37	Stephen Belden,	13	11
38	Noah Wells,	7	2
39	Thomas Hastings,	8	10
40	Samuel Graves, Jr.,	8	5
41	Joseph Belknap,	22	11
42	Joseph Field,	8	8
43	Philip Russell,	12	1
44	Thomas Meekins, Jr.,	7	5
45	John Allis,	44	4
46	Hezekiah Dickinson,	9	4
47	Isaac Graves,	13	5
48	John Steel,	5	4
49	Stephen Taylor,	4	6
50	Samuel Partridge,	9	5
51	Daniel Warner,	34	3
52	Samuel Gillett's heirs,	5	2
53	Samuel Allis,	17	9
54	Thos. Wells with Noah Wells.		
55	Samuel Marsh,	9	1
56	John Wells,	23	3
57	Samuel Field,	10	3
58	William Arms,	12	2
59	Samuel Belden,	29	3
60	Samuel Kellogg,	14	5
61	Samuel Gunn,	5	2
62	Edward Church,	23	2
63	Benjamin Hastings,	9	4
64	Widow Fellows,	10	15
65	Richard Morton,	26	5
66	Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.,	9	1
67	John Coleman,	34	11
68	Samuel Billings's heirs,	11	
69	Benjamin Waite,	18	9
70	An overplus of about	6	

"Ending with ye uppermost lot laid out in Mill River swamp." The nine last lots are in Whately. This division extended as far west as the town boundaries, six miles from the Connecticut.

Fourth division, wholly in Whately. "This Division runs East and West, bounded on an Highway ten rods wide, laid out next

the Mill River Swamp, East; and on the end of the six Mile from the great River, West. This Division runs ninety-one rods beyond the Roaring Brook, where was set up a long square stone, and a Bass tree marked with six Splashes."

No.	Width Rods	Ft.	In.
1 Joseph Field,	9	9	
2 Widow Graves,	9	15	3
3 Samuel Foote,	11	7	
4 William Arms,	7	12	9
5 Stephen Belden,	13	3	
6 Robert Bardwell,	9	6	
7 Samuel Allis,	19		6
8 Samuel Dickinson,	29		
9 Rev. H. Atherton's heirs,	9	15	
10 John Coleman,	32	8	6
11 Hezekiah Dickinson,	8	13	
12 Samuel Wells,	9	6	
13 David White,	29		
14 John Smith's heirs,	4	1	6
15 John Field,	12	5	
16 Widow Fellows,	11	11	4
17 John Steel,	5	8	10
18 Edward Church,	25	8	
19 Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr.,	21	16	
20 Daniel Warner,	20	12	3
21 Eleazer Frary,	14	5	4
22 Samuel Gailor,	22	14	
23 John Cowles,	32	8	6
24 William King,	5	8	10
25 Samuel Gillett's heirs,	5	11	6
26 John Hubbard,	9	14	6
A highway,	9		
27 John White,	8	15	7
28 Samuel Belding, Jr.,	15	16	1
29 Samuel Field,	11	2	
30 Samuel Belding, Sr.,	28	13	4
31 Ephraim Beers,	7		6
32 Daniel Belding,	12	14	6
33 William Gull,	25	12	4
34 Samuel Carter,	4	10	10
35 Stephen Taylor's heirs,	3	2	7
36 Thos. Wells with Noah Wells.			
37 Samuel Partridge,	9	11	
38 Thomas Loomis,	9	16	2
39 Samuel Kellogg,	16	3	11
40 Obadiah Dickinson,	8	11	
41 Thos. Meekins, Sr.'s heirs,	13	3	
42 Richard Morton,	28	2	
43 Mr. Chauncey,	7		6
44 Robert Page,	4	10	10
45 John Allis,	45	14	10
46 Samuel Gunn,	5	8	10
47 Samuel Graves, Sr.,	8	15	10
48 Martin Kellogg,	5	8	10
49 Thomas Meekins's heirs,	7	3	1
50 Isaac Graves,	13	11	8
51 Benjamin Barrett,	4	6	6
52 Thomas Bracy,	5	4	6
53 Town lot,	7	6	
54 Benjamin Hastings,	9	11	
55 Samuel Graves, Jr.,	7	15	
56 Joseph Boardman,	5	8	10
57 Samuel Billings's heirs,	7	6	11
58 John Graves,	9	3	5
59 Joseph Bellknap,	22	14	
60 Samuel Marsh,	10	4	
61 Philip Russell,	19	5	6
62 Noah Wells,	4	9	1
63 Thomas Hastings,	8	13	
64 Walter Hixon,	8	6	5
65 Stephen Jennings,	6	2	
66 Benjamin Wait,	20	3	6
67 Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.,	6	5	10
68 John Wells,	23	12	
69 William Scott,	13	3	

NOTE 8. *Division of the lots in the "Williamsburg Addition."*

"A list of the lots in Hatfield Three mile additional grant as they were laid out in May 1752 per Elisha Hawley Surveyor." (Proprietors' records.)

No.	Width Rods	Ft.	In.
1 Dea. John Belding,	110	8	7
2 Jeremiah Alvard's heirs,	44	7	4
3 John Fitch,	23	9	3
4 Elnathan Graves,	105	15	10
5 Jesse Warner,	19	10	7
6 Azariah Dickinson's heirs,	49	9	3
7 Saml. Gillett, Jr.'s heirs,	26	6	7
8 Ebenezer Morton,	107	3	4
9 James Porter,	64	4	8
10 Eben. Dickinson,	78	0	0
11 John Meekins,	111	13	2
12 Simeon White,	45	2	8
13 Thomas Nash,	54	2	8
14 Dea. Saml. Bodman,	70	10	7
15 Zechariah Billing,	107	3	4
16 Lt. Moses Graves,	400	4	0
17 Richard Church,	93	5	7
18 Abel Allis's heirs,	37	4	8
19 Joseph Scott,	86	6	0
20 Joshua Smith,	76	15	10
21 Joseph Bardwell,	35	13	10
22 Saml. Dickinson's heirs,	111	14	6
23 Richard Billing,	7	8	7
Ditto,	103	9	3

No.		Width Rods	Ft.	In.
24	Widow Bridget Graves,	22	10	7
25	Dea. John White's heirs,	105	15	2
26	Jonathan Warner,	62	2	8
27	Capt. Nathl. Colman,	160	6	7
28	Elisha Allis,	293	14	5
29	Lt. Joseph Wait,	83	15	2
30	Nathl. Dickinson, 1st,	103	3	4
31	Eben. Marsh for Eben Warner,	95	2	8
32	Wid. Hannah Dickinson,	100	2	0
33	Widow Mary Hastings,	51	13	10
34	Benj. Wait,	76	7	3
35	Eleazer Allis,	65	13	2
36	Eleazer Frary,	40	7	3
37	John Field, Jun.,	70	2	0
38	Dr. Waitstill Hastings' heirs,	19	10	7
39	John Nash,	66	3	4
40	Lt. Jonathan Morton,	297	9	1
41	Wid. Mahitabel Bardwell,	17	8	7
42	Nathl. Graves, Jun.,	21	14	6
43	John Wait's heirs,	9	8	7
	Ditto,	102	7	3
44	John Burk's heirs,	78	1	4
45	Samuel Gillet,	50	1	4
46	Wid. Mary Bardwell,	85	0	0
47	Lt. Joseph Billings,	140	11	10
48	Dea. John Hubbard,	82	9	3
49	Oliver Partridge,	379	0	0
50	Benjamin Field,	51	6	0
51	Capt. Seth Dwight,	155	2	8
52	Thomas Kellogg,	128	0	8
53	Daniel Warner,	111	7	3
54	Col. Israel Williams,	504	2	0
	Ditto,	12	13	10
55	Jonathan Cole,	198	9	11
56	Joseph Smith,	86	14	6
57	Daniel Dickinson,	65	4	0
58	John Dickinson, Jun.,	94	10	7
59	Jonathan Wells,	88	0	0
60	Widow Mary Morton,	19	10	7
61	Isaac Graves,	90	7	3
62	John Crafts' heirs,	22	9	11
63	Thos. Dickinson,	91	7	3
64	Aaron Graves,	28	14	6
65	Isaac Frary,	97	11	11
66	David Graves,	42	7	3
67	Wid. Rachel Wells,	55	7	11
68	Lt. Obd. Dickinson,	201	4	0
69	Joshua Belding's heirs,	58	12	6
70	Samuel Belding's heirs,	17	6	7
71	Nathl. Graves,	88	5	3
72	Ebenezer Cole,	106	9	3
73	Joshua Dickinson,	21	9	11
74	Mrs. Lydia Dwight's heirs,	128	9	3
75	Abraham Morton,	119	15	10
76	Nath. Dickinson 3rd's heirs,	130	12	6

The 8,064 acres in the "Hatfield Equivalent" in Ashfield were divided in proportion to their estates among the following:—

Samuel Warner	Joshua Smith	Simeon Wait
Seth Dwight	Eleazer Allis	Isaac Graves
Samuel Cole	Nathan Graves	Mrs. Lydia Dwight
Elnathan Graves	Gideon Dickinson	Edmund Dwight
John Fitch	Wid. Esther Dickinson	John Graves
Nathaniel Graves	Joseph Dickinson	Aaron Graves
Capt. Edw. Partridge	Joseph Scott	Joseph Billing
Oliver Partridge	David Scott	John Field
Richard Church	Nathl. Dickinson	Eliakim Field
Jonathan Cole	Wid. Mehitabel Bardwell	Benj. Field
Timothy Cole	Moses Wait	John Field, Jun.
Richard Billing	Joseph Wait	Eleazer Cole
Ebenezer Bardwell	Benjamin Wait	Moses Graves
John Dickinson, Jun.	Reuben Wait	Wid. Mary Graves
Dr. Waitstill Hastings	Danl. Dickinson	Elisha King
Hopestill Hastings	Eben. Dickinson	Abner Smith
Thomas Hastings	Isaac Frary	John Hubbard
Widow Mary Hastings	Simeon White	Thomas Nash
Saml. Billing	Wid. Mary Bardwell	Dea. Saml. Bodman
Zecariah Billing	Remembrance Bardwell	John Nash
John Dickinson	Jonathan Bardwell	John Meekins
Thos. Dickinson	Widow Bridget Graves	James Porter
Dea. John White	Thomas Crafts	Ebenezer Cole
Capt. Daniel White	Ebenezer Morton	Thomas Meekins
Capt. Nathl. Colman	John Wait	Joseph Warner
Elijah Colman	Elisha Morton	Josiah Scott
Moses Dickinson	Abraham Morton	Benjamin Scott

Benoni Dickinson
Samuel Dickinson
Azariah Dickinson
Ebenezer Alvard
Jonathan Morton
John Belding
John Belding, Jun.
Saml. Wells
Noah Wells
Widow Rachel Wells
Samuel Gillet
Wid. Elizabeth Belding
Joseph Smith
Obadiah Dickinson
Maj. Williams
Jonathan Wells
Wid. Sarah Belding
Wid. Hannah Dickinson
Samuel Dickinson, 2d
Abner Dickinson
Eleazer Frary
Thos. Kellogg
Jonathan Morton, Jun.
Elijah Morton
Ichabod Allis
Elisha Allis
Dea. Nathl. Dickinson
Joel Dickinson
Joshua Dickinson
David Graves
Elisha Smith
John Wait, Jun.
Ebenr. Belding
Joseph Belding
William Warner
Moses Crafts
Amos Field
Moses Frary
Mary Bardwell,
Elisha Burk
Samuel Smith
Rev. Mr. Timothy Woodbridge

NOTE 9. *Census statistics.*

The table of population given below is compiled from statistics gathered by the provincial, state, and federal authorities as indicated. The loss between 1765 and 1776 is accounted for by the setting off of Whately and Williamsburg in 1771. The growth during the last decade is due to the influx of Polish and Hungarian immigrants. In 1905 the elements of the population were as follows: English (*i. e.*, descendants of original settlers), 463; colored, 4; Irish, 345; German, 249; French, 181; others, mostly Poles, 537.

1765 (Prov.)	803		1860 (U. S.)	1,337	+175
1776 (Prov.)	582	—221	1865 (State)	1,405	+ 68
1790 (U. S.)	703	+121	1870 (U. S.)	1,594	+189
1800 (U. S.)	809	+106	1875 (State)	1,600	+ 6
1810 (U. S.)	805	— 4	1880 (U. S.)	1,495	—105
1820 (U. S.)	823	+ 18	1885 (State)	1,367	—128
1830 (U. S.)	893	+ 70	1890 (U. S.)	1,246	—121
1840 (U. S.)	933	+ 40	1895 (State)	1,262	+ 16
1850 (U. S.)	1,073	+140	1900 (U. S.)	1,500	+238
1855 (State)	1,162	+ 89	1905 (State)	1,779	+279

NOTE 10. *Civil lists.*

SELECTMEN.

The following Hatfield men were selectmen of Hadley before Hatfield was incorporated: 1660, Nathaniel Dickinson; 1662, Thomas Meekins, William Allis; 1663, Thomas Meekins, John White; 1664, William Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.; 1665, Thomas Meekins, Isaac Graves; 1666, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Coleman; 1667, John Cole, Daniel Warner; 1668, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., Samuel Belding; 1669, Thomas Meekins, William Allis.

The selectmen were not recorded in the Hatfield records at first. Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., William Allis, John Cowles, Sr., Isaac Graves, and John Coleman signed an order in 1672 as the selectmen. The list from 1678 is as follows:—

1678, January—Thomas Meekins, Lieut. Allis, Edward Church, Samuel Belden, Daniel White.

1679—Thomas Meekins, Daniel Warner, John Coleman, Philip Russell, Daniel White.

1680—Thomas Meekins, Edward Church, John Allis, Samuel Belden, Sr., Eleazer Frary.
1681—Thomas Meekins, Daniel Warner, Philip Russell, John Allis, Samuel Dickinson, Sr.
1682—Edward Church, Thomas Meekins, Eleazer Frary, John Allis, Nicholas Worthington.
1683—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, Daniel Warner, John Coleman, John Cowles.
1684—Thomas Meekins, Samuel Belden, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, John Allis, Edward Church.
1685—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, John Coleman, Joseph Belknapp, John Hubbard.
1686—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, Daniel Warner, Edward Church, John Hubbard.
1687—Thomas Meekins, Philip Russell, John Coleman, Daniel White, Eleazer Frary.
1688—John Hubbard, Edward Church, Saml. Belden, Sr., Saml. Partrigg, Eleazer Frary, Samuel Marsh.
1689—Capt. Allis, Daniel White, Samuel Dickinson, John Cowles, John White.
1690—John Hubbard, Sr., Samuel Belden, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, Sr., Richard Morton, Sr., Samuel Partrigg.
1691—Dea. Church, Dea. Coleman, John Wells, Sr., Samuel Belding, Jr., Samuel Partrigg.
1692—Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel White, Samuel Dickinson, Saml. Marsh, Samuel Partrigg.
1693—Samuel Partrigg, Sr., Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, Lieut. White, Samuel Marsh.
1694—Dea. Church, Dea. Coleman, Ensign Frary, Benjamin Hastings, Samuel Partrigg.
1695—Samuel Partrigg, Dea. Coleman, Samuel Dickinson, Sr., Samuel Marsh, John White.
1696—Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Belding, Nathaniel Dickinson, Ensign Frary, Mr. Joseph Belknapp.
1697—S. Partrigg, D. Coleman, S. Marsh, Samuel Belding, Jr., Benjamin Hastings.
1698—Samuel Partrigg, Lieut. White, Ens. Frary, Samuel Dickinson, John White.
1699—Samuel Partrigg, Dea. Church, Dea. Coleman, John Graves, Sr., Isaac Hubbard.
1700—Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel Marsh, Sr., Ens. Frary, John White.
1701—Samuel Partrigg, Dea. Church, Daniel Warner, Samuel Billings, John Dickinson.
1702—Samuel Partrigg, Dea. Coleman, Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel Marsh, John White.
1703—Col. Samuel Partrigg, Dea. Church, Dea. Coleman, Samuel Marsh, Sr., John White.
1704—Dea. Coleman, Samuel Marsh, Jr., John White, Jonathan Graves, Sr., Thomas Hastings, Jr.
1705—Ens. Frary, Dr. Hastings, Samuel Marsh, Jr., John White, Daniel Warner.
1706—Dea. Marsh, Dr. Hastings, Sergt. White, Samuel Gunn, Jonathan Smith.
1707—Ens. White, Daniel Warner, Thomas Nash, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Hastings.
1708—Dea. Marsh, Ens. White, Isaac Graves, Jonathan Smith, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
1709—Dea. Marsh, Ensign White, John Dickinson, Samuel Billings, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
1710—Thomas Nash, Daniel Warner, Isaac Hubbard, Henry Dwight, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
1711—Dea. Marsh, Ens. White, Samuel Billings, Ichabod Allis, Thomas Hastings, Jr.

1712—Ens. White, Isaac Graves, Isaac Hubbard, Henry Dwight, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
1713—Dea. Marsh, Dea. White, Daniel Warner, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Hastings.
1714—John Graves, Sr., John Dickinson, Henry Dwight, Samuel Gunn, Thomas Hastings.
1715—Dea. White, Henry Dwight, Isaac Hubbard, Ichabod Allis, Thomas Hastings.
1716—Col. Partridge, John Dickinson, Daniel Warner, Richard Billings, Joseph Smith.
1717—Col. Partridge, Dea. John White, Lieut. Henry Dwight, Samuel Billings, Thomas Hastings.
1718—Sergt. John Dickinson, John Wells, Joseph Smith, Nathaniel Coleman, Thomas Hastings.
1719—Col. Partridge, Daniel Warner, Thomas Nash, Samuel Billings, John Field.
1720—Capt. Henry Dwight, John Dickinson, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Dickinson, Thomas Hastings.
1721—Col. Partridge, Dea. John White, Nathaniel Smith, Richard Billings, Thomas Hastings.
1722—Col. Samuel Partridge, Dr. Thomas Hastings, John Dickinson, Joseph Smith, Joseph Kellogg.
1723—Dea. John White, Samuel Billings, John Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Thomas Hastings.
1724—Col. Partridge, Col. Henry Dwight, Nathaniel Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, John White.
1725—Daniel Warner, John Dickinson, Dr. Hastings, Ichabod Allis, Henry Dwight.
1726—John Dickinson, Dea. Nathaniel Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Richard Church, Jonathan Coles.
1727—Capt. Dwight, Nathaniel Smith, Dea. White, Joseph Smith, Ichabod Allis.
1728—Samuel Partridge, Esq., John Dickinson, Jonathan Graves, Richard Billings, Jonathan Morton.
1729—Capt. Dwight, Jonathan Morton, Dea. Dickinson, John Dickinson, Samuel Billings.
1730—John Dickinson, Richard Church, John Smith, John Hubbard, Daniel White.
1731—Capt. Dwight, John Dickinson, Jonathan Morton, Ens. Billings, Richard Billings.
1732—Dea. Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Mr. Israel Williams, Thomas Nash, Samuel Bodman.
1733—John Dickinson, Capt. Coleman, Capt. Partridge, Jonathan Morton, Nathaniel Gunn.
1734—Capt. Coleman, Capt. Williams, Richard Billings, Dea. Dickinson, Oliver Partridge.
1735—Capt. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Jonathan Morton, Nathaniel Gunn, Samuel Bodman.
1736—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams, Jonathan Morton, Dea. Dickinson, Richard Church.
1737—John Dickinson, Ichabod Allis, Richard Billings, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams.
1738—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams, John Dickinson, John Hubbard, Richard Billings.
1739—Capt. Coleman, Oliver Partridge, Maj. Williams, John Dickinson, Dea. Bodman.
1740—John Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Oliver Partridge, Abraham Morton, Richard Billings.
1741—John Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, John Belding, Joseph Billings, Ebenezer Morton.
1742—Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Maj. Williams, Ens. Dwight, Obadiah Dickinson.

1743—Maj. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Daniel White, Seth Dwight, Thomas Nash.
1744—Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, Daniel White, Nathaniel Coleman, Joseph Billings.
1745—Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Daniel White, Seth Dwight.
1746—Capt. Coleman, Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Dea. Bodman, Lieut. Billings.
1747—Maj. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Ebenezer Morton, Daniel White, Dea. Bodman.
1748—Maj. Israel Williams, Capt. Nathaniel Coleman, Ebenezer Morton, John Hubbard, Samuel Bodman.
1749—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Dea. Bodman, Sergt. Thomas Nash, Oliver Partridge.
1750—Col. Williams, Dea. Hubbard, Dea. Bodman, Oliver Partridge, John Dickinson, Jr.
1751—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Dickinson.
1752—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Dea. Bodman, Lieut. Dickinson, Oliver Partridge.
1753—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Oliver Partridge, Lieut. Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
1754—Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
1755—Col. Williams, Dea. Hubbard, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
1756—Capt. White, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Billings, Lieut. Dickinson.
1757—Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
1758—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
1759—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Dea. Bodman, Capt. White, Elisha Hubbard.
1760—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Dea. Bodman, Lieut. Dickinson.
1761—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Dea. Bodman.
1762—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
1763—Col. Williams, Capt. White, John Dickinson, Elisha Hubbard, Elijah Morton.
1764—Capt. Seth Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Elisha Hubbard.
1765—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Seth Dwight, Elisha Hubbard, Wm. Williams, John Dickinson.
1766—John Dickinson, Elisha Hubbard, Ensign Allis, Perez Graves, Lieut. Samuel Smith.
1767-68—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Seth Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson, Wm. Williams, Esq.
1769—John Dickinson, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Elijah Morton, Eben. Cole.
1770—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Dickinson, William Williams, Esq., Elijah Morton.
1771—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Elihu White.
1772—Wm. Williams, Elijah Morton, Oliver Partridge, John Hastings, David Billings.
1773—Oliver Partridge, Elijah Morton, David Billings, John Hastings, Perez Graves.
1774—Dr. Elijah Morton, John Dickinson, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Oliver Partridge.

1775—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Phineas Frary, Perez Graves, John Hastings.
1776—John Dickinson, John Hastings, Elijah Morton, Perez Graves.
1777—John Dickinson, John Hastings, Perez Graves, Elijah Morton, Jonathan Allis.
1778—Col. Dickinson, Dea. Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., David Morton, Elihu White.
1779—Col. Dickinson, Dea. Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Lieut. Elihu White, Jonathan Allis.
1780—Dea. Elijah Morton, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Perez Graves, Phineas Frary, Benjamin Wells.
1781—Oliver Partridge, Dea. Elijah Morton, Capt. Perez Graves, John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Wells.
1782-83—John Hastings, Esq., Dea. Elijah Morton, Jonathan Allis, Elihu White, Col. Seth Murray.
1784—Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Jonathan Allis, Lieut. Elihu White, Col. Seth Murray.
1785—Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Benjamin Smith, Capt. Silas Billings.
1786—John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Elijah Morton, Benjamin Smith.
1787—Lieut. David Billings, Dea. Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith.
1788—Hon. John Hastings, Dea. Elijah Morton, Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Lemuel Dickinson.
1789—Dea. Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Lemuel Dickinson.
1790—Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Elihu White, Lieut. Samuel Partridge. Benjamin Smith, Silas Graves.
1791—Lieut. David Billings, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith, John Hastings, Esq.
1792—Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Silas Graves, Dea. Elijah Morton, Ensign Elijah Smith, Seth Bardwell.
1793—John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Jonathan Porter.
1794—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Lemuel Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Jonathan Porter.
1795—John Hastings, Capt. Porter, Samuel Partridge, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Billings.
1796—John Hastings, Esq., Samuel Partridge, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Elijah Smith.
1797—John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Elijah Smith, Benjamin Wait, Jr.
1798—Benjamin Smith, Capt. Elijah Smith, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Lieut. David Billings, Mr. Isaac Maltby.
1799—John Hastings, Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Elijah Smith.
1800—John Hastings, Lieut. David Billings, Benjamin Smith, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Capt. Elijah Smith.
1801—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Elijah Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Cotton Partridge.
1802—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Elijah Smith, Perez Morton.
1803—John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Elijah Smith, Perez Morton.
1804-5—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Silas Billings, Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Morton, 2d.
1806—John Hastings, Silas Billings, Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Morton, 2d, Lieut. Rufus Smith.
1807-9—John Hastings, Jonathan Porter, Dea. Benjamin Morton, Capt. Cotton Partridge, Joseph Billings.
1810-11—John Hastings, Jonathan Porter, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Joseph Billings.

1812—Cotton Partridge, Rufus Smith, Elijah Dickinson, Jr., Caleb Dickinson, Joseph Billings.
1813—Elijah Dickinson, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Caleb Dickinson, Joseph Billings.
1814—Elijah Dickinson, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Isaac Maltby, Caleb Dickinson.
1815—Elijah Dickinson, Cotton Partridge, Isaac Maltby, Joseph Billings, Solomon Graves.
1816—Benjamin Smith, Samuel Hastings, Erastus Billings, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Solomon Graves.
1817—Benjamin Smith, Ebenezer White, Cotton Partridge, Samuel Hastings, Erastus Billings.
1818—Cotton Partridge, Ebenezer White, Solomon Graves, Erastus Billings, Israel Billings.
1819—Ebenezer White, Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Capt. Chester Hastings, Roswell Hubbard.
1820-21—Ebenezer White, Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Roswell Hubbard.
1822—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Silas Graves, Roswell Hubbard.
1823—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Silas Graves, Roswell Hubbard.
1824—Levi Graves, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Erastus Smith, Roswell Hubbard.
1825—Levi Graves, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Erastus Smith, Roswell Hubbard, Luman Pease.
1826—Maj. Samuel Partridge, Silas Bardwell, Israel Dickinson, Jonathan Porter, Henry Hitchcock.
1827—Samuel Partridge, Silas Bardwell, Rufus Cowles, Pliny Day, Elijah Hubbard.
1828—Levi Graves, Caleb Dickinson, Erastus Smith, Salmon D. Bardwell, Elijah Hubbard.
1829—Remembrance Bardwell, Jonathan Porter, Roswell Hubbard, Justin Wait, Ebenezer Graves.
1830—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Wait, Jonathan Porter, Jr., Moses Warner, Ashley P. Graves.
1831—Capt. John White, Roswell Hubbard, Henry Wilkee, George Wait, John Fitch.
1832—Rufus Cowles, John White, Solomon Graves, Jr., Joseph Smith, Jr., Justin Wait.
1833—Alpheus Longley, Henry Wilkee, Aaron Dickinson.
1834—Alpheus Longley, Henry Wilkee, George Wait.
1835—Alpheus Longley, George Waite, John A. Billings.
1836—John A. Billings, Elijah Bardwell, Moses Morton, 2d.
1837—Elijah Bardwell, Alpheus Longley, Israel Morton.
1838—Alpheus Longley, Harvey Graves, George Wait.
1839—George Waite, Harvey Graves, Solomon Graves, Jr.
1840—Aretas Scott, Josiah Brown, Samuel D. Partridge.
1841—Samuel D. Partridge, Aretas Scott, Alpheus Longley.
1842—Alpheus Longley, Aretas Scott, Samuel P. Billings.
1843—Alpheus Longley, Austin Smith, Samuel P. Billings.
1844—George Waite, Alpheus Longley, Leander Cooley.
1845—Elijah Hubbard, John A. Billings, Elijah Bardwell, Jr.
1846-47—Elijah Hubbard, Elijah Bardwell, Jr., John A. Billings.
1848—James W. Warner, Samuel P. Billings, Lorenzo Cutter.
1849—Roswell Hubbard, Wm. C. Bliss, Horace W. Field.
1850—Wm. C. Bliss, Horace W. Field, Rufus Cowles.
1851—Wm. C. Bliss, Rufus Cowles, Horace W. Field.
1852-54—George W. Hubbard, Wm. Henry Dickinson, Reuben H. Belden.
1855—Horace W. Field, Silas G. Hubbard, Alvin Sanderson.
1856—Horace W. Field, Henry S. Porter, John D. Brown.
1857—Henry S. Porter, John T. Fitch, Franklin Field.
1858—John D. Brown, Horace W. Field, Henry S. Porter.

1859-60—George W. Hubbard, James Scott, Elisha Hubbard.
1861—Roswell Hubbard, Moses Morton, Lemuel Cooley.
1862—R. H. Belden, Wm. H. Dickinson, J. T. Fitch.
1863-68—Wm. H. Dickinson, R. H. Belden, J. T. Fitch.
1869-70—F. D. Billings, Lucius G. Curtis, H. W. Field.
1871—H. W. Field, J. D. Porter, Daniel W. Wells.
1872—Elisha Hubbard, L. G. Curtis, Joseph Billings.
1873—Joseph Billings, L. G. Curtis, A. E. Strong.
1874-75—Joseph Billings, A. E. Strong, Charles L. Warner.
1876—Joseph Billings, A. E. Strong, Henry G. Moore.
1877—Moses E. Warner, Henry S. Hubbard, Henry G. Moore.
1878—Henry S. Hubbard, Otis C. Wells, Henry G. Moore.
1879—H. S. Hubbard, H. G. Moore, Cooley B. Dickinson.
1880—R. P. Smith, F. K. Porter, Cooley B. Dickinson.
1881—C. K. Morton, James Porter, Eurotas Morton.
1882-85—C. K. Morton, R. P. Smith, Eurotas Morton.
1886—C. K. Morton, J. D. Porter, C. A. Jones.
1887-88—Moses E. Warner, J. D. Porter, C. A. Jones.
1889—J. H. Howard, M. E. Warner, C. A. Jones.
1890-92—J. H. Howard, M. J. Ryan, C. A. Jones.
1893—E. S. Warner, M. J. Ryan, C. A. Jones.
1894-97—C. L. Graves, M. J. Ryan, C. A. Jones.
1898-1900—H. S. Hubbard, T. J. Ryan, C. A. Jones.
1901-2—H. S. Hubbard, T. J. Ryan, F. G. Bardwell.
1903—M. J. Ryan, C. L. Graves, Alfred E. Harris.
1904-1906—M. J. Ryan, C. L. Graves, C. H. Crafts.
1907—David Billings, T. J. Ryan, C. E. Warner.
1908—John McHugh, Jr., T. J. Ryan, C. E. Warner.
1909—J. C. Ryan, T. J. Ryan, C. E. Warner.
1910—J. C. Ryan, T. J. Ryan, C. E. Warner.

TOWN CLERKS.

1660-1687....John Allis.
1688-1701....Samuel Partridge.
1702-1728....Dr. Thomas Hastings.
1729-1731....Daniel White.
1732-1784....Oliver Partridge.
1785-1803....Samuel Partridge (2d).
1804-1813....Joseph Billings.
1814 ....Israel Billings.
1815-1818....Joseph Billings.
1819-1833....Remembrance Bardwell.
1834 ....Josiah Brown.
1835-1840....Israel Morton.
1841 ....Rodolphus Morton.
1842-1844....Israel Morton.
1845 ....Samuel D. Partridge.
1846 ....George W. Hubbard.
1847 ....Israel Morton.
1848-1854....Ephraim L. Hastings.
1855-1857....William P. Allis.
1858-1905....William D. Billings.
1906- — ....Lewis H. Kingsley.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Colonial Representatives.

1689-1692....Samuel Partridge.
1693 ....Ens. Eleazer Frary.
1694 ....Samuel Partridge.
1695 ....Ens. Eleazer Frary.
1697-1700....Samuel Partridge.
1701 ....John White.
1702-1703....Eleazer Frary.
1705-1706....Samuel Marsh, Sr.
1707-1709....Eleazer Frary.
1710-1712....John Dickinson.
1713 ....Henry Dwight.
1714-1716....John Partridge.
1717-1721....John Dickinson.
1722 ....Henry Dwight.
1723 ....Thomas Hastings.
1724 ....John Dickinson.
1725 ....Henry Dwight.
1726-1728....John Dickinson.
1731 ....Henry Dwight.
1733 ....Capt. Samuel Williams.
1737 ....Col. Israel Williams.
1741-1747....Oliver Partridge.
1748-1749....Col. Israel Williams.
1757 ....Israel Williams.
1760 ....Israel Williams.
1761 ....Oliver Partridge.
1763 ....William Williams.
1765-1767....Oliver Partridge.
1768 ....Israel Williams.
1770 ....John Dickinson.
1771-1772....Israel Williams.
1773 ....John Dickinson.

Colonial representatives were probably no longer chosen, for John Dickinson was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Concord, Oct. 6, 1774. John Dickinson and Perez Graves were chosen, Jan. 9, 1775, to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Cambridge. John Dickinson, John Hastings, and Elihu White were chosen May 22, 1775, to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Watertown, their term of service to be six months, but only one to be paid for attendance at the same time. John Hastings was chosen a representative to the Provincial Legislature, May 19, 1777.

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

1779-1786....John Hastings.
1787 ....Benjamin Smith.
1788-1791....John Hastings.
1792 ....Benjamin Smith.
1793-1807....John Hastings.
1808-1809....Isaac Maltby.
1810-1814....Samuel Partridge, 2d.
1815 ....Israel Billings.
1816 ....Isaac Maltby.
1824 ....Levi Graves.
1826 ....Israel Billings.
1827-1828....Oliver Smith.
1829 ....Israel Billings.
1832-1833....Remembrance Bardwell.
1835 ....Elijah Hubbard.
1836 ....Solomon Graves, Jr.
1838 ....Austin Smith.
1839-1840....Justin Waite.
1841 ....Roswell Hubbard.
1842 ....Samuel D. Partridge.
1843 ....Joseph Smith.
1846 ....Josiah Brown.
1848 ....Elisha Wells.
1852 ....Elijah Bardwell, Jr.
1853 ....William H. Dickinson.
1854 ....Roswell Hubbard.
1856 ....Reuben H. Belden.
1857 ....Silas G. Hubbard.
1859 ....William H. Dickinson.
1862 ....John T. Fitch.
1865 ....Joseph D. Billings.
1868 ....Henry S. Porter.
1871 ....Elisha Hubbard.
1874 ....Samuel P. Billings.
1878 ....Joseph Billings.
1883-1884....Daniel W. Wells.
1890 ....Roswell Billings.
1896-1897....Charles S. Shattuck.
1903 ....Harry E. Graves.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1824 ....Oliver Smith.
1884 ....Eli A. Hubbard.
1904 ....Rev. Robert M. Woods.

NOTE 11. *Extracts from the will of Oliver Smith.*

I, OLIVER SMITH of Hatfield in the County of Hampshire in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, being of sound and disposing mind and memory do on this fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following.

SECTION 3d.

In order to accomplish more effectually the objects contemplated in the appropriation of the several funds hereafter designated—and for the purpose of managing the same with greater facility, security, and advantage, I hereby *Direct* that a *Board of Trustees* shall be established; to have the custody, control, and Management of said Funds; who shall be accountable for the proper and faithful discharge of the duties appertaining to their office; and who shall manage, improve, and apply said funds, and the interest arising therefrom, in the way and manner, and for the purposes and uses hereinafter specified and declared.

And it shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees and their legal successors forever to carry into full effect all the provisions of this Will in relation to the Receipt, Custody, Care, Management, Appropriation, Expendi-

ture, and payment of the various Legacies and Funds designated in this Will, except such as necessarily appertain—or are expressly assigned—to my Executor, or to others.

And I hereby order and direct that the said board of Trustees shall be appointed and constituted in manner following. The several towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, and Williamsburg in the County of Hampshire—and Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately in the County of Franklin—shall annually in the month of March or April at a legal Town meeting (an article to that effect being inserted in the Warrant therefor) choose one person being an inhabitant thereof, as Agent for said Town—to be called an Elector. And the several Electors thus chosen, such choice being duly certified, shall meet at Northampton on the first Wednesday in May annually; and shall then and there elect by a majority of the votes given in Three suitable persons to act as Trustees of said Funds; and the persons thus elected shall constitute the *Board of Trustees*—and shall hold their office for one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. Provided however that the first choice of said Electors by the Towns—and also their first meeting at Northampton for the choice of Trustees—may be made and holden at such convenient and suitable time within one year after my decease, as the Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire shall appoint; and the said Trustees thus elected at said first meeting shall hold their office till the first Wednesday in May then next ensuing, and till others shall be chosen in their place. And provided further, that if any or either of said Towns shall fail to choose an Elector—or if any Elector shall fail to attend any meeting regularly holden—such Electors as do attend shall be authorized to act in the premises. And in case any one of said Towns shall by a legal vote thereof refuse to accept the provision herein made, and intended for its benefit—or shall neglect for two successive years to choose an Elector—such Town so refusing or neglecting shall thereupon forfeit its right, as one of the selected towns, to all the benefits of the *Miscellaneous Fund;*—and the same shall be thenceforth appropriated and confined to such Towns, as shall have complied with the required conditions. But such refusal or neglect shall not have any retrospective operation, nor affect any Beneficiary then already admitted.

And if at any time it should so happen that each and all of said Towns above named shall refuse or fail to choose an Elector as before directed, I hereby empower the Legislature of this Commonwealth by some suitable Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Trustees to take the care, control and management of said Funds in the way and for the uses herein specified and declared; and to be subject to all the duties, and liable to all the responsibilities herein provided in relation to the Board of Trustees first proposed to be established. Provided however that in such an event the use and benefit of the *Miscellaneous Fund* shall not be confined to the Towns above named; but shall be extended to all the Towns in the County of Hampshire.

And it shall be the duty of said Board of Electors to keep a true and full record of all their doings and proceedings, and to preserve the same, to be handed down and transmitted yearly to each successive Board. And the said Electors at the meeting in May shall annually fix and determine the amount of compensation to be allowed to the Trustees for their services during the year then commencing. And they may adjourn their meetings from time to time, and may call new meetings, whenever it may be necessary in order to effect the objects of their appointment. But the Electors shall not receive any allowance or compensation for their services from these Funds—it being understood that such compensation—if any be rendered—shall be made by the Towns which they respectively represent.

And the said Trustees, before entering on the duties of their offices shall respectively give bonds, with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, and to the acceptance of said Board of Electors, for the faithful discharge of said duties; which bond shall enure to the benefit of the several Funds—to each one its proportionate share.

And the said Board of Trustees shall hold their meetings, and transact the business appertaining to their said office at Northampton, and the records

thereof together with the securities and evidences of property, and all other papers connected with the management and application of said funds shall be there kept and preserved.

And the said Trustees shall be entitled to a reasonable annual compensation for their services, to be ascertained as above, and payable as hereinafter provided.

And in case the said Board of Trustees shall at any time be reduced to a less number than two, I hereby direct that the Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire shall be requested by the remaining Trustee to appoint two suitable persons to be associated with him in the management of said funds until the vacancies in said Board shall be filled by the Electors. And the persons thus associated with him shall be liable to all the responsibilities attached to the office, and shall be entitled to their ratable proportion of the compensation allowed the Board.

And it is hereby expressly made the duty of the said Board of Trustees from and ever after its first organization to make out and deliver to said Board of Electors at their annual meeting in May a full, correct, and official Report of the state condition, income, and amount of each and all the respective funds intrusted to their care. And the said Board of Electors may at least once in each year, by a committee therefor appointed, examine the Records and doings of said Board of Trustees.

SECTION 4th.

I give to my nephew Austin Smith, in trust however, and for the uses and purposes herein specified, the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be secured at interest and managed as an accumulating fund by the said Austin, until the Board of Trustees provided for in the preceding section shall have been duly constituted and organized. At which time the said Board of Trustees shall be authorized, and it is hereby made their duty to demand and receive of the said Austin Smith the said sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars together with all the interest and income that shall then have accrued on the same. And the said Austin is hereby directed to pay over the same to the said Board of Trustees as soon as the said Board shall have been duly organized. Provided however that such payment may be made by a legal transfer and delivery to said Board of any of the different kinds of property to the amount required together with the evidences and securities thereof, of which I may die possessed, at its par value if in stocks of any kind, and its appraised value, if in real estate.

And the said fund shall thenceforth be and remain under the care and control of said Board of Trustees, to be by them at all times secured and kept at interest according to their best judgment and discretion—and managed as one entire fund, and the interest thereof annually added to the principal thus forming an accumulating fund, without allowing any subtraction of either principal or interest therefrom (except for the purpose of supplying any deficiency which may happen to exist, or of meeting any unforeseen emergency that may arise, from the failure of the "Contingent fund" hereinafter provided) until the said principal and interest shall amount to the full sum of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Provided however that neither the said Austin Smith nor the said Board of Trustees shall either before or after its division into distinct and separate funds, as hereafter provided for, ever invest any part of said funds, or the interest and income arising therefrom—nor any part of the same—in any kind of Bank Stock, or Manufacturing Stock—or in Stocks of any of the separate States of the Union. Nor shall the said Trustees in their said capacity at any time hold any such Stock, except as security for a doubtful debt: and in every such case the interdicted Stock shall be sold as soon as practicable, and the proceeds thereof be re-invested in other security or property at the discretion of the Trustees. But nothing in the foregoing proviso shall be so construed as to prevent the said Trustees from retaining all such stocks, of whatever kind, as I may hold at my decease, and which shall be transferred to them by my Executor. Nor is it intended to prevent

them from investing any portion of the funds in Stock of the Government of the *United States*.

And when the said fund shall amount to the full sum of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, I hereby direct the said Board of Trustees to divide the same into three distinct and separate portions as follows, viz.

One portion of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for an Agricultural School in Northampton.

One portion of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for the use of the American Colonization Society.

One portion of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the various uses and purposes hereafter specified.

And the said several portions shall thenceforth be always managed and improved by the said Trustees as distinct and separate funds; and the said Trustees shall keep the same invested and secured at interest in such a way and manner as shall in their opinion be best calculated to increase the annual income—due regard being always had to the safety and security of said funds and the restrictive provisions of this Will in relation thereto; and the principal of each shall be kept whole and entire from the interest annually rising and growing out of each respectively (excepting so far as the "Contingent Fund" is hereafter made chargeable therewith). And such part of the interest of each fund, as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be always applied thereto; and the surplus of such interest shall be appropriated to the uses hereafter declared.

And FIRST, In reference to the fund appropriated to the use of the

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL;

I direct the said Trustees, and it is hereby made their duty, to manage and improve the said fund of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS as an accumulating Fund by annually adding the interest growing out of the same to the principal, until the expiration of the full term of *Sixty Years* from my decease. And at the expiration of the said term I direct the said Trustees to pay over to the Town of Northampton in said County of Hampshire out of the principal of said Fund such amount thereof as may be thought necessary and proper by said Town or its duly appointed Agents, for the purpose in the *first place* of purchasing a Farm, or a tract of land for a Farm, within the limits of the said Town, for a *Pattern Farm*, to be so improved in practical details as to become a MODEL, as far as can be affected by time and experience, to Farmers generally. And in the *second place*, for the purpose of purchasing another Farm, or tract of land for a Farm, as near to said Pattern Farm as may be within said Town, to be designated for an *Experimental Farm*, to aid and assist the labors and improvements of the Pattern Farm in the Art and Science of *Husbandry and Agriculture*. The residue of said fund thus accumulated it shall be the duty of said Trustees thenceforth to manage as one entire fund, and the net amount of interest and income arising therefrom shall be annually paid over by said Trustees to the Town of Northampton, or to such Agent or Agents thereof as shall be duly authorized to receive the same.

And I hereby direct the said town of Northampton forthwith after the receipt of that portion of the principal above directed to be paid to them, to appropriate the same to the purchase of the *Two Farms* above mentioned. And the net annual income thereafter arising from said fund shall, when received by said Town, be appropriated to the following purposes, which it shall be the duty of said Town (either in its corporate capacity, or by its agents from time to time duly and specially appointed therefor) to carry into full and complete effect.

First, as soon as may be after the purchase of said Farms or Tracts of Land, I direct that suitable Buildings shall be erected on said Farms for the use and accommodation thereof, and that additions and improvements be made thereon from time to time—as may be necessary; and also that as soon as the income of said fund will allow there shall be erected on the premises—or as near thereto as may be, other Buildings convenient for the residence of Mechanics, and Workshops and Tools shall be provided suitable

for the manufacture of Implements of Husbandry of the most approved models, or of the invention of the artists employed in the business for the use and management of the Farms aforesaid, and for the use of the School hereafter mentioned, and also for sale for the benefit of the institution, under the care and management of a skillful Mechanician. And if it should be thought best to extend the manufacturing Establishment to other Trades, and for other purposes in the manufacturing Line, if the income of the fund will admit it may be done.

Secondly, There shall also be established on the premises a *School of Industry* for the benefit of the Poor. The Boys to be selected as Beneficiaries and Pupils shall be of fair character, and shall be taken from the most indigent classes of the Community, and shall receive a good common education, and be instructed in the art and science of Agriculture, or in some Mechanic Art in the shops attached to the premises. And such of the Boys as shall have acquired substantial information and skill in the business in which they have been employed on the premises, and shall also have acquired habits of industry, sobriety and economy, shall on their arrival at the age of twenty-one years receive the sum of Two Hundred Dollars each, on good security being given for the repayment thereof to the Treasurer, or other proper officer, of said Establishment at the expiration of five years from the receipt thereof, together with the annual interest growing due thereon during said five years, at a rate however not exceeding five per cent. per annum, to enable the said Beneficiaries to commence business for themselves. And at the end of the said five years, if they shall have evinced by their conduct that the good habits aforesaid continue to be practiced, the obligation taken for said loan shall be cancelled, and given up to them gratuitously—the interest thereon having been annually paid as above required. But the Superintendents hereinafter provided for, may dismiss any Beneficiary or Pupil from the School for incapacity, idleness, or vicious conduct—or whenever the interest of the Boy or of the Institution manifestly require it.

Thirdly, I further direct that the Beneficiaries admitted to said School shall on their arrival at the age of eighteen years be allowed some portion of time in each week to labor for themselves—the extent of such privilege to be regulated by the Superintendents of the School in each particular case. Each Boy to receive semi-annually the amount of his own earnings, and to have the management and disposal of the same; and to render an account to the Superintendents, or other proper officer of the Establishment, at the end of each year, of the manner in which he has used, improved or expended the same. And those, who neglect to render such an account, shall thenceforth be deprived of this privilege; unless it shall appear that the neglect did not arise from carelessness or inattention; nor from any desire to conceal the mode of employment or expenditure.

Fourthly, the establishment shall be designated and called

SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

And there shall annually be chosen by ballot in legal Town meeting by the inhabitants of said Town qualified to vote in Town affairs, *Three Discreet Freeholders,* living in said Town of Northampton, or elsewhere, one of whom at least shall be a practical Husbandman, and one a Mechanic, who shall have the care and management of the income annually received from the Trustees of the Fund, and who shall have the control and superintendence of the whole Establishment; and shall annually report in writing to said Town, in legal Town meeting, the state of the funds, the expenditures, the improvements made on the premises, and the state of the School and Institution generally; and also the state and condition of the proceeds and income of the Establishment. And they shall give bonds to the Town with good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the trust aforesaid, and shall be amenable to said Town of Northampton for their conduct in their said office, and for their faithful performance of their duties above mentioned. And the said Superintendents and all other Officers and Agents considered necessary for the due management of said income and Establish-

ment, shall receive therefrom a meet recompense, or Salary, for their services—payable either annually, or at shorter periods, as may be deemed most expedient.

And I further direct that a suitable number of competent Instructors and Artists shall always be provided and employed in the various branches and departments of the Establishment, who shall have suitable salaries or compensation allowed them out of the income of said Fund or Establishment.

And I hereby further direct the said Board of Trustees having charge of the said fund of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as soon as the same shall have been set apart and have become a distinct fund, annually thereafter to make an official Report in writing to the Inhabitants, or Town of Northampton aforesaid, in legal Town meeting, of the actual condition, income, and amount of said fund, as then from year to year existing—unless the said Town refuse, or neglect for the space of two years to accept the trust hereby committed to it.

But in case the said Town shall refuse, or shall for the space of two years after the said fund shall have been separated from the other funds neglect to declare its acceptance of said trust subject to all the conditions and restrictions herein specified in relation thereto—I hereby order and direct the said Trustees to transfer the said Agricultural Fund, together with the net income that shall then have accrued thereon, to the *Contingent Fund* in the Fifth Section hereafter provided for, to be thenceforth incorporated therewith and to constitute an integral part thereof.

And NEXT, In relation to the Fund of Ten Thousand Dollars primarily appropriated to the use of the

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

I hereby direct the said Trustees having charge of this fund to keep the same at all times safely and profitably invested and secured at interest as heretofore directed, and to manage the same as a distinct fund. And it shall be the duty of said Trustees, as soon as the said fund shall have been set apart as before directed, to give notice to said Society of the provisions of this Will in favor thereof—and also of the conditions, restrictions, and ulterior disposition to which the said fund shall then be—or may eventually become—subjected.

And if the said Society shall within six months thereafter signify to the said Trustees its acceptance of the trust confided to it—and shall also in writing give its assent to the terms and conditions prescribed in this Will in relation thereto; it shall thereupon become the duty of said Trustees annually to pay over to the Treasurer, or other proper Agent of said Society, all the net interest and income annually arising from said fund for the uses and purposes, and subject to all the conditions and restrictions following, viz.

All the monies received by the Society aforesaid from this fund shall be applied to the purpose of transporting persons of color from the United States to the Colony of Liberia, or to such other place as the said Society may select as the most suitable location for a Colony of Free or Emancipated Blacks; and for furnishing the usual supplies afforded to persons of that description after their arrival in that Country. The persons transported by means of this fund shall be designated by some particular distinctive name or appellation. And the said Society shall annually make report in writing to the Trustees of this fund, stating as far as practicable the situation and circumstances of the persons receiving the benefit of this fund; in order that the said Trustees, and through them the public at large, may be the better able to judge, whether the money is judiciously and properly expended; and to estimate more correctly the value and importance of these philanthropic efforts, which are now making throughout the Country for the relief and elevation of that degraded class of mankind.

But if at any time after the expiration of five years from the time of the first payment of said income to the said Society, the inhabitants of the Town of Northampton shall decide by a legal vote thereof that in their opinion this fund would be more beneficial to the community at large, if it were appropriated to the use of *Smith's Agricultural School* as established

in this Will—and shall submit the question to the decision of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts either as arbitrators, or otherwise, reasonable notice of said proceedings having been given to the Treasurer, or some other Officer of said Society, and the said Justices, or a majority of them, shall thereupon decide in favor of such vote of the Town, and confirm the same—In that case the said Trustees shall no longer pay over said income, nor any part thereof, to the said Society. And it shall then be the duty of said Trustees forthwith to unite this fund with the said Agricultural fund; and the two funds thus incorporated shall thenceforth constitute one entire fund, the whole net income of which shall be applied to the uses and purposes heretofore specified and declared in relation to said Agricultural Fund. But if the decision of said Justices shall not confirm the vote of said Town, such decision shall not be a bar to any similar application to be made to them afterwards for the same purpose; provided that said application shall never be twice sustained or acted upon within the term of any five successive years.

And in case the said Society shall refuse—or neglect to accept said trust, within the time before limited—or having accepted it, shall neglect for the space of three successive years to make as above required—or if any of the money received by the said Society from this fund shall be applied to any other purpose than those before specified—Then, and in either case, this fund shall be forthwith withdrawn from the aid of said Society, and shall be incorporated with the *Agricultural Fund* as above directed, and shall become an integral part of the same. *Provided however*, that if the use of this fund shall become forfeited by said Society in any of the ways above pointed out, at any time after the said Agricultural Fund shall have been transferred to the *Contingent Fund*, as directed on the fourteenth page hereof,—then, and in such case, this fund shall also be transferred to the said *Contingent Fund*, and thenceforth become part and parcel thereof. [The Colonization Society did not accept the gift and the $10,000 was added to the Contingent Fund.]

THIRDLY—The remaining fund of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—which may be denominated the *Joint*—or *Miscellaneous Fund*—shall be devoted to the use and Benefit,

first, of *Indigent Boys*,
secondly, of *Indigent Female Children*,
Thirdly, of *Indigent Young Women*, and
fourthly, of *Indigent Widows*.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect my intentions in relation to this Fund, I hereby order and direct, first that Four eighth parts—or one half—of the net interest and income growing due and arising therefrom, shall annually be set apart and appropriated by said Board of Trustees having charge thereof for the use and Benefit of

INDIGENT BOYS.

And it is hereby made the duty of said Trustees to expend and apply the same in the manner, and to the uses and purposes following.

On the division of the Funds, as directed on the ninth page hereof, or at such time previous thereto as the said Trustees shall deem expedient for the purpose of providing a competent number of Beneficiaries to receive the benefit of this fund, when the income thereof shall become available—and ever afterwards from time to time as the state of the fund will admit—the said Trustees shall select from families of fair character, but indigent or moderate circumstances, within the before mentioned Towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, and Williamsburg in the County of Hampshire and Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately in the County of Franklin—a suitable number of Boys to receive the benefit of this portion of the fund, the written consent of the parents, or those having the legal disposal of them, being first obtained. Preference in such selection being always given—when other circumstances are equal—first to *Indigent* children—secondly to *orphan* children having neither father nor mother—and thirdly to such children as have only one parent living—those having both father and mother living to be taken last in order.

And the said Trustees shall cause the said Boys to be bound out in good and respectable families, where they shall receive a good common school education, and be well instructed and brought up in the business of husbandry, or such mechanical trade or employment as may be considered by said Trustees most beneficial or useful for them. And any agreement which shall entitle the Boy to receive a sum of money for his services, shall enure to his benefit, and the money be paid to him on his coming of age. Provided however that every Boy so selected shall be at least twelve years of age—of sound health and intellect—industrious habits—and good moral character. And that not more than one Boy from any one family shall receive the benefit of this fund at one and the same time—nor more than one Beneficiary be serving an apprenticeship in any one family at the same time. And provided further, that neither in the selection of the Boys, nor in the choice of families in which they are to be bound out—nor in the bestowment of any benefit or privilege arising from this fund shall there ever be any distinction made or preference given, on account of any religious sect, or political or other party whatsoever.

And each of said Boys who shall have been bound out as aforesaid—and who shall apply therefor at any time within six years after his arriving at the age of twenty-one, and who shall have conducted himself well and faithfully during his apprenticeship—and also until the time of such application, shall at the discretion of said Trustees receive a loan of money from the income of this fund—not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—for a term not over five years—on his furnishing good and satisfactory security for the repayment of the same at the expiration of said term, with the interest thereon annually. And if at the end of said term the interest shall have been punctually paid—and the conduct of the Borrower shall have been such as to satisfy the said Trustees that he will in future make a good use of the money—the obligation shall be cancelled and given up without the payment of any further sum than the interest aforesaid.

And I further order and direct—Secondly, That Two eighths—or one quarter part—of the net interest and income growing out of and arising from this fund shall annually be set apart and appropriated for the use and benefit of

INDIGENT FEMALE CHILDREN.

And it is hereby made the duty of said Trustees to expend and apply the same in the manner and for the uses and purposes following.

On the division of said funds, as before directed, or at such previous time thereto as the said Trustees shall deem expedient for the purpose of providing a competent number of Beneficiaries to be in readiness to receive the benefit of this fund, as soon as the income thereof shall become available—and ever afterwards from time to time as the state of the fund will admit—the said Trustees shall select from families of fair character and indigent or moderate circumstances within the before named Towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst and Williamsburg, Deerfield, Greenfield and Whately—a suitable number of Female children to receive the benefit of this portion of the fund, the written consent of their parents, or those having the legal disposal of them, being first obtained. Preference in such selections being always given—when other circumstances are equal—first to *indigent* children—secondly to *orphan* children—having neither father nor mother—and thirdly to such children as have only one parent living—those having both father and mother living to be taken last in order.

And the said Trustees shall cause the said children to be bound out in the families of good and respectable Farmers or Mechanics, giving the preference however to Farmers, till the said girls shall arrive at the age of eighteen years respectively—in which families they shall receive a good common school education—be brought up in habits of sobriety, industry, and morality—and be furnished with all the necessary instruction to enable them to superintend the affairs of the household, and fulfil their domestic duties with honor to themselves and usefulness to their families. Provided however, *First*, that every Girl when received shall be of sound health and intellect—of good moral character—and not less than twelve years of age. *Secondly*, that not

more than one girl from any one family shall receive the benefit of this fund at one and the same time, nor more than one Beneficiary be serving in any one family at the same time. And *Thirdly*, that no preference shall be given either in the selection of the girls, or of the families in which they are to be placed—or in the bestowment of any benefit or privilege arising from this fund, to any religious Sect or Denomination whatever.

And each of the said girls, who shall have been bound out as before directed, and who shall have conducted herself well in all respects during the term of her service, and who shall continue to sustain a good moral character till the time of her marriage, shall be entitled to the sum of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS as a marriage Portion; to be paid by the Trustees in money, or expended in furniture proper for housekeeping either in whole, or part, at their discretion. Unless the said Trustees shall have good reason to believe that the person, whom she has married, or is about to marry, is a man of bad character, or one who will not make a good use of it for their mutual comfort and benefit. But it is my intention that *in every such instance* the Beneficiary shall in case of sickness, bodily infirmity, or mental derangement, receive such aid and assistance from time to time, either in money or otherwise, as the said Trustees shall think the necessity of her situation may require. Provided such relief shall never exceed in the whole amount furnished, the sum of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS in addition to such compound interest, as may have accrued thereon, subsequently to her arrival at the age of eighteen years. But it is to be expressly understood that no Beneficiary shall be deprived of her right to the said marriage portion of Three Hundred Dollars on account of the Religious opinions of her husband; as the benefits of all these funds are intended to be open alike to all Religious Sects and Denominations claiming to be Christians.

And it is my will and intention furthermore that in case of the sickness, or mental or bodily infirmity of any Beneficiary (being above the age of eighteen years, and unmarried) she shall be entitled to receive such aid and assistance from time to time, either in money or otherwise, as the said Trustees shall think that her situation may require. Provided such relief shall never exceed in the whole, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars exclusive of such compound interest as shall have accrued thereon after her arrival at the age of eighteen years. And in the event of her marriage after she shall have received any such pecuniary aid as is here provided, the amount thus previously furnished shall be counted and considered as part of the Three Hundred Dollars, which she would otherwise have been entitled to receive as her marriage portion, and shall be deducted therefrom.

And I further order and direct that if any Beneficiary shall marry under the age of eighteen years she shall thereby forfeit her claim to each and all the pecuniary benefits arising from this fund; and no Beneficiary shall ever receive any such aid therefrom after she shall have ceased to maintain a good moral character.

And I further order and direct, Thirdly, that one Eighth part of the net interest and income of said Fund shall be annually set apart and appropriated to the *use* and *benefit* of

INDIGENT YOUNG WOMEN.

And it is hereby made the duty of said Trustees to expend and apply the same in the manner, and to the uses and purposes following.

The said interest and income hereby appropriated shall be at the disposal of said Trustees, and shall be paid out at their discretion from time to time as occasion may require and opportunities present in *Marriage Portions* to such Young Women applying therefor as are in indigent or moderate circumstances, to be expended in the purchase of necessary articles of household furniture. Provided always that such marriage portion shall in no case exceed the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS; and also that the applicant or Beneficiary shall sustain a good moral character—and shall belong to one of the eight Towns before enumerated or named, and shall not be less than eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage—and provided also that the man, whom she is about to marry, or has recently married, shall likewise sustain a good moral character, and be of sober and industrious habits.

And the said Trustees may at their discretion withhold the payment of said marriage portion in all cases till after said marriage shall have taken place. But the application for the marriage portion shall always be made either before—or within three months—after said marriage.

And I hereby order and direct, Fourthly, That the remaining one Eighth part of the net interest and income annually growing due and arising from the *Joint*—or *Miscellaneous*—*Fund* aforesaid shall be set apart and appropriated to the use and Benefit of

INDIGENT WIDOWS,

having families. And it is hereby made the duty of said Trustees to expend and apply this portion of said income in the manner following.

The said interest and income hereby appropriated shall be at the disposal of said Trustees, and shall be paid out at their discretion from time to time as cases may arise, and occasion may require, to such *Widows* applying therefor, as shall be in indigent or moderate circumstances, and who have a child or children, dependent on them for maintenance and support. Provided that no applicant or Widow shall ever receive more than FIFTY DOLLARS in any one year—and provided also that each Beneficiary, or Widow, shall belong to one of the eight Towns before named and described—be of frugal and industrious habits when in health—and sustain a good moral character.

It is not my intention to *prescribe* or *recommend* an annual allowance—or even a second payment of said gratuity. I leave that question to the discretion of the Trustees—as cases may occur where it will be manifestly proper that a part, or even the whole of said sum of Fifty Dollars should be repeatedly bestowed. But I do declare it to be my earnest desire and intention—and it is hereby strictly enjoined upon the said Trustees in every discretionary exercise of their powers—to discourage idleness and pauperism in every form; and to recommend and enforce by all proper means the practice of Economy—Frugality—Temperance—Industry—and every *Moral Virtue*.

Having made provision in this Section that the selection of the four several classes of Beneficiaries, viz. the Boys, Girls, Young Women, and Widows shall be made within the before named eight Towns, as enumerated on the 17th page hereof.—Now in case there shall at any time be a surplus of the income arising under each or any of the several appropriations herein made over and beyond the amount required to meet the actual—or probable—claims upon each respectively from the eight Towns aforesaid—in all such cases the said Trustees *may apply* such surplus to the use of Beneficiaries selected from the remaining Towns in the County of Hampshire, or either of them.

SECTION 5th.

All the residue of my Estate of every kind not herein otherwise disposed of, after payment of my just debts, and the expenses of settling my Estate at the Probate Office, I give in trust to the said Austin Smith, and for the purpose constituting a

CONTINGENT FUND,

to be invested and managed by the said Austin until the said Board of Trustees before mentioned shall be organized, and thenceforth by the said Trustees, in the way and manner pointed out in the fourth Section for managing the funds there established. And from the interest and income annually arising therefrom—or from the principal in case the income shall be insufficient therefor, the said Trustees after their appointment and organization—and the said Austin previously thereto—shall pay the Legacies and annuities mentioned in the second Section of this Will—and shall also defray all the expenses of managing the several funds intrusted to their care, until the same shall be divided and separated as directed in the preceding section—and also such as shall be incurred in the due and regular execution of the various provisions of this Will—(excepting such as are incident to the Agricultural Fund—and to the Colonization Fund)—and shall also keep whole and entire the said *Miscellaneous Fund* of Three Hundred and Sixty

Thousand Dollars—so far forth as the interest and principal of this Contingent Fund shall prove sufficient for these purposes.

But in case this fund shall at any time prove to be inadequate to meet the demands thus made upon it, the deficiency must be supplied from the income arising out of the principal or main fund, till the same shall be divided into separate funds—and after such division, from the income arising from the separate funds respectively—each fund being chargeable with its proportionate share of such deficiency. Provided however, that after the division of said fund as before directed, the Contingent Fund shall not contribute anything in aid of the Agricultural Fund, nor in aid of the Colonization Fund—for it is my express intention that each of these two funds shall always be chargeable with its own losses, and shall be holden to defray its own expenses.

And if, under the provisions of the fourth Section relative to the ultimate transfer of the Agricultural and Colonization Funds, this Contingent Fund should ever become so much enlarged as to produce a surplus of income after meeting all the demands above made chargeable upon it—in such an event—and from whatever cause—I hereby authorize and direct the said Trustees to appropriate and expend such surplus from time to time in aid and furtherance of the uses and purposes of the *Miscellaneous Fund* established on the seventeenth page of this Will—giving to each of the four different Charities there named, at the discretion of said Trustees, such a share or proportion of said surplus as the condition and wants of each may respectively require.

SECTION 6th.

In order that the funds created by this Will may be managed and improved with greater safety and less trouble and the objects herein proposed be more effectually obtained and secured,—I hereby authorize and advise my Executor, or the Trustees of these Funds, to apply to the Legislature of this Commonwealth for an Act—or Acts—of incorporation containing suitable provisions for the appointment of Trustees and also for their accountability—and for carrying into full and complete effect the benevolent and charitable purposes of this Will. And also to use their endeavors to obtain the insertion of a clause providing for the exemption of said funds from all future taxation. But such Act, or Acts of Incorporation shall not take effect without the acceptance of the same by the Board of Electors provided for in the third Section of this Will at their annual meeting in May, or at some other meeting specially called for the purpose—if such Board shall then be in existence.

SECTION 7th.

I constitute, ordain and appoint my Nephew, Austin Smith sole Executor of this Will. Hereby revoking all Wills, Testaments, and Bequests by me heretofore made; and ratifying and confirming this, and no other, as my *Last Will and Testament.*

SECTION 8th.

If it shall hereafter appear that any of the bequests, devises, trusts, directions, limitations, manner or terms of accumulation, or other provisions contained in this Will cannot be executed, or shall be found to be repugnant to any rule of law, then and in such case I hereby devise and bequeath all my property aforesaid to my said Executor, and to such Trustees as may be legally appointed, in trust, to be held and disposed of as nearly according to the directions, purposes and objects herein before set forth and provided as may be consistent with law.

And I further direct that in case of the entire failure of Trustees from any cause whatsoever the Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire for the time being shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint Trustees to hold and manage said property until other Trustees shall

be legally appointed in the manner herein before set forth, and authorized to act in their stead.

In testimony whereof I hereto subscribe my name and affix my seal the day and year before written.

OLIVER SMITH *and Seal.*

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who in his presence, and at his request, and in presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

CHARLES PHELPS.
THEOPHILUS P. PHELPS.
CHARLES P. PHELPS.

WHEREAS, I, OLIVER SMITH, by my last Will and Testament executed on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1844, have appropriated certain funds for the several purposes therein specified—and whereas I now deem it expedient to modify some of the provisions in regard to the investment and management thereof;

I do by this CODICIL, direct that the fund of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS established by the fourth Section of said Will as an accumulating fund shall be always kept loaned and invested in good and safe bonds, secured by good and sufficient mortgages on real estate; and that all the accruing interest and income therefrom—together with the growing income from such accumulation, shall from year to year be loaned and invested in the same manner, so far as the same can be safely done in the judgment of said Board of Trustees. And whenever in their opinion it shall be unsafe, or become impracticable so to invest such excess, or increased accumulation, or any part thereof, the same may be then invested in all, or in any, of the following Stocks, to wit, the Stocks of the Government of the United States—the Stocks of the following separate States, to wit, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont—and also the Stocks of the following cities, viz. New York, Boston and Albany—and in such proportions of all, or either, as the Trustees shall think proper.

The "*Contingent Fund*" established in the fifth Section of said Will—or any portion thereof—may also be at the discretion of said Trustees, be invested in good bonds, and mortgages, or in any or all of the Stocks above specified. But no portion of the above mentioned funds shall ever be invested in any other kind of Stocks whatever.

The Funds appropriated for the "*Agricultural School*" and the "*Colonization Society*" may be invested in such way and manner as in the judgment of the Trustees shall best secure the two great objects—safety and productiveness.

And I do hereby revoke, and declare null and void, all such portions of my said Will as contravene the provisions of this Codicil.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and seal this thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

OLIVER SMITH *and Seal.*

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Testator as a Codicil to be annexed to his last Will and Testament, and to be taken as part thereof, in presence of us, Who at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto.

CHARLES PHELPS.
THEOPHILUS P. PHELPS.
CHARLES P. PHELPS.

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